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SPOILATION OF EVIDENCE IN ALL 50 STATES

“Spoliation” of evidence occurs when someone with an obligation to preserve evidence with regard to a legal claim neglects to do so or intentionally fails to do so. Such a failure to preserve evidence can take place by destruction of the evidence, damage to the evidence, or losing the evidence. When spoliation occurs, the party responsible may be held accountable in court through a variety of different sanctions. Those sanctions vary greatly from state to state.

State Courts

In 1984, California was the first state to recognize the tort of spoliation. *Smith v. Superior Ct.*, 151 Cal. App.3d 491, 198, Cal. Rptr. 829, 831 (Cal. 1984). However, the majority of jurisdictions that have subsequently examined the issue have declined to create or recognize such a tort. Only Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, and West Virginia have explicitly recognized some form of an independent tort action for spoliation. California overruled its precedent and declined to recognize first-party or third-party claims for spoliation. *Temple Cnty. Hosp. v. Superior Ct.*, 20 Cal.4th 464, 84 Cal. Rptr.2d 852, 976 P.2d 223, 233 (Cal. 1999); *Cedars-Sinai Med. Center v. Superior Ct.*, 18 Cal.4th 1, 74 Cal. Rptr.2d 248, 954 P.2d 511, 521 (Cal. 1998).

Generally, those states that have recognized or created the tort of spoliation in some form, limit such an action to third-party spoliation of evidence related to pending or actual litigation. First-party spoliation claims are those claims for destruction or alteration of evidence brought against parties to underlying litigation. Conversely, third-party spoliation claims are those destruction or alteration of evidence claims against non-parties to underlying litigation. Moreover, most of these states generally hold that third-party spoliator must have had a duty to preserve the evidence before liability can attach. The majority of states that have examined this issue have preferred to remedy spoliation of evidence and the resulting damage to a party’s case or defense, through sanctions or by giving adverse inference instructions to juries.

Sanctions can include the dismissal of claims or defenses, preclusion of evidence, and the granting of summary judgment for the innocent party. The chart below is a 50-state compendium of decisions for the states that have examined the issue of spoliation.

Federal Courts

Federal courts also possess inherent powers to manage litigation. *Chambers v. Nasco*, 501 U.S. 32, 43 (1991). One such power is the discretion to levy sanctions for spoliation. *Glover v. BIC Corp.*, 6 F.3d 1318, 1329 (9th Cir. 1993). Spoliation of evidence is the destruction or significant alteration of evidence, or the failure to preserve property for another’s use as evidence, in pending or future litigation. *Kearney v. Foley & Lardner, LLP*, 590 F.3d 638, 649 (9th Cir. 2009). To determine whether spoliation occurred, the majority of courts use some variation of a three-part test:

- (1) that the party having control over the evidence had an obligation to preserve it at the time it was destroyed;
- (2) that the records were destroyed with a ‘culpable state of mind;’ and
- (3) that the evidence was ‘relevant’ to the party’s claim or defense such that a reasonable trier of fact could find that it would support that claim or defense.” *Ghorbanian v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 2017 WL

1543140 (W.D. Wash. 2017) (quoting *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 888 F. Supp. 2d 976, 989 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (citing cases)).

If spoliation is found, courts have discretion to impose sanctions. *Ryan v. Editions Ltd. W., Inc.*, 786 F.3d 754, 766 (9th Cir. 2015); *Encompass Insurance Co. v. Norcold, Inc.*, 2025 WL 241174 (W.D. Wash. 2025). Courts generally consider three factors to determine whether and what type of sanctions to issue:

1. the degree of fault of the party who altered or destroyed the evidence;
2. the degree of prejudice suffered by the opposing party; and
3. whether there is a lesser sanction that will avoid substantial unfairness to the opposing party.

It should be remembered that, if a matter is pending in federal court, federal evidentiary rules, rather than state spoliation laws, may be applied. *King v. Ill. Cent. R.R.*, 337 F.3d 550 (5th Cir. 2003). A district court has discretion to admit evidence of spoliation and to instruct the jury on adverse inferences. *United States v. Wise*, 221 F.3d 140 (5th Cir. 2000) (citing *Higgins v. Martin Marietta Corp.*, 752 F.2d 492 (10th Cir. 1985)). The adverse inference to be drawn from destruction of records is predicated on bad conduct of the defendant. The circumstances of the act must manifest bad faith. Mere negligence is not enough, because it does not sustain an inference of consciousness of a weak case. *Vick v. Tex. Emp't Comm'n*, 514 F.2d 734 (5th Cir. 1975). Therefore, one must show that the party alleged to have destroyed evidence acted in "bad faith" in order to establish entitlement to an adverse inference. A court will require even more compelling evidence of bad faith when asked to apply the more severe sanction of dismissal or summary judgment. *Stahl v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 47 F. Supp.2d 783 (S.D. Miss. 1998).

ALABAMA

Definition: Alabama defines spoliation as: "*an attempt by a party to suppress or destroy material evidence favorable to the party's adversary.*" *Vesta Fire Ins. Co. v. Milam & Co. Constr., Inc.*, 901 So.2d 84, 93 (Ala. 2004) (quoting *May v. Moore*, 424 So.2d 596, 603 (Ala. 1982)); *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Goodman*, 789 So.2d 166, 176 (Ala. 2000).

Third-Party Tort: Where the trier of fact finds a party guilty of spoliation, it is authorized to presume or infer that the missing evidence reflected unfavorably on the spoliator's interests. *Smith v. Atkinson*, 771 So.2d 429, 438 (Ala. 2000), holds that spoliation may be a basis for a cause of action where a third-party has negligently destroyed material evidence, but states that adverse inference instruction and discovery sanctions are the remedy when spoliation is charged against an opposing party. *Smith* established a test to determine when a party could be liable for negligent spoliation of evidence. *Smith*, at 771 So.2d at 432, analyzes the concepts of duty, breach, and proximate cause. With respect to proximate cause, it held: "*in order for a plaintiff to show proximate cause, the trier of fact must determine that the lost or destroyed evidence was so important to the plaintiff's claim in the underlying action that without that evidence the claim did not survive or would not have survived a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56, Ala. R. Civ. P.*" *Smith*, at 771 So.2d at 434.

In order for a defendant to show proximate cause, the trier of fact must determine that the lost or destroyed evidence was so important to the defense in the underlying action that without that evidence the defendant had no defense to liability. *Id.*

Adverse Inference: If the trier of fact finds a party guilty of spoliation, it is authorized to presume or infer that the missing evidence reflected unfavorably on the spoliator's interest. *McCleery v. McCleery*, 200 Ala. 4, 75 So. 316 (Ala. 1917). Spoliation "*is sufficient foundation for an inference of [the spoliator's] guilt or negligence.*" *May v. Moore*, 424 So.2d 596, 603 (Ala. 1982); *Goodman*, *supra*; *Christian v. Kenneth Chandler Constr. Co.*, 658 So.2d 408, 412 (Ala. 1995).

Sanctions: Spoliation can have special consequences, *i.e.*, sanction under Rule 37, Ala. R. Civ. P., when a party frustrates a discovery request by willfully discarding critical evidence subject to a production request. *Iverson v. Xpert Tune, Inc.*, 553 So.2d 82 (Ala. 1989). In such a situation, where the plaintiff is guilty of spoliation, the

sanction of dismissal of the claim may be warranted. *Iverson*, *supra*. Dismissal for failure to comply with a request for production may be warranted even when there was no discovery pending or even litigation underway at the time the evidence in question was discarded or destroyed. *Vesta Fire Ins. Corp. v. Milam & Co. Constr., Inc.*, 901 So.2d 84 (Ala. 2004). Alabama courts have consistently employed a five-factor analysis in considering the appropriate sanction for spoliation of evidence: (1) the importance of the evidence destroyed; (2) the culpability of the offending party; (3) fundamental fairness; (4) alternative sources of information obtainable from the evidence destroyed; and (5) the possible effectiveness of other sanctions less severe than dismissal. *Story v. RAJ Properties, Inc.*, 909 So.2d 797 (Ala. 2005) (citing *Vesta Fire*, 901 So.2d at 94-95). “In a case of classic spoliation, the offending party purposefully and wrongfully destroyed evidence he knew was supportive of the interest of his opponent.” *Story*, 909 So.2d at 804 (internal quotations omitted).

ALASKA

First-Party Intentional Tort: In *Hazen v. Anchorage*, 71 P.2d 456 (Alaska 1986), the plaintiff was permitted to allege spoliation against a municipal prosecutor, who was not a party to the underlying civil suit but was an agent of the municipality (Anchorage). Furthermore, in *Nichols v. State Farm & Cas. Co.*, 6 P.3d 300 (Alaska 2000), the court implied that spoliation of evidence by a party’s agent creates a claim for first-party spoliation. Additionally, the *Hazen* court permitted the plaintiff to bring a claim against the individual police officers involved in her arrest (third-party spoliation).

Third-Party Intentional Tort: In *Nichols*, the Alaska Supreme Court explicitly recognized intentional third-party spoliation of evidence as a tort. These previous holdings were relied on by the Alaska Supreme Court in *Hibbits v. Sides*, 34 P.3d 327 (Alaska 2001). In *Hibbits*, the Court held that when alleging third-party spoliation, a plaintiff must plead and prove that the defendant intended to interfere in his civil suit.

ARIZONA

Independent Tort Action: Arizona does not recognize an independent claim for either negligent or intentional spoliation of evidence. *Tobel v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 988 P.2d 148, 156 (Ariz. App. 1999).

Sanctions/Adverse Inference: Generally speaking, innocent failure to preserve evidence does not warrant sanction or dismissal. *Souza v. Fred Carriers Contracts, Inc.*, 955 P.2d 3, 6 (Ariz. App. 1997). However, litigants have a duty to preserve evidence which they know or reasonably should know is relevant or reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence and likely to be requested during discovery or the subject of a pending discovery request. *Id.*

Issues concerning destruction of evidence and appropriate sanctions therefore should be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering all relevant factors. *Id.* In doing so, the court noted the destruction of potentially relevant evidence occurs along a continuum of fault and the resulting penalties should vary correspondingly. *Id.*, *quoting Welsh v. United States*, 844 F.2d 1239, 1246 (6th Cir. 1988).

ARKANSAS

Definition: In Arkansas, spoliation is defined as “*the intentional destruction of evidence and when it is established, [the] fact-finder may draw [an] inference that [the] evidence destroyed was unfavorable to [the] party responsible for its action.*” *Union Pacific R.R. Co. v. Barber*, 356 Ark. 268, 298, 149 S.W.3d 325, 345 (Ark. 2004).

Adverse Inference Instruction: Spoliation is the intentional destruction of evidence; when it is established, the fact-finder may draw an inference that the evidence destroyed was unfavorable to the party responsible for its spoliation. *Tomlin v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 81 Ark. App. 198, 100 S.W.3d 57 (Ark. 2003). An aggrieved party can

request that a jury be instructed to draw a negative inference against the spoliator. *Id.; Superior Federal Bank v. Mackey*, 84 Ark. App. 1, 25-26, 129 S.W.3d 324, 340 (Ark. 2003).

Sanctions: Arkansas rules of civil procedure, professional conduct and criminal code are also available as sanctions both against attorneys and others who engage in spoliation of evidence. *Goff v. Harold Ives Trucking Co., Inc.*, 27 S.W.3d 387, 391 (Ark. 2000).

CALIFORNIA

First-Party Tort for Intentional Spoliation: The California Supreme Court has held that there is no tort for “*the intentional spoliation of evidence by a party to the cause of action to which the spoliated evidence is relevant [i.e., first-party spoliation], in cases in which ... the spoliation victim knows or should have known of the alleged spoliation before the trial or other decision on the merits of the underlying action.*” *Cedars-Sinai Med. Ctr. v. Superior Ct.*, 18 Cal.4th 1, 74 Cal. Rptr.2d 248, 258, 954 P.2d 511 (Cal. 1998).

Third-Party Tort for Intentional Spoliation: The California Supreme Court has also held that there was no cause of action for intentional spoliation of evidence by a third-party. *Temple Cnty. Hosp. v. Sup. Ct.*, 20 Cal.4th 464, 84 Cal. Rptr.2d 852, 862, 976 P.2d 223 (Cal. 1999).

No Tort of Negligent Spoliation: The California Court of Appeals extended these decisions to preclude causes of action for negligent spoliation by first or third parties. *Forbes v. County of San Bernardino*, 101 Cal.App.4th 48, 123 Cal.Rptr.2d 721, 726-27 (Cal. 2002).

Sanctions: California recognizes the availability of standard non-tort remedies to punish and deter for the destruction of evidence. *Cedars-Sinai Medical Center v. Superior Court*, *supra*. The available remedies may include: (1) The evidentiary inference that the evidence which one party has destroyed or rendered unavailable was unfavorable to that party. California Evidence Code § 413 (evidence which one party has destroyed or rendered unavailable was unfavorable to that party); (2) Discovery sanctions under California Code of Civil Procedure § 2023; (3) Disciplinary action against the attorneys. Cal. Rules Prof. Conduct, Rule 5-220 and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6077 and 6106; and (4) Criminal penalties for destruction of evidence under California Penal Code § 135 (criminalizes the spoliation of evidence, which creates an effective deterrent against this wrongful conduct).

In *Toste v. Lewis Controls, Inc.*, 1996 WL 101189 (N.D. Calif. 1996), an employee was injured by an alleged defective bandsaw owned by the employer, a nonparty. The defendant moved to sanction the employer and the intervening workers' compensation carrier for spoliation. The employer's employees cleaned up the broken pieces of the band saw blade and placed them in a scrap bin, knowing that the pieces would ultimately be discarded. On the same day, those employees measured and examined the log, which was being sawed during the incident, then cut it into lumber. The parties dispute Arcata's duty to preserve the log and shattered band saw blade as evidence. Lewis argues if Arcata employees had notice of potential litigation arising from Toste's injury, and a reasonable person would have known the log and band saw blade would be relevant, then they had a duty to preserve the evidence. The defendant also argued that by recording the system's "setworks history" and measuring the log, commenced an investigation into the cause of the accident. Lewis further argues that based on this initial investigation, Arcata reasonably should have known litigation was likely and the blade pieces and log would be relevant. Interestingly, the defendant's own employee who two days after the accident observed a broken blade which may have been the one from the incident, did not request it be preserved. The court denied the motion for sanctions, holding that, after considering the delicate balance between the prejudice to Lewis resulting from the destruction of relevant evidence and the prejudice to Liberty Mutual and especially to Toste which would result from an adverse inference instruction, there is insufficient evidence in the record to determine that such an instruction is appropriate. The court can determine at trial whether any evidentiary remedies are appropriate to limit the prejudice to Lewis arising from Arcata's destruction of evidence. The duty, therefore, may not have arisen before the evidence was destroyed. A party's destruction of evidence need not be in "bad faith" to warrant a court's imposition of sanctions.

Post Judgment Tort of Spoliation: California courts have not addressed the issue whether a tort for intentional spoliation of evidence exists “*in cases of first-party spoliation in which the spoliation victim neither knows nor should have known of the spoliation until after a decision on the merits of the underlying action.*” *Cedars-Sinai Med. Ctr.*, 74 Cal. Rptr.2d at 258 n. 4, 954 P.2d 511 (Cal. 1998). As a consequence, this court must decide this issue as it believes the California Supreme Court would do. *HS Servs., Inc. v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, 109 F.3d 642, 644 (9th Cir. 1997).

The Federal District Court in Central California concluded that the California Supreme Court would not recognize an intentional spoliation of evidence tort where the spoliation victim did not know nor should have known of the spoliation until after a decision on the merits of the underlying action. *Roach v. Lee*, 369 F. Supp.2d 1194, 1203 (C.D. Cal. 2005).

COLORADO

Adverse Inference: Colorado recognizes adverse inference as a sanction for intentional destruction of evidence. The state of mind of the party that destroys the evidence is an important consideration in determining whether adverse inference is the appropriate sanction. In addition, in order to remedy the evidentiary imbalance created by the loss or destruction of the evidence, an adverse inference may be appropriate even in the absence of a showing of bad faith. *Id.* Special caution must be exercised to ensure that the inference is commensurate with the information that was reasonably likely to have been contained in the destroyed evidence. *Pfantz v. K-Mart Corp.*, 85 P.3d 564 (Colo. App. 2003).

CONNECTICUT

Adverse Inference: Although Connecticut has recognized that an adverse inference may be drawn when relevant evidence is intentionally destroyed, the courts have also recognized as a general rule that the inference is a permissive one. *Leonard v. Commissioner of Revenue Services*, 264 Conn. 286, 306, 823 A.2d 1184, 1197 (Conn. 2003). An adverse inference may be drawn against a party who has destroyed evidence only if the trier of fact is satisfied that the party who seeks the adverse inference has proven three things: (1) the spoliation must have been intentional; (2) the destroyed evidence must be relevant to the issue or matter for which the party seeks the inference; and (3) the party who seeks the inference must have acted with due diligence with respect to the spoliated evidence. *Beers v. Bayliner Marine Corp.*, 236 Conn. 769, 777-78, 675 A.2d 829 (Conn. 1996).

DELAWARE

Tort of Spoliation: Delaware declines to recognize a separate cause of action for negligent or intentional spoliation. *Lucas v. Christiana Skating Center, Ltd.*, 722 A.2d 1247, 1250 (Del. 1998).

Sanctions: Criminal Penalty: 11 Del. C. § 1269(2), Tampering with physical evidence, states that “*a person is guilty of tampering with physical evidence when ... believing that certain physical evidence is about to be produced or used in an official proceeding or a prospective official proceeding, and intending to prevent its production or use the person suppresses it by any act of concealment, alteration or destruction, or by employing force, intimidation or deception against any person.*”

Adverse Inference: Where a litigant intentionally suppresses or destroys pertinent evidence, an inference arises that evidence would be unfavorable to his case. *Lucas v. Christiana Skating Center, Ltd.*, 722 A.2d 1247, 1250 (Del. 1998).

FLORIDA

No Independent Cause of Action for First-Party Spoliation: An early case concerning lost patient records gave Florida courts their first opportunity to fashion a claim for “negligent failure to preserve evidence.” In *Bondu v.*

Gurvich, 473 So.2d 1307 (Fla. 3rd D.C.A. 1985), the court recognized that this new tort had been addressed in other states and asked the threshold question “whether there is a duty owed to the plaintiff by the defendant which the law recognizes.” It held that there was a duty in the statutes at the time which required a hospital to maintain records of patients and produce them upon request. The plaintiff was found to have stated a cause of action for “negligent failure to preserve evidence” because she alleged that she could not prove her cause of action against the doctor practicing at the hospital. The court discussed the elements of negligence: (1) existence of a duty; (2) breach of that duty; and (3) damages caused by the breach. The Florida Supreme Court later determined in *Martino v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 908 So.2d 342 (Fla. 2005), that the remedy against a first-party defendant for spoliation of evidence is not an independent cause of action for spoliation of evidence. This holding clarified a split regarding the tort of spoliation between the 3rd and 4th District Courts of Appeals.

Third-Party Tort of Spoliation: The holding in *Martino* is limited to first-party spoliation. Florida Appellate Courts have recognized an independent claim for spoliation against third parties. *Townsend v. Conshor, Inc.*, 832 So.2d 166, 167 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2002); *Jost v. Lakeland Reg'l Med. Ctr., Inc.*, 844 So.2d 656 (Fla. 2d DCA 2003). Third-party spoliation claims do not arise until the underlying action is completed. *Lincoln Ins. Co. v. Home Emergency Servs., Inc.*, 812 So.2d 433, 434-435 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2001). To establish a cause of action for spoliation, a party must show: (1) the existence of a potential civil action, (2) a legal or contractual duty to preserve evidence which is relevant to the potential civil action, (3) destruction of that evidence, (4) significant impairment in ability to prove the lawsuit, (5) a causal relationship between the evidence destruction and inability to prove the lawsuit, and (6) damages. *Jost v. Lakeland*, 844 So.2d 656, 657-685 (Fla. 2d DCA 2003). The third-party tort of spoliation can also be maintained against an employer otherwise immune under the Exclusive Remedy Rule. In *Builder's Square, Inc. v. Shaw*, 755 So. 2d 721, 724 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1999), an employee of Builder's Square successfully maintained a suit based on tort of spoliation against his employer, who was aware of the injury yet destroyed or disposed of the evidence (ladder), thereby making the plaintiff's case impossible to prosecute. Spoliation is established where the moving party demonstrates, (1) the missing or destroyed evidence existed, (2) the non-moving, allegedly spoliating party had a duty preserve the evidence, and (3) the allegedly spoliated evidence was crucial to the movant's ability to prove a *prima facie* case or defense. *Walter v. Carnival Corp.*, 2010 WL 2927962, (S.D. Fla. 2010); *QBE Ins. Corp. v. Jorda Enterprises, Inc.*, 2012 WL 948838 (S.D. Fla. 2012).

Sanctions: In *Public Health Trust v. Valcin*, 507 So.2d 596, 599 (Fla. 1987), the court held that when evidence was intentionally lost, misplaced, or destroyed by one party, trial courts were to rely on sanctions found in Fla. R. Civ. P. 1.380(b)(2), and that a jury could well infer from such a finding that the records would have contained indications of negligence. If the negligent loss of the evidence hinders the other party's ability to establish a *prima facie* case, then a rebuttable presumption of negligence for the underlying tort will be applied. This presumption and sanction were upheld in *Martino v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 908 So.2d 342, 346-47 (Fla. 2005).

GEORGIA

Third-Party Tort of Spoliation: The Georgia Court of Appeals declined to recognize an independent third-party tort for spoliation of evidence. *Owens v. Am. Refuse Sys., Inc.*, 244 Ga.App. 780, 536 S.E.2d 782 (Ga. 2000).

First-Party Tort of Spoliation: In *Gardner v. Blackston*, 185 Ga.App. 754, 365 S.E.2d 545 (Ga. 1988), the Court stated in *dicta* that Georgia law does not recognize spoliation of evidence as a separate tort. In *Sharpnack v. Hoffinger*, 231 Ga.App. 829, 499 S.E.2d 363 (Ga. 1998), the Court again reviewed the issue, but since the Court had already determined that the plaintiff in the case had assumed the risk of his injury, he could not establish a meaningful link between his underlying claims and the alleged spoliation. Therefore, the appellate court affirmed the grant of summary judgment.

Sanctions: Georgia courts have the authority to impose sanctions to remedy the prejudice from the spoliation of evidence. *R.A. Siegel Co. v. Bowen*, 539 S.E.2d 873, 877 (Ga. Ct. App. 2000). Sanctions range from adverse inference, dismissal and exclusion of evidence. *Chapman v. Auto Owners Ins. Co.*, 469 S.E.2d 783, 784 (Ga. Ct. App. 1996); *Cavin v. Brown*, 538 S.E.2d 802, 804 (Ga. Ct. App. 2000).

Courts look to a variety of factors in determining which sanctions to impose, including: (1) whether the party seeking sanctions was prejudiced as a result of the destruction of evidence; (2) whether the prejudice could be cured; (3) the practical importance of evidence; (4) whether the party that destroyed the evidence acted in good or bad faith; and (5) the potential for abuse of expert testimony about the evidence was not excluded. *Bridgestone/Firestone North Am. Tire, L.L.C. v. Campbell*, 574 S.E.2d 923, 926 (Ga. Ct. App. 2002); *Chapman*, 469 S.E.2d at 785.

HAWAII

Tort of Spoliation: Hawaii courts have not resolved whether Hawaii law would recognize a tort of spoliation of evidence. *Matsuura v. E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co.*, 102 Haw. 149, 168, 73 P.3d 687, 706 (Haw. 2003).

IDAHO

Tort of Spoliation: The sale of the vehicle that is the subject of this lawsuit constitutes spoliation of evidence under federal law. “Spoliation of evidence is the destruction or significant alteration of evidence, or the failure to properly preserve property for another’s use as evidence in pending or reasonably foreseeable litigation.” *Balla v. Idaho State Bd. of Corr.*, 119 F. Supp. 3d 1271, 1282 (D. Idaho 2015). When spoliation of evidence occurs before the litigation is filed, the sanctions are governed by the inherent power of the Court to make evidentiary rulings in response to the destruction of relevant evidence. *Performance Chevrolet, Inc. v. Market Scan Info. Sys., Inc.*, 2006 WL 1042359 (D. Idaho 2006); *Glover v. BIC Corp.*, 6 F.3d 1318 (9th Cir. 1993). For many years, Idaho courts had discussed this tort but never formally recognized it. In *Yoakum v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co.*, 923 P.2d 416, (Idaho 1996), the court said that assuming Idaho law would recognize the tort of spoliation, it would require the willful destruction or concealment of evidence. In that particular case, the court found that the plaintiffs had not demonstrated that the defendants destroyed any evidence which would justify holding them liable for this tort. On October 18, 2019, however, the Idaho Supreme Court finally adopted Third-Party Spoliation as an independent tort. In *Raymond v. Idaho State Police*, 451 P.3d 17 (Idaho 2019), the court adopted the tort of Intentional Interference with A Prospective Civil Action By Spoliation of Evidence by a Third Party (Third-Party Spoliation). This now allows an action for spoliation damages against third parties who are not part of the underlying civil lawsuit. In *Raymond v. Idaho State Police*, Raymond was killed in a car accident when a sheriff deputy passed him in the left lane as he was making a lawful left turn. Criminal charges were brought and Raymond’s family sued the State Police. The state covered up and destroyed evidence that the office was under the influence at the time, and the court for the first time recognized a tort of intentional interference with a prospective civil action by spoliation of evidence by a third party. The Supreme Court established the elements a plaintiff must prove to establish this new cause of action:

- (1) a pending or probable lawsuit involving the plaintiff;
- (2) the defendant’s knowledge of the potential or probable lawsuit;
- (3) the wrongful destruction, mutilation, alteration, or concealment of evidence by the defendant designed to disrupt or defeat the potential lawsuit;
- (4) disruption of the potential lawsuit;
- (5) a causal relationship between the act of spoliation and the disruption to the lawsuit; and
- (6) damages proximately caused by defendant’s acts.

Evidentiary Rules/Sanctions: The Ninth Circuit “has not set forth a precise standard for determining when spoliation sanctions are appropriate,” but “the majority of trial courts have adopted the following test: (1) the party having control over the evidence had an obligation to preserve it at the time it was destroyed; (2) the [evidence] w[as] destroyed with a culpable state of mind; and (3) the evidence was relevant to the party’s claim or defense such that a reasonable trier of fact could find that it would support that claim or defense.” *Bell v. City of Boise*, 2015 WL 13778741 (D. Idaho 2015) (quoting *Justice v. Rockwell Collins, Inc.*, 2015 WL 4507445 (D. Or.

July 22, 2015). The party seeking spoliation sanctions has the burden of establishing the elements. *Id.* Idaho courts have recognized the spoliation doctrine as a form of admission by conduct. *“By resorting to wrongful devices, the party is said to provide a basis for believing that he or she thinks the case is weak and not to be won by fair means...Accordingly, the following are considered under this general category of admissions by conduct:...destruction or concealment of relevant documents or objects.”* *Courtney v. Big O Tires, Inc.*, 87 P.3d 930 (Idaho 2003), citing *McCormick On Evidence*, 4th Ed. § 265, pp. 189-94 (1992) As an admission, the spoliation doctrine only applies to the party connected to the loss or destruction of the evidence. “Acts of a third person must be connected to the party, or in the case of a corporation to one of its superior officers, by showing that an officer did the act or authorized it by words or other conduct. Furthermore, the merely negligent loss or destruction of evidence is not sufficient to invoke the spoliation doctrine. Moreover, the circumstances of the act must manifest bad faith. Mere negligence is not enough, for it does not sustain the inference of consciousness of a weak case.” *Id.*

There may certainly be circumstances where a party’s willful, intentional, and unjustifiable destruction of evidence that the party knows is material to pending or reasonably foreseeable litigation may so prejudice an opposing party that sanctions such as those listed in Rule 37(b) of the Idaho Rules of Civil Procedure are appropriate. *Id.*

In *State Farm Fire and Cas. Co. v. Gen. Motors, LLC*, 2021 WL 2269972 (D. Idaho 2021), a subrogation lawsuit arose out of a house fire caused by a 2007 GMC Acadia (the vehicle). The vehicle owner filed a claim for the property damage with his insurer, State Farm Fire and Casualty. The vehicle was separately insured by State Farm Mutual Automobile Company. State Farm Fire requested that the vehicle not be sent to the auction, but instead to a different facility. However, State Farm Auto sent it to auction and it was sold, and a month later State Farm Fire sent General Motors a subrogation demand. With respect to the first element, “[a] party must preserve evidence it knows or should know is relevant to a claim or defense of any party, or that may lead to the discovery of relevant evidence.” *Brown v. Reinke*, 2016 WL 107926 (D. Idaho 2016). The duty to preserve evidence exists during litigation, and during the period before litigation “when a party should reasonably know that evidence may be relevant to anticipated litigation.” *Id.*

The Court found, and State Farm Fire did not dispute, that State Farm Fire had an obligation to preserve the vehicle at the time it was sold at the salvage auction. Nonetheless, State Farm Fire argued that this element is not met because it did not have *control* over the vehicle at the time it was sold and that, instead, it was State Farm Auto that had control over the vehicle. State Farm Fire argues that it therefore cannot be sanctioned for spoliation of the evidence. However, courts have extended the affirmative duty to preserve evidence to instances where that evidence is not directly within the party’s custody or control so long as the party has access to, or indirect control over, such evidence. *Cyntegra, Inc. v. Idexx Labs., Inc.*, 2007 WL 5193736 (C.D. Cal. 2007). “Evidence in a party’s ‘control’” has been interpreted to mean evidence that the party has the legal right, authority, or *practical ability* to obtain by virtue of its relationship with the party in possession of the evidence.”

ILLINOIS

Tort of Negligent Spoliation: The Supreme Court of Illinois has declined to recognize spoliation of evidence as an independent tort and instead held that a spoliation claim can be stated under existing negligence principles. *Dardeen v. Kuehling*, 213 Ill.2d 329, 335, 821 N.E.2d 227, 231, 290 Ill. Dec. 176, 180 (Ill. 2004); *Boyd v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 652 N.E.2d 267 (Ill. 1995), as modified on denial of reh’g (June 22, 1995). The general rule is that there is no duty to preserve evidence; however, a duty to preserve evidence may arise through an agreement, a contract, a statute, or another special circumstance, and a defendant may voluntarily assume a duty by affirmative conduct. In order to state a negligence claim, a plaintiff must allege that the defendant owed him a duty, that the defendant breached that duty, and that the defendant’s breach proximately caused the plaintiff damages. The Court tailored the duty element to spoliation claims: *“The general rule is that there is no duty to preserve evidence; however, a duty to preserve evidence may arise through an agreement, a contract, a statute or another special circumstance. Moreover, a defendant may voluntarily assume a duty by affirmative conduct. In any of the foregoing instances, a defendant owes a duty of due care to preserve evidence if a reasonable*

person in the defendant's position should have foreseen that the evidence was material to a potential civil action." *Id.* This claim requires conduct that is "deliberate [or] contumacious or [evidences an] unwarranted disregard of the court's authority" and should be employed only "as a last resort and after all the court's other enforcement powers have failed to advance the litigation." *Adams v. Bath and Body Works, Inc.*, 358 Ill. App.3d 387, 392, 830 N.E.2d 645, 651-655, 294 Ill. Dec. 233, 239 - 243 (Ill. App. 1st Dist. 2005).

Sanctions: Sanctions for discovery violations are imposed pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 219. Sanctions for spoliation require mere negligence, the failure to foresee "that the [destroyed] evidence was material to a potential civil action". *Dardeen*, 213 Ill.2d at 336, 290 Ill. Dec. 176, 821 N.E.2d 227. Rule 219(c) permits sanctions only where a party unreasonably fails to comply with a discovery order and that a "party who had nothing to do with the destruction of evidence cannot be said to have unreasonably failed to comply with a discovery order" because "[b]efore noncompliance can be unreasonable, a party must have been in a position to comply". A party confronted with the loss or destruction of relevant, material evidence at the hands of an opponent may either: (1) seek dismissal of his opponent's complaint under Rule 219(c); or (2) bring a claim for negligent spoliation of evidence. The mode of relief most appropriate will depend upon the opponent's culpability in the destruction of the evidence. There are circumstances when destroying potential evidence before a request for preserving it was ever made can lead to sanctions even if there is no specific statute that required that records be kept. The Illinois Supreme Court noted that failure to produce relevant evidence because it was destroyed prior to filing a lawsuit can be sanctioned because of the duty a potential litigant owes to preserve relevant and material evidence. *Shimanovsky v. General Motors Corp.*, 692 N.E.2d 286 (Ill. 1998). The Court reversed a dismissal of the case as a sanction for pre-suit destructive testing by the plaintiff but agreed that a sanction was warranted as the sanction must consider the level of prejudice to the opposing party. There is no specific sanction that is mandated as sanctions are in the court's discretion and the court must consider several factors, according to *Shimanovsky*: (1) the surprise to the adverse party; (2) the prejudicial effect of the proffered testimony or evidence; (3) the nature of the testimony or evidence; (4) the diligence of the adverse party in seeking discovery; (5) the timeliness of the adverse party's objection to the testimony or evidence; and (6) the good faith of the party offering the testimony or evidence.

INDIANA

Indiana courts have traditionally limited spoliation remedies to sanctions and adverse inferences, declining to recognize a broad tort for first-party spoliation. Limited third-party claims have been allowed where a clear duty to preserve existed. However, a new 2025 federal decision, *National Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, PA v. Cummins Inc.*, 2025 WL 2532528 (S.D. Ind. Sept. 3, 2025), has allowed a counterclaim for intentional spoliation to proceed, signaling that federal courts applying Indiana law may be more willing to entertain such claims when concrete litigation costs and prejudice are alleged. This development suggests that Indiana spoliation law remains in flux, particularly where intentional conduct is alleged and defense costs are demonstrable.

Tort of Spoliation: Spoliation of evidence consists of "the intentional destruction, mutilation, alteration, or concealment of evidence, usually a document. If proved, spoliation may be used to establish that the evidence was unfavorable to the party responsible." *Cahoon v. Cummings*, 734 N.E.2d 535, 545 (Ind. 2000). Indiana does not recognize an independent tort for first-party spoliation, concluding that existing remedies (sanctions, adverse inferences) are adequate. *Gribben v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 824 N.E.2d 349, 355 (Ind. 2005). First-party spoliation refers to spoliation of evidence by a party to the litigation. *Howard Reg'l Health Sys. v. Gordon*, 952 N.E.2d 182, 188 (Ind. 2011).

Third-Party Tort of Spoliation: Third-party spoliation claims may exist where a non-party negligently or intentionally destroys evidence and owed a duty to preserve it. *Glotzbach, CPA v. Froman*, 827 N.E.2d 105, 108 (Ind. App. 2005). Indiana courts weigh (1) the relationship between the parties, (2) the foreseeability of harm, and (3) public policy. *Id.* Indiana Code § 35-44-3-4 also makes spoliation a Class D felony if done with intent to obstruct justice.

Indiana has a long line of cases rejecting broad recognition of spoliation claims (*Murphy v. Target Prods.*, 580 N.E.2d 687 (Ind. App. 1991); *Glötzbach v. Froman*, 854 N.E.2d 337 (Ind. 2006); *Am. Nat'l Prop. & Cas. Co. v. Wilmoth*, 893 N.E.2d 1068 (Ind. Ct. App. 2008)). However, courts have occasionally recognized limited third-party claims where there was a clear duty to preserve, such as in *Shirey v. Flenar*, 89 N.E.3d 1102 (Ind. App. 2017) (medical records) and *Safeco Ins. Co. of Ind. v. Blue Sky Innovation Group, Inc.*, 211 N.E.3d 564 (Ind. App. 2023) (restoration contractor discarding fire scene evidence).

New Federal Development: In *National Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, PA v. Cummins Inc.*, 2025 WL 2532528 (S.D. Ind. Sept. 3, 2025), the court allowed a counterclaim for **intentional spoliation** to proceed where the insurer allegedly discarded a school bus and engine, and disassembled a fuel rail, despite knowing of the need to preserve them. The court held that while some alleged damages (such as potential adverse jury findings) were speculative, the defendant had sufficiently pleaded non-speculative damages in the form of increased defense costs and attorney's fees incurred from defending without access to vital evidence. This case demonstrates that intentional spoliation claims may survive dismissal in federal court when concrete litigation costs are alleged.

Sanctions: Indiana courts may sanction parties, but not third parties, through (1) evidentiary inferences, (2) sanctions under Indiana Trial Rule 37(B) (including dismissal, default judgment, or exclusion of evidence), and (3) professional discipline of attorneys. Federal courts applying Indiana law have also recognized that adverse inferences may be permitted when a subrogee or its agents discard evidence (*Passmore v. Barrett*, 2015 WL 2412709 (N.D. Ind. 2015)).

IOWA

Sanctions: Evidence of spoliation may allow an inference that “*a party who destroys a document with knowledge that it is relevant to litigation is likely to have been threatened by the document.*” *Lynch v. Saddler*, 656 N.W.2d 104, 111 (Iowa 2003). Such inference may only be drawn when the destruction of relevant evidence was intentional, as opposed to merely negligent or the evidence was destroyed as the result of routine procedure. *Id.* However, such inference does not amount to substantive proof and cannot take the place of proof of a fact necessary to the other party’s cause. *Smith v. Shagnasty’s, Inc.*, 2004 WL 434160 (Iowa App. 2004). Interestingly, the evidentiary inference is imposed both for evidentiary and punitive reasons. *Phillips v. Covenant Clinic*, 625 N.W.2d 714, 721 (Iowa 2001). Adverse inference instructions should be utilized prudently and sparingly. *Lynch*, *supra*.

KANSAS

Tort of Spoliation: In *Koplin v. Rosel Well Perforators, Inc.*, 241 Kan. 206, 734 P.2d 1177 (Kan. 1987), the Kansas Supreme Court considered the certified question of whether Kansas would recognize a common law tort action for intentional interference with a civil action by spoliation of evidence under the facts presented. The Supreme Court of Kansas concluded that absent some independent tort, contract, agreement, voluntary assumption of duty, or some special relationship of the parties, the new tort of spoliation of evidence should not be recognized in Kansas under the facts presented. *Id* at 215, 734 P.2d at 1177. Consequently, the U.S. District Court for Kansas held that the Supreme Court of Kansas would recognize the tort of spoliation under some limited circumstances. *Foster v. Lawrence Memorial Hosp.*, 809 F. Supp. 831, 838 (Kan. 1992).

Adverse Inference Instruction: Kansas law generally provides that “*failure to throw light upon an issue peculiar with any parties’ own knowledge or reach raises a presumption open to explanation, of course, that the concealed information was unfavorable to him.*” Kansas utilizes a pattern jury instruction, K.P.J.I. § 102.73, borrowed from the Illinois Jury Instruction for “Inferences Arising from Failure to Produce Evidence.” The applicable jury instruction, K.P.J.I. § 102.73, provides: *If a party to [the] case has failed to offer evidence within his power to produce, you may infer that the evidence would have been adverse to that party, if you believe each of the following elements: (1) The evidence was under the control of the party and could have been produced by the exercise of reasonable diligence. (2) The evidence was not equally available to an adverse party. (3) A*

reasonably prudent person under the same or similar circumstances would have offered if (he) (she) believed it to be favorable to him. (4) No reasonable excuse for the failure has been shown.

KENTUCKY

Tort of Spoliation: Kentucky does not recognize separate torts for either first-party or third-party spoliation of evidence. *Monsanto Co. v. Reed*, 950 S.W.2d 811, 815 (Ky. 1997).

Sanctions/Adverse Inference: The court counteracts a party's deliberate destruction of evidence through evidentiary rules, civil sanction, and missing evidence instructions. *Id.*

LOUISIANA

Tort of Spoliation: Recognizing a claim in tort for spoliation of evidence presents a relatively new concept in Louisiana jurisprudence and has been the subject of recent consideration in Louisiana courts. *Pham v. Contico Intern., Inc.*, 759 So.2d 880 (La. App. 2000). Prior to being discussed as a tort, the term "spoliation of evidence" appeared in Louisiana jurisprudence along with the evidentiary theory of an adverse presumption. *Rodriguez v. Northwestern National Ins. Co.*, 358 So.2d 1237 (La. 1978); *Babineaux v. Black*, 396 So.2d 584 (La. App. 1981) *Miller v. Montgomery Ward & Co.*, 317 So.2d 278 (La. App. 1975). In those cases where it was proven that a party had destroyed, altered, concealed, or failed to produce evidence relevant to the pending civil claim, and they could not reasonably explain their actions, Louisiana courts have sanctioned the party by instructing the jury of the adverse presumption that had the evidence in question been presented, it would be unfavorable to the party spoliator. *Williams v. General Motors Corp.*, 639 So.2d 275 (La. App. 1994). An allegation that the plaintiff's claim has been impaired by the loss of evidence which "might" have proven a cause of action if such evidence was available is speculative at best and insufficient to support a recovery in tort. However, the right of an individual to institute a tort action against someone who has impaired the party's ability to institute or prove a civil claim due to negligent or intentional spoliation of evidence is recognized. *Guillory v. Dillard's Dep't Store, Inc.*, 777 So.2d 1, 5 (La. App. 2000). However, in 2015, the Louisiana Supreme Court announced that the *negligent* spoliation of evidence is so unintentional an act that any recognition of the tort by the courts would not act to deter future conduct, but would, rather, act to penalize a party who was not aware of its potential wrongdoing in the first place. This is particularly true in the case of negligent spoliation by a *third party*, who is not vested in the ultimate outcome of the underlying case, and thus, has no motive to destroy or make unavailable evidence that could tend to prove or disprove that unrelated claim. This factor weighs in favor of a no-duty rule. *Reynolds v. Bordelon*, 172 So.3d 589 (La. 2015); *Allstate v. Servpro*, 2020 WL 5627233 (La. App. 2020). The Supreme Court held that an insurance company could not be held liable for negligent spoliation of evidence when it fails to preserve a vehicle after an accident took place until that vehicle could be inspected for defective equipment. A motorist who was involved in motor vehicle accident sued his auto insurer and the custodian of his vehicle after the accident for negligent spoliation of evidence, stemming from their failure to preserve the vehicle after the accident until it could be inspected for defective equipment. The court dismissed the claim and the Supreme Court affirmed, holding that no cause of action exists for negligent spoliation of evidence, overruling *Carter v. Exide Corp.*, 661 So.2d 698 (La. App. 1995), but did allow a breach of contract action to proceed. The Louisiana Supreme Court refused to recognize a duty to preserve evidence in the context of negligent spoliation.

A plaintiff asserting a state law tort claim for spoliation of evidence must allege that the defendant *intentionally* destroyed evidence. *Desselle v. Jefferson Hosp. Dist. No. 2*, 887 So.2d 524, 534 (La. App. 2004). Allegations of negligent conduct are insufficient. *Quinn v. RISO Investments, Inc.*, 869 So.2d 922 (La. App. 2004). Where suit has not been filed and there is no evidence that a party *knew* suit would be filed when the evidence was discarded, the theory of spoliation of evidence does not apply. *Desselle v. Jefferson Hosp. Dist. No. 2*, 887 So.2d at 534.

Adverse Inference: The tort of spoliation of evidence has its roots in the evidentiary doctrine of "adverse presumption," which allows a jury instruction for the presumption that the destroyed evidence contained

information detrimental to the party who destroyed the evidence unless such destruction is adequately explained. *Guillory, supra*.

MAINE

Tort of Spoliation: The Maine Law Court has apparently never recognized such a cause of action, for spoliation of evidence. *Gagne v. D.E. Jonsen, Inc.*, 298 F. Supp.2d 145, 147 (D. Me. 2003); *citing Butler v. Mooers*, 2001 WL 1708836 (Me. Super., June 13, 2001), at 1. In addition, federal courts sitting in Maine have identified spoliation as a doctrine intended “*to rectify any prejudice the non-offending party may have suffered as a result of the loss of evidence and to deter any future conduct, particularly deliberate conduct, leading to such loss of evidence.*” *Driggin v. American Sec. Alarm Co.*, 141 F. Supp.2d 113, 120 (D. Me. 2000).

Sanctions: The remedy for spoliation of evidence is sanctions, including “dismissal of the case, the exclusion of evidence, or a jury instruction on the spoliation inference.” *Id.* This view of the doctrine is not consistent with the existence of an independent cause of action arising out of such deliberate conduct. Rather, the injured party may seek sanctions that will affect its claims or defenses. *Pelletier v. Magnusson*, 195 F. Supp.2d 214, 233-37 (D. Me. 2002); *Elwell v. Conair, Inc.*, 145 F. Supp.2d 79, 87-88 (D. Me. 2001).

MARYLAND

Adverse Inference/Presumption: In *Miller v. Montgomery County*, 64 Md. App. 202, 214-15, 494 A.2d 761, *cert. denied*, 304 Md. 299, 498 A.2d 1185 (Md. 1985), Judge Bloom, writing for the Supreme Court of Maryland, explained the effect spoliation of evidence might have on the spoliator’s case as follows: *The destruction or alteration of evidence by a party gives rise to inferences or presumptions unfavorable to the spoliator, the nature of the inference being dependent upon the intent or motivation of the party. Unexplained and intentional destruction of evidence by a litigant gives rise to an inference that the evidence would have been unfavorable to his cause but would not in itself amount to substantive proof of a fact essential to his opponent’s cause. Under Miller, an adverse presumption may arise against the spoliator even if there is no evidence of fraudulent intent.* *Anderson v. Litzenberg*, 115 Md. App. 549, 559, 694 A.2d 150, 155 (Md. App. 1997). The presumption that arises from a party’s spoliation of evidence cannot be used as a surrogate for presenting evidence of negligence in a *prima facie* case.

Sanctions: Maryland courts have condoned discovery sanctions as remedies for spoliation of evidence. *See Klupt v. Krongard*, 728 A.2d 727, 738 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. 1999). The ultimate sanction of dismissal or default when spoliation may be imposed when the spoliation involves: (1) a deliberate act of destruction; (2) discoverability of the evidence; (3) an intent to destroy the evidence; (4) occurrence of the act at a time after suit has been filed, or, if before, at a time when filing is fairly perceived as imminent. *White v. Office of the Public Defender*, 170 F.R.D. 138, 147 (D. Md. 1997). One court noted that the greatest of sanctions is appropriate when the conduct demonstrates willful or contemptuous behavior, or a deliberate attempt to hinder or prevent effective presentation of defenses or counterclaims. *Manzano v. Southern Md. Hosp., Inc.*, 698 A.2d 531, 537 (Md. 1997).

MASSACHUSETTS

Tort of Spoliation: In *Fletcher v. Dorchester Mut. Ins. Co.*, 437 Mass. 544, 773 N.E.2d 420 (2002), the Massachusetts Supreme Court declined to recognize an action in tort for spoliation of evidence.

Sanctions: The Massachusetts Supreme Court has recognized that courts have remedies for spoliation of evidence, *i.e.*, exclusion of testimony in the underlying action, dismissal, or judgment by default. *Gath v. M/A-Com, Inc.*, 440 Mass. 482, 499, 802 N.E.2d 521, 535 (Mass. 2003). Sanctions should be carefully tailored to remedy the precise unfairness occasioned by the spoliation. *Id.* at 426; *Keene v. Brigham & Women’s Hosp., Inc.*, 786 N.E.2d 824, 833-34 (Mass. 2003). Sanctions may be imposed even if spoliation of evidence occurred before

the legal action was commenced, if a litigant knows or reasonably should know that the evidence might be relevant to a possible action. *Stull v. Corrigan Racquetball Club, Inc.*, 2004 WL 505141 (Mass. Super. 2004).

MICHIGAN

Tort of Spoliation: Michigan does not recognize spoliation of evidence as a separate tort. *Panich v. Iron Wood Prods. Corp.*, 445 N.W.2d 795 (Mich. Ct. App. 1989). However, Michigan has never explicitly refused to consider spoliation of evidence as an actionable tort claim if the right facts were present. *Wilson v. Sinai Grace Hosp.*, 2004 WL 915044 (Mich. App. 2004).

Adverse Inference/Presumption: Spoliation of evidence is controlled by a jury instruction, M. Civ. J.I.2d 6.01(d), which provides that a trier of fact may infer the evidence not offered in a case would be adverse to the offending party if: (1) the evidence was under the offending party's control; (2) could have been produced by the offending party; (3) that no reasonable excuse is shown for the failure to produce the evidence. When these three elements are shown, a permissible inference is allowed that the evidence would have been adverse to the offending party. However, the trier of fact remains free to determine this issue for itself. *Lagalo v. Allied Corp.*, 592 N.W.2d 786, 789 (Mich. Ct. App. 1999).

When there is evidence of willful destruction, a presumption arises that the non-produced evidence would have been adverse to the offending party, and when left unrebutted, this presumption requires a conclusion that the unproduced evidence would've been adverse to the offending party. *Trupiano v. Cully*, 84 N.W.2d 747, 748 (Mich. 1957). Generally, where a party deliberately destroys evidence, or fails to produce it, courts presume that the evidence would operate against the party who destroyed it or failed to produce it. *Johnson v. Secretary of State*, 406 Mich. 420, 440, 280 N.W.2d 9 (Mich. 1979); *Berryman v. K Mart Corp.*, 193 Mich.App. 88, 101, 483 N.W.2d 642 (Mich. 1992); *Ritter v. Meijer, Inc.*, 128 Mich.App. 783, 786, 341 N.W.2d 220 (Mich. 1983). It is well-settled that only when the complaining party can establish "*intentional conduct indicating fraud and a desire to destroy [evidence] and thereby suppress the truth*" can such a presumption arise. *Trupiano v. Cully*, 349 Mich. 568, 570, 84 N.W.2d 747 (Mich. 1957), quoting 20 Am. Jur., Evidence, § 185, p. 191; *Lagalo v. Allied Corp.*, 233 Mich.App. 514, 520, 592 N.W.2d 786 (Mich. 1999).

MINNESOTA

Tort of Spoliation: Minnesota does not recognize an independent spoliation tort. *Federated Mut. Ins. Co. v. Litchfield Precision Components, Inc.*, 456 N.W.2d 434, 437 (Minn. 1990).

Sanctions: Spoliation sanctions are typically imposed where one party gains an evidentiary advantage over the opposing party by failing to preserve evidence. *Himes v. Woodings-Verona Tool Works, Inc.*, 565 N.W.2d 469, 471 (Minn. App. 1997), *review denied* (Minn. 1997). This is true where the spoliator knew or should have known that the evidence should be preserved for pending or future litigation; the intent of the spoliator is irrelevant. *Patton v. Newmar Corp.*, 538 N.W.2d 116, 119 (Minn. 1995). When the evidence is under the exclusive control of the party who fails to produce it, Minnesota permits the jury to infer that "*the evidence, if produced, would have been unfavorable to that party.*" *Litchfield Precision Components, Inc.*, 456 N.W.2d at 437. Furthermore, the propriety of a sanction for the spoliation of evidence is determined by the prejudice resulting to the opposing party. Prejudice is determined by considering the nature of the item lost in the context of the claims asserted and the potential for correcting the prejudice. *Patton*, 538 N.W.2d at 119. Adverse Inference Instruction Michigan, Civ. J.I.G. § 12.35, reads that, "*If either party does not produce evidence that the party could reasonably be expected to produce and intentionally destroys evidence which that party has been ordered to produce and fails to give a reasonable explanation, you may decide that the...evidence would have been unfavorable to that party.*"

MISSISSIPPI

Tort of Spoliation: In *Dowdle Butane Gas Co. v. Moore*, 831 So.2d 1124, 1135 (Miss. 2002), the Mississippi Supreme Court refused to “recognize a separate tort for intentional spoliation of evidence against both first and third-party spoliators.” In *Richardson v. Sara Lee Corp.*, 847 So.2d 821, 824 (Miss. 2003), the Court likewise refused to recognize a separate tort for negligent spoliation of evidence.

Adverse Inference/Presumption: In *Stahl v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 47 F.Supp.2d 783, 787 n. 3 (S.D. Miss. 1998), the court held that “*in the absence of bad faith – i.e., evidence of culpability on the part of the spoliator – then there can be no adverse influence or presumption...even when there is prejudice to the innocent party.*” The Court further held “*it is a general rule that the intentional spoliation or destruction of evidence relevant to a case raises a presumption, or, more properly, an inference, that this evidence would have been unfavorable to the case of the spoliator.*” *Colbert v. State*, 511 So.2d 1368, 1372-73 (Miss. 1987), quoting *Washington v. State*, 478 So.2d 1028, 1032-33 (Miss. 1985). “*Such a presumption or inference arises, however, only when the spoliation or destruction was intentional and indicates fraud and a desire to suppress the truth and it does not rise where the destruction was a matter of routine with no fraudulent intent.*” *Id.*

Sanctions: Spoliation remedies include discovery sanctions, criminal penalties or disciplinary actions against attorneys who participate in spoliation. *Dowdle*, supra. Mississippi recognizes a refutable “negative” or adverse inference against a spoliator. *Thomas v. Isle of Capri Casino*, 781 So.2d 125 (Miss. 2001).

MISSOURI

Adverse Inference: A party who intentionally destroys or significantly alters evidence is subject to an adverse evidentiary inference under the spoliation of evidence doctrine. *Baldridge v. Director of Revenue*, 82 S.W.3d 212, 222 (Mo. App. 2002). “[*T*he destruction of written evidence without satisfactory explanation gives rise to an inference unfavorable to the spoliator.” *Garrett v. Terminal R. Ass’n of St. Louis*, 259 S.W.2d 807, 812 (Mo. 1953). “*Similarly, where one party has obtained possession of physical evidence which [the party] fails to produce or account for at the trial, an inference is warranted against that party.*” *State ex rel. St. Louis County Transit Co. v. Walsh*, 327 S.W.2d 713, 717 (Mo. App. 1959). “[*W*here one conceals or suppresses evidence such action warrants an unfavorable inference.” *Id.* at 717-18.

When an adverse inference is urged, it is necessary that there be evidence showing intentional destruction of the item, and also such destruction must occur under circumstances which give rise to an inference of fraud and a desire to suppress the truth. In such cases, it may be shown by the proponent that the alleged spoliator had a duty, or should have recognized a duty, to preserve the evidence. *Morris v. J.C. Penney Life Ins. Co.*, 895 S.W.2d 73, 77-78 (Mo. App. 1995). “*Since the doctrine of spoliation is a harsh rule of evidence, prior to applying it in any given case, it should be the burden of the party seeking its benefit to make a prima facie showing the opponent destroyed the missing [evidence] under circumstances manifesting fraud, deceit or bad faith.*” *Baldridge*, supra. Simple negligence is not sufficient to apply the Adverse Inference Rule. *Brissette v. Milner Chevrolet Co.*, 479 S.W.2d 176, 182 (Mo. App. 1972).

MONTANA

Tort of Spoliation: Montana courts have adopted the torts of intentional and negligent spoliation against third parties. Negligent spoliation of evidence consists of the following elements: (1) existence of a potential civil action; (2) legal or contractual duty to preserve evidence relevant to that action; (3) destruction of that evidence; (4) significant impairment of ability to prove the potential civil action; (5) causal connection between the destruction of the evidence and the inability to prove the lawsuit; (6) significant possibility of success of the potential civil action if the evidence were available; and (7) damages. *Gentry v. Douglas Hereford Ranch, Inc.*, 1998 Mont. 182, 290 Mont. 126, 962 P.2d 1205 (Mont. 1998); *Oliver v. Stimson Lumber Co.*, 297 Mont. 336, 345-354, 993 P.2d 11, 18-23 (Mont. 1999). Intentional spoliation consists of the following elements: (1) the existence of a potential lawsuit; (2) the defendant’s knowledge of the potential lawsuit; (3) the intentional destruction of

evidence designed to disrupt or defeat the potential lawsuit; (4) disruption of the potential lawsuit; (5) a causal relationship between the act of spoliation and the inability to prove the lawsuit; and (6) damages. *Id.*

Under Montana law, the tort of spoliation of evidence (whether intentional or negligent) requires “the existence of a potential lawsuit.” *Oliver v. Stimson Lumber Co.*, 297 Mont. 336, 993 P.2d 11, 21 (Mont. 1999). Spoliation of evidence can only occur in connection with some other lawsuit; it is intrinsically bound up in the same transaction as the underlying lawsuit. *Smith v. Salish Kootenai College*, 378 F.3d 1048, 1058 (9th Cir. Mont. 2004).

NEBRASKA

Adverse Inference: When intentional destruction of evidence is established, the fact finder may draw the inference that the evidence destroyed was unfavorable to the party responsible for its destruction. *State v. Davlin*, 263 Neb. 283, 639 N.W.2d 631 (Neb. 2002); *Trieweiler v. Sears*, 268 Neb. 952, 992, 689 N.W.2d 807, 843 (Neb. 2004).

NEVADA

Tort of Spoliation: Nevada does not recognize a separate tort for first-party or third-party spoliation of evidence. *Timber Tech Engineered Bldg. Products v. The Home Ins. Co.*, 55 P.3d 952, 953-54 (Nev. 2002). However, a negligence claim for spoliation may exist where the circumstances of the case show that the defendant owed a duty to the plaintiff to preserve evidence. *Contreras v. Am. Family Mut. Ins. Co.*, 135 F. Supp.3d 1208 (D. Nev. 2015).

Adverse Inference: “*It is well-established that a party is entitled to jury instructions on every theory of her case that is supported by the evidence.*” *Bass-Davis v. Davis*, 117 P.3d 207, 209 (Nev. 2005). In *Reingold v. Wet ‘N Wild Nevada, Inc.*, 113 Nev. 967, 970, 944 P.2d 800, 802 (Nev. 1997), the Nevada Supreme Court recognized that under N.R.S. § 47.250(3), when evidence is willfully destroyed, the trier of fact is entitled to presume that the evidence was adverse to the destroying party. It further held that evidence is “willfully” destroyed even if the evidence is destroyed pursuant to an established company policy. *Bass-Davis v. Davis*, 117 P.3d at 210. One of the purposes of an adverse inference jury instruction is to level the playing field by putting the prejudiced party in the same position it would have been if the evidence had not been lost. *Brown v. Albertsons, LLC*, 2017 WL 1957571 (D. Nev. 2017).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Adverse Inference: An adverse inference – that the missing evidence would have been unfavorable – can be drawn only when the evidence was destroyed deliberately with a fraudulent intent. *Rodriguez v. Webb*, 141 N.H. 177, 180, 680 A.2d 604 (N.H. 1996). The timing of the document destruction is not dispositive on the issue of intent, however, and an adverse inference can be drawn even when the evidence is destroyed prior to a claim being made. *Id.* at 178, 180, 680 A.2d 604; *Murray v. Developmental Services of Sullivan County, Inc.*, 149 N.H. 264, 271, 818 A.2d 302, 309 (N.H. 2003). Of particular importance when considering the appropriateness of spoliation sanctions are the prejudice to the non-offending party and the degree of fault of the offending party. *Collazo-Santiago v. Toyota Motor Corp.*, 149 F.3d 23, 28 (1st Cir. 1998). Bad faith is not essential to imposing a spoliation sanctions, but you must show at least carelessness and you must show prejudice. *MMG Ins. Co. v. Samsung Electronics Am., Inc.*, 2013 WL 1637139 (D.N.H. 2013).

NEW JERSEY

Adverse Inference/Sanctions: Spoliation of evidence in a prospective civil action occurs when evidence relevant to the action is destroyed, causing interference with the action’s proper administration and disposition. *Manorcare Health v. Osmose Wood*, 336 N.J. Super. 218, 226, 764 A.2d 475, 479 (N.J. App. Div. 2001); *Cockerline*

v. Menendez, 988 A.2d 575 (N.J. App. 2010) (quoting *Aetna Life & Cas. Co. v. Imet Mason Contractors*, 707 A.2d 180 (N.J. App. 1998)). In civil litigation, depending on circumstances, spoliation of evidence can result in a separate tort action for fraudulent concealment, discovery sanctions, or an adverse trial inference against the party that caused the loss of evidence. *Rosenblit v. Zimmerman*, 166 N.J. 391, 400-06, 766 A.2d 749 (N.J. 2001). This is a traditional negligence cause of action and not a separate tort for negligent spoliation. But the Supreme Court of New Jersey held it didn't recognize a separate tort action for intentional spoliation. *Id.* at 404-405. An adverse inference instruction may be given during the underlying litigation whereby it is presumed the destroyed evidence would've been unfavorable to the destroyer. *Swick v. N.Y. Times*, 815 A.2d 508, 511 (N.J. 2003). In Swick, the plaintiff dismissed his action against the product manufacturer because they went into bankruptcy and had no insurance; and proceeded against the *New York Times* alone for spoliation after they sold the product to a company in the Philippines after being advised to preserve it. However, because they wouldn't have been able to recover from the manufacturer, the spoliator caused no real damages. The court recognized the difficulty in using the suit-within-a-suit method to prove damages in a negligence case based on spoliation of critical evidence because the lost evidence impedes the plaintiff's ability to prove both proximate cause for the underlying event and proximately caused damages. But they concluded that other jurisdictions have wrestled with this knotty issue. A plaintiff must demonstrate, however, that but for the defendant's loss or destruction of the evidence, the plaintiff had a reasonable probability of succeeding in the underlying suit. In *27-35 Jackson Ave., LLC v. Samsung Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Ltd.*, 2021 WL 4126884 (N.J. Super. App. 2021), the court held that the plaintiff was required to demonstrate not only the lost opportunity to pursue a case against the manufacturer, installer, or maintenance provider because of defendant's spoliation of the sprinkler head, but also that it suffered actual damages because of defendant's negligence. As to this second aspect of the proximate cause element, plaintiff was not required to demonstrate the underlying suit would have succeeded, but it needed to marshal more than simply an expert's opinion that there could have been three reasons for the sprinkler head's failure and, hence, three possible target defendants. Plaintiff failed to do so, and, as a result, the judge properly granted summary judgment.

In New Jersey, the traditional approach to spoliation begins with identifying the spoliator, because that, in and of itself, will impact on the available and appropriate remedies." *Robertet Flavors, Inc. v. Tri-Form Constr., Inc.*, 1 A.3d 658 (N.J. 2010) (citing *Tartaglia v. UBS PaineWebber, Inc.*, 961 A.2d 1167 (N.J. 2008)). When the spoliator is the defendant in the suit, the court is empowered to fashion an appropriate remedy. *Cockerline*, supra. ("Depending on the circumstances, spoliation can result in dismissal, a separate tort action for fraudulent concealment, discovery sanctions, or an adverse trial inference against the party that caused the loss of evidence." (citing *Jerista v. Murray*, 883 A.2d 350 (N.J. 2005))). In *27-35 Jackson Avenue v. Samsun*, 263 A.3d 200 (N.J. App. 2021), the court said:

The best known civil remedy that has been developed is the so-called spoliation inference that comes into play where a litigant is made aware of the destruction or concealment of evidence during the underlying litigation....

Courts use the spoliation inference during the underlying litigation as a method of evening the playing field where evidence has been hidden or destroyed. It essentially allows a jury in the underlying case to presume that the evidence the spoliator destroyed or otherwise concealed would have been unfavorable to him or her. An adverse or spoliation inference may be utilized to address the intentional or negligent spoliation of evidence by a party to the suit. "[T]he factfinder is permitted to presume that the evidence the spoliator destroyed or concealed would have been unfavorable to him or her."

Discovery sanctions may include a designation that certain facts are taken as established, a refusal to permit the disobedient party to support or oppose claims or defenses, prohibiting the introduction of designated matters into evidence, dismissal of an action, or entry of judgment by default. *Id.* An appropriate remedy may include an award of counsel fees in exceptional cases, particularly where there is a finding of intentional spoliation and the non-spoliating party's ability to defend itself was compromised. *Grubbs v. Knoll*, 376 N.J. Super. 420, 435-436, 870 A.2d 713 (N.J. Super. A.D. 2005).

NEW MEXICO

Tort of Intentional Spoliation: The New Mexico Supreme Court has recognized the tort of intentional spoliation of evidence. *Coleman v. Eddy Potash, Inc.*, 120 N.M. 645, 649, 905 P.2d 185, 189 (N.M. 1995) overruled on other grounds, *Delgado v. Phelps Dodge Chino, Inc.*, 34 P.3d 1148 (N.M. 2001). *Coleman* established the following elements for the tort of intentional spoliation of evidence: (1) the existence of a potential lawsuit; (2) the defendant's knowledge of the potential lawsuit; (3) the destruction, mutilation, or significant alteration of potential evidence; (4) intent on the part of the defendant to disrupt or defeat the lawsuit; (5) a causal relationship between the act of spoliation and the inability to prove the lawsuit; and (6) damages.

Tort of Negligent Spoliation: The Court in *Coleman* rejected a separate cause of action for negligent spoliation of evidence. *Coleman*, 120 N.M. at 650, 905 P.2d at 190 (stating that "adequate remedies exist" under "traditional negligence principles" and relying on "the general expectation that an owner has a free hand in the manner in which he or she disposes of his or her property").

Adverse Inference: Where the actions of the spoliator fail to rise to the level of malicious conduct or otherwise meet the elements of the tort of intentional spoliation of evidence, New Mexico believes a more appropriate remedy would be a permissible adverse evidentiary inference by the jury in the underlying claim. This evidentiary inference could be accomplished through an instruction to the jury that it is permissible to infer that evidence intentionally destroyed, concealed, mutilated, or altered by a party without reasonable explanation would have been unfavorable to that party. Trial courts, in determining whether to give this instruction, should consider whether the spoliation was intentional, whether the spoliator knew of the reasonable possibility of a lawsuit involving the spoliated object, whether the party requesting the instruction "acted with due diligence with respect to the spoliated evidence," and whether the evidence would have been relevant to a material issue in the case. *Torres v. El Paso Elec. Co.*, 987 P.2d 386, 401-407 (N.M. 1999).

Sanctions: New Mexico recognizes that spoliation of evidence may result in sanctions. These sanctions include dismissal or adverse inference. *Segura v. K-Mart Corp.*, 62 P.3d 283, 286-87 (N.M. 2002).

NEW YORK

Third-Party Negligent Spoliation: The New York Court of Appeals declined to recognize such a cause of action under the facts of *Met-Life Auto & Home v. Joe Basil Chev., Inc.*, 1 N.Y.3d 478, 807 N.E.2d 865, 775 N.Y.S.2d 754 (N.Y. 2004). The Court in this case focused its decision on the non-existence of a duty giving rise to preservation of evidence and the lack of notice to preserve the evidence militated against establishing such a cause of action.

Employer Spoliation: Spoliation by an employer may support a common law cause of action when such spoliation impairs an employee's right to sue a third-party tortfeasor. *DiDomenico v. C & S Aeromatik Supplies*, 252 A.D.2d 41, 682 N.Y.S.2d 452 (N.Y. 2nd Dept. 1998). In other instances, New York courts have specifically rejected a cause of action for spoliation of evidence when the employer was not on notice that evidence would be needed. *Monteiro v. R.D. Werner Co.*, 301 A.D.2d 636, 754 N.Y.S.2d 328 (N.Y. 2nd Dept. 2003) (employer had no duty to preserve scaffold which allegedly caused plaintiff's injuries and employer was not on notice that an action was contemplated against a third-party).

Sanctions: C.P.L.R. § 3126 permits sanctions, including dismissal for a party's failure to disclose relevant evidence. *Met-Life*, 1 N.Y.3d at 482-83. New York courts will impose "carefully chosen and specifically tailored sanctions within the context of the underlying action" to remedy spoliation of evidence. For instance, a defendant may be granted summary judgment when the plaintiff negligently fails to preserve crucial evidence. *Amaris v. Sharp Elecs.*, 758 N.Y.S.2d 637 (N.Y. App. Div. 2003). However, awarding summary judgment to the plaintiff for the defendant's intentional destruction of evidence may be too drastic a remedy. *Mylonas v. Town of Brookhaven*, 759 N.Y.S.2d 752, 753-754 (N.Y. App. Div. 2003). But see *Herrera v. Matlin*, 758 N.Y.S.2d 7, 7 (N.Y. App. Div. 2003), aff'd 771 N.Y.S.2d 347 (N.Y. A.D. 2004) (physician's loss of records amounting to professional misconduct warranted striking of answer).

NORTH CAROLINA

Adverse Presumption/Inference: The North Carolina Supreme Court recognizes a permissive, rather than mandatory adverse inference may be drawn against a spoliator of evidence. *McLain v. Taco Bell Corp.*, 137 N.C. App. 179, 182-192, 527 S.E.2d 712, 715 - 721 (N.C. App. 2000). “[T]o qualify for the adverse inference, the party requesting it must ordinarily show that the spoliator was on notice of the claim or potential claim at the time of the destruction.” *McLain*, 137 N.C. App. at 187, 527 S.E.2d at 718 (quotation omitted). The obligation to preserve evidence may arise prior to the filing of a complaint where the opposing party is on notice that litigation is likely to be commenced. *Id.* The evidence lost must be “pertinent” and “potentially supportive of plaintiff’s allegations.” *Id.* at 188, 527 S.E.2d at 718. Finally, “[t]he proponent of a missing document inference need not offer direct evidence of a cover-up to set the stage for the adverse inference. Circumstantial evidence will suffice.” *Id.* at 186, 527 S.E.2d at 718; *Arndt v. First Union Nat. Bank*, 613 S.E.2d 274, 281-283 (N.C. App. 2005).

NORTH DAKOTA

Adverse Inference/Sanctions: Trial courts in North Dakota have the authority to sanction a party when key evidence is missing, “even where the party has not violated a court order and even when there has been a no finding of bad faith.” *Bachmeier v. Wallwork Truck Ctrs.*, 544 N.W.2d 122, 124 (N.D. 1996). In sanctioning a party, the district court should at least consider “the culpability, or state of mind, of the party against whom sanctions are being imposed; a finding of prejudice against the moving party, and the degree of this prejudice, including the impact it has on presenting or defending the case; and the availability of less severe alternative sanctions.” *Id.* at 124-25. Trial courts have the “duty to impose the least restrictive sanction available under the circumstances in the exercise of its inherent power.” *Id.* at 125. Sanctions can include dismissal, preclusion of evidence, or adverse inference. *Id.* at 126.

OHIO

Tort of Spoliation: The Supreme Court of Ohio held that a cause of action exists in tort for intentional spoliation against parties to the primary action as well as third parties. *Smith v. Howard Johnson Co., Inc.*, 67 Ohio St.3d 28, 29, 615 N.E.2d 1037 (Ohio 1993). The elements required are: (1) pending or probable litigation involving the plaintiff; (2) knowledge on the part of the defendant that litigation exists or is probable; (3) willful destruction of evidence by defendant designed to disrupt plaintiff’s case; (4) disruption of plaintiff’s case; and (5) damages proximately caused by defendant’s acts.

Punitive Damages: The Ohio Supreme Court has determined that spoliation of evidence may be the basis of an award of punitive damages in an underlying medical malpractice action. *Moskovitz v. Mt. Sinai Med. Ctr.*, 635 N.E.2d 331 (Ohio App. 1994).

Sanctions/Adverse Inference: Courts also recognize discovery sanctions for an adverse party’s failure to provide evidence if the same was willful and prejudice is established. *Barker v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 2001 WL 1661961, 7 (Ohio Ct. App. Dec. 31, 2001). Ohio uses Jury Instruction § 305.1. *Tate v. Adena Regional Med. Ctr.*, 801 N.E.2d 930 (Ohio App. 2003).

OKLAHOMA

Tort of Spoliation: In *Patel v. OMH Medical Center, Inc.*, 987 P.2d 1185 (Okla. 1999), the Oklahoma Supreme Court stated “[n]either spoliation of evidence nor *prima facie* tort (for acts constituting spoliation of evidence) has ever been recognized by this court as actionable.” When there is destruction or spoliation of evidence, the Oklahoma Supreme Court has said “it is certainly a maxim that all evidence is to be weighed according to the proof which it was in the power of one side to have produced and in the power of the other to have contradicted.” *Harrill v. Penn*, 273 P. 235 (Okla. 1927). Oklahoma’s spoliation doctrine only applies when the

evidence is in the custody of one of the parties and it can be shown that a person has attempted to destroy, suppress, alter, or fabricate the evidence. *Id.*

Adverse Inference: “*Spoliation occurs when evidence relevant to prospective civil litigation is destroyed, adversely affecting the ability of a litigant to prove his or her claim.*” *Patel v. OMH Medical Center, Inc.*, 987 P.2d at 1202. If applicable, destruction of evidence without a satisfactory explanation gives rise to an inference unfavorable to the spoliator. *Manpower, Inc. v. Brawdy*, 62 P.3d 391, 392 (Okla. Ct. App. 2002). Spoliation of evidence without a satisfactory explanation gives rise to an inference unfavorable to the spoliator. See *Manpower, Inc. v. Brawdy*, 62 P.3d 391, 392 (Okla. App. 2002). A party asserting spoliation must establish negligent or willful destruction of evidence which impairs the party’s ability to prove or defend a claim. *Barnett v. Simmons*, 197 P.3d 12, 25 (Okla. 2008).

OREGON

Tort of Spoliation: Although the Oregon Supreme Court has not addressed whether either intentional or negligent spoliation of evidence is recognized as an independent cause of action under state law, the Court of Appeals has suggested that such claims may exist. *Marcum v. Adventist Health System/West*, 168 P.3d 1214 (Or. App. 2007) (discussing negligent spoliation), *rev’d on other grounds*, 193 P.3d 1 (Or. 2008); *Classen v. Arete NW, LLC*, 294 P.3d 520 (Or. App. 2012) (discussing negligent and intentional spoliation and declining to “address the precise contours of a cognizable claim for spoliation under Oregon law”); *Blincoe v. Western States Chiropractic College*, 2007 WL 2071916 (D. Or. 2007) (concluding that Oregon law does not and would not recognize a tort of intentional spoliation of evidence). Although the Oregon appellate courts have not directly addressed the issue, they are likely to agree with the result reached by this court in the *Blincoe* case. As noted in *Classen*, even those “jurisdictions that recognize an independent claim for spoliation of evidence require the plaintiff to have first brought the underlying claim and lost or suffered diminution in its value” and “none has permitted a plaintiff to bring such claim after the statute of limitations on her underlying claims has expired....” *Nat’l Interstate Ins. v. Beall Corp.*, 2015 WL 1137440 (D. Or. 2015).

Adverse Presumption: Oregon has a statutory provision allowing that willful suppression of evidence raises an unfavorable presumption against the party who suppressed it. O.R.S. § 40.135, Rule 311(1)(c); *Stephens v. Bohlman*, 909 P.2d 208, 211 (Or. Ct. App. 1996).

PENNSYLVANIA

Tort of Spoliation: Spoliation of evidence is not recognized as a separate cause of action under Pennsylvania law. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania “has not recognized a cause of action for negligent spoliation of evidence,” and given the opportunity, it declined to do so. *Pyeritz v. Pennsylvania*, 32 A.3d 687, 695 (Pa. 2011); *A. States Ins. Co. v. Copart, Inc.*, 2022 WL 3722081 (E.D. Pa. 2022); *Erie Insurance Exchange v. USAA*, 2022 WL 17422030 (Pa. Super. 2022). “Generally, the law does not impose affirmative duties absent the existence of some special relationship, be it contractual or otherwise.” *Elias v. Lancaster Gen. Grp.*, 710 A.2d 65, 68 (Pa. Super. 1998) (citing *Brandjord v. Hopper*, 688 A.2d 721, 723 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1997)). Under Pennsylvania law, “more than a mere gratuitous promise is necessary to raise such a duty, i.e., an actual entry upon the performance of such promise.” *Brown v. T.W. Phillips Gas & Oil Co.*, 195 F.2d 643 (3rd Cir. 1952). “A person who makes an engagement, even though gratuitous, and actually enters upon its performance, will incur tort liability if his negligence thereafter causes another to suffer damages.” *Pirocchi v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 365 F. Supp. 277 (E.D. Pa. 1973) (citing *Pascarella v. Kelley*, 105 A.2d 70 (Pa. 1954)).

In *Erie Ins. Exch. v. United Services Automobile Assn.*, 2022 WL 17422030 (Pa. Super. 2022), the plaintiff contended that *Pyeritz* does not bar a claim for spoliation brought on a theory of promissory estoppel. The court acknowledged that no court has addressed whether *Pyeritz* bars or permits a non-tort claim for damages caused by negligent spoliation of evidence, many federal courts have characterized *Pyeritz* as broadly holding that no cause of action for damages for negligent spoliation exists, and it didn’t limit its holding to “tort liability.”

Therefore, there is no cause of action for negligent spoliation even in the light of a gratuitous agreement to indefinitely preserve evidence for a plaintiff's benefit.

Sanctions: Parties can be sanctioned for spoliation of evidence. *Id.* Pennsylvania law provides that a party cannot benefit from its own withholding or destruction of evidence by creating an adverse inference that the evidence is unfavorable to that party. *Manson v. Southeastern Transp. Auth.*, 767 A.2d 1, 5 (Pa. 2001). Whether and how to sanction a party is within the discretion of the court. *Eichman v. McKeon*, 824 A.2d 305, 312-314 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2003). A determination of the appropriate sanction requires the court to determine three factors: (1) the degree of fault of the parties who alter or destroy the evidence; (2) the degree of prejudice suffered by the opposing parties; (3) the availability of a lesser sanction that will protect the opposing parties' rights and deter future similar conduct. *Id.* (*citing Schroeder v. Commonwealth Dep't of Transp.*, 710 A.2d 23 (Pa. 1998) (adopting the test from *Schmid v. Milwaukee Elec. Tool Corp.*, 13 F.3d 76 (3rd Cir. 1994))). However, in *State Farm Fire & Cas. Co. v. Cohen*, 2020 WL 5369626 (E.D. Pa. 2020), the court held that a spoliation sanction requires proof that the alleged spoliation was beyond accident or mere negligence. The party seeking a spoliation sanction must demonstrate it was intentional and that the alleged spoliator acted in "bad faith" before adverse inferences will be provided. In short, parties seeking an adverse inference in cases of spoliation cannot rely on negligence alone.

RHODE ISLAND

Tort of Spoliation: Neither the Rhode Island legislature nor the courts have yet established or recognized the existence of an independent tort for spoliation of evidence. *Malinowski v. Documented Vehicle/Drivers Sys., Inc.*, 66 Fed. Appx. 216, 222 (R.I. 2003).

Adverse Inference: Rhode Island does recognize that an adverse inference may be given as spoliation of evidence instruction. *Mead v. Papa Razzi Restaurant*, 840 A.2d 1103, 1108 (R.I. 2004). The party seeking the spoliation of evidence has the burden of proof to establish that the destruction of evidence was deliberate or negligent. *Malinowski v. United Parcel Serv.*, 792 A.2d 50, 54-55 (R.I. 2002). Furthermore, it is not necessary to show bad faith by the spoliator to draw the adverse inference, however bad faith may strengthen the spoliation inference. *Kurczy v. St. Joseph's Veterans Ass'n, Inc.*, 820 A.2d 929, 946 (R.I. 2003). A court will not allow a subrogated carrier to lose or destroy evidence, whether recklessly or intentionally, and then later bring a claim for subrogation, forcing a defendant to defend its case without the opportunity to have its expert examine and offer a competing opinion on the evidence. *Amica Mutual Ins. Co. v. Brasscraft*, 2018 WL 2433560 (D. R.I. 2018).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Tort of Spoliation: There is no case law in South Carolina discussing spoliation of evidence, specifically. However, South Carolina apparently recognizes a type of Adverse Inference Rule as it relates to loss or destruction of evidence. *Wisconsin Motor Corp. v. Green*, 79 S.E.2d 718, 720-21 (S.C. 1954). It appears as though such inference may be given when a party does not provide an explanation for its failure to produce appropriate documents. *Id.*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Adverse Inference: Under South Dakota law, if a party fails to present evidence or witnesses, such non-production justifies an inference that the evidence would be unfavorable. *Cody v. Leapley*, 476 N.W.2d 257, 264 (S.D. 1991). "The non-production or suppression by a party of evidence which is within his power to produce and which is material to an issue in the case justifies the inference that it would be unfavorable to him if produced." *Id.*; *Leisinger v. Jacobson*, 651 N.W.2d 693, 699 (S.D. 2002). The burden of proof with respect to the adverse inference rule is on the spoliator to show that it acted in a non-negligent, good faith manner in destroying the document sought. *Wuest v. McKennan Hosp.*, 619 N.W.2d 682, 686 (S.D. 2000). The spoliator must show he acted in good faith without negligence or malice in destroying the evidence. *Id.* A jury is required to determine if

the explanation given is reasonable and if so, may not infer that the missing information contained unfavorable evidence to the opposing party. *Id.*

TENNESSEE

Adverse Inference: The doctrine of spoliation of evidence permits a court to draw a negative inference against a party that has intentionally, and for an improper purpose, destroyed, mutilated, lost, altered, or concealed evidence. *Foley v. St. Thomas Hosp.*, 906 S.W.2d 448, 453-54 (Tenn. Ct. App. 1995); *Bronson v. Umphries*, 138 S.W.3d 844, 854 -855 (Tenn. Ct. App. 2003). In *Tatham v. Bridgestone Americas Holding, Inc.*, 473 S.W.3d 734 (Tenn. 2015), the Tennessee Supreme Court addressed whether intentional misconduct is a prerequisite to imposing sanctions for spoliation of evidence. The Supreme Court held that a finding of intentional misconduct is not a necessary prerequisite to imposing sanctions. Its presence, however, is a relevant factor in the totality of the circumstances to consider when determining whether to impose sanctions.

TEXAS

Tort of Spoliation: Texas does not recognize an independent cause of action for intentional or negligent spoliation of evidence by parties to litigation. *Trevino v. Ortega*, 969 S.W.2d 950, 951 (Tex. 1998).

Adverse Inference Instruction: A spoliation instruction is an instruction given to the jury outlining permissible inferences they may make against a party who has lost, altered, or destroyed evidence. *Brewer v. Dowling*, 862 S.W.2d 156, 159 (Tex. App. - Fort Worth 1993), *writ denied*. A party who has deliberately destroyed evidence is presumed to have done so because the evidence was unfavorable to its case.

The Trevino Test. A trial judge has broad discretion in determining whether to provide a jury with a spoliation presumption instruction. *Trevino v. Ortega*, 969 S.W.2d 950, 953 (Tex. 1998); *Texas Elec. Co-op. v. Dillard*, 171 S.W.3d 201, 208-209 (Tex. App. - Tyler 2005). A party need not take extraordinary measures to preserve evidence but must exercise reasonable care in preserving evidence. *Trevino*, 969 S.W.2d at 951. A court may determine there is no breach of the duty to preserve evidence if the alleged spoliator offers an “innocent explanation” such as the evidence was destroyed in an ordinary course of business. *Id.* Finally, the party alleging spoliation is not entitled to remedy unless it establishes prejudice. *Id.* Before a spoliation instruction can be submitted to a jury, the court must determine (1) whether there was a duty to preserve evidence, (2) whether the alleged spoliator breached that duty, either negligently or intentionally, and (3) whether spoliation prejudiced the non-spoliato’s ability to present its case or defense. In evaluating prejudice, the court should take into consideration the relevance of the evidence, whether other evidence is available, and whether the evidence supported the key issues in the case.

The intentional spoliation of evidence relevant to a cause raises a presumption the evidence would have been unfavorable to the spoliators. *Id.* This presumption can be rebutted by evidence that the spoliation was not a result of fraudulent intent and does not apply when documents are merely lost. *Cresthaven Nursing Residence v. Freeman*, 2003 WL 253283, 8, 10 (Tex. Ct. App., Feb. 5, 2003).

The Johnson Test. The presumption does not arise unless the party responsible for destruction of evidence had a duty to preserve it. *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Johnson*, 106 S.W.3d 718, 722 (Tex. 2003). In *Johnson*, the court noted that spoliation instructions have been given either for (1) a party’s deliberate destruction of relevant evidence; or (2) a party’s failure to produce relevant evidence or explain its nonproduction. However, the court noted that such a duty to preserve evidence arises “only when a party knows or reasonably should know that there is a substantial chance that a claim will be filed and that evidence in its possession or control will be material and relevant to that claim.” *Id.*

In *Brookshire Brothers v. Aldridge*, 438 S.W.3d 9 (Tex. 2014), the Supreme Court further clarified spoliation law in Texas. It is the responsibility of the trial court (not the jury) to decide whether there was spoliation. In order to support spoliation, (1) the party alleging same must show that the non-producing party has a duty to preserve evidence under the *Johnson* test, (2) the party alleging same must show that the non-producing party breached

its duty to preserve material and relevant evidence, which occurs when it fails to exercise reasonable care to preserve that evidence, (3) the breach of duty may be either intentional or unintentional, and (4) there must be a direct relationship between the remedy and the act of spoliation. It cannot be excessive and must be “proportionate when weighing the culpability of the spoliating party and the prejudice to the non-spoliating party.” To determine prejudice, the Supreme Court confirmed that the following factors must be considered: (1) the relevance of the spoliated evidence to the main issues in the case, (2) the harmful or helpful effect of the evidence on the underlying case of either party, and (3) whether the spoliated evidence was cumulative of other evidence. If the spoliation is intentional, that might be enough to support a finding that the evidence is both relevant and harmful to the spoliating party. Negligent spoliation would not be sufficient to determine this. Finally, a party may present indirect evidence to try to establish what the missing evidence would have shown, but the jury may not hear evidence unrelated to the merits of the case that tends to simply highlight the spoliating party’s breach and culpability.

UTAH

There is no authority demonstrating that Utah has adopted the spoliation doctrine. *Burns v. Cannondale Bicycle Co.*, 876 P.2d 415, 419 (Utah App. 1994).

VERMONT

The only Vermont case discussing destruction of evidence requires that a party must have reason or obligation to preserve evidence before a “*presumption of falsity*” will arise. *Lavalette v. Noyes*, 205 A.2d 413, 415 (Vt. 1964).

VIRGINIA

Adverse Inference: Virginia law recognizes spoliation or missing evidence inference, which provides that “[w]here one party has within his control material evidence and does not offer it, there is [an inference] that the evidence, if it had been offered, would have been unfavorable to that party.” Charles E. Friend, *The Law of Evidence in Virginia* § 10-17, at 338 (5th Ed. 1999); *Jacobs v. Jacobs*, 218 Va. 264, 269, 237 S.E.2d 124, 127 (Va. 1977) (holding principle is an inference rather than a presumption). Further, Virginia acknowledges that spoliation issues also arise when evidence is lost, altered, or cannot be produced. *Wolfe v. Virginia Birth-Related Neurological Injury Comp. Program*, 40 Va. App. 565, 580-583, 580 S.E.2d 467, 475-476 (Va. App. 2003). A spoliation inference may be applied in an existing action if, at the time the evidence was lost or destroyed, “*a reasonable person in the defendant’s position should have foreseen that the evidence was material to a potential civil action.*”

In a third-party spoliation context, an employer has no duty to preserve evidence on behalf of an employee who seeks to bring a third-party claim. *Austin v. Consolidation Coal Co.*, 501 S.E.2d 161, 163 (Va. 1998). Under the Virginia Workers Compensation Act there is no duty imposed on an employer to preserve evidence. *Id.* at 163-64. However, this case applies only to an employer’s duty to preserve evidence.

In *Emerald Point, LLC, et al. v. Hawkins, et al.*, 808 S.E.2d 384 (Va. 2017), the Supreme Court of Virginia considered whether a trial judge’s adverse inference instruction regarding the spoliation of evidence was warranted when there was no indication that the defendant destroyed the evidence at issue with the deliberate intent to deprive the plaintiff of a fair opportunity to use it in pending or reasonably foreseeable litigation between the parties. The Court held that a spoliation instruction is only warranted when there is proof of the intentional destruction of evidence based on a desire to deprive the opposing party of the opportunity to use it in litigation. The *Emerald Point* case reminds us that we cannot assume that any party will receive an adverse inference instruction at trial simply because the opposing party destroyed evidence. As in many other

jurisdictions, to receive an adverse inference instruction in Virginia, the party requesting the instruction must show that the destruction of the missing evidence was intentional.

In *Nautilus Insurance Co. v. Appalachian Power Co.*, Case No. 7:19-cv-00380 (W.D. Va.), Nautilus pursued subrogation against the power company for fire damage to their insured's building. Nautilus' fire investigator conducted an inspection and told Nautilus to preserve the fire scene so the power company could inspect it too. Nautilus later told the fire investigator to close his file and told the insured it was okay to demolish the building and begin rebuilding. Some time later, Nautilus notified the power company of a claim against it, but the building had been demolished and the power company could not inspect it. The court ruled that because of this spoliation of evidence, the case would be dismissed. It should be noted that Nautilus advised its insured the fire scene could be demolished and that a lesser sanction might have been warranted if the insured had done it on their own. The court also disagreed with the argument that the power company had actual notice due to its status as utility provider. In dismissing this argument, the court drew a distinction between a subrogation target being aware of a loss and being specifically informed that a potential claim may be made against it.

Admission (Party or Against Interest): In general, a party's conduct, so far as it indicates his own belief in the weakness of his cause, may be used against him as an admission, subject of course to any explanations he may be able to make removing that significance from his conduct... *"conduct showing the concealment or destruction of evidential material is...admissible; in particular the destruction (spoliation) of documents as evidence of an admission that their contents are as alleged by the opponents."* 1 Greenleaf Ev. (16 Ed.), § 195, at 325; *Neece v. Neece*, 104 Va. 343, 348, 51 S.E. 739, 740-41 (Va. 1905); *Wolfe, supra*.

WASHINGTON

Adverse Inference/Rebuttable Presumption: In *Cook v. Tarbert Logging, Inc.*, 360 P.3d 855 (Wash. App. 2015), the court held that actions with regard to evidence committed before a lawsuit is filed do not amount to spoliation if done in good faith, even if that behavior results in destruction of evidence. Raymond Cook was in an accident with an employee of Tarbert Logging. Cook's expert took photographs and measurements but did not access the truck's airbag control monitor, which might have provided information about the speed of the truck at the moment of the crash. Two years later, Cook filed suit against Tarbert Logging and the county, who was unable to inspect the truck because it had been sold. The county argued that Cook had breached a duty to preserve the truck as evidence and asked the court to impose an inference that the truck's airbag-control monitor would have shown that Cook was speeding at the time of the accident. The court concluded that there is no general duty to preserve evidence *before* a lawsuit is filed. Even when litigation is foreseeable, destruction or loss of documents in itself is not spoliation. For the court-sanctionable act of spoliation to occur before a lawsuit is filed, there must be some *bad-faith* intent to "get rid of the evidence." The spoliation here was found not to be purposeful and intentional so the court held that the destruction was not spoliation.

In *Pier 67, Inc. v. King County*, 89 Wash.2d 379, 573 P.2d 2 (Wash. 1977), the Court held: *"where relevant evidence which would properly be a part of a case is within the control of a party whose interests it would naturally be to produce it and he fails to do so, without satisfactory explanation, the only inference which the finder of fact may draw is that such evidence would be unfavorable to him."* 89 Wash.2d at 385-86, 573 P.2d 2. To remedy spoliation the court may apply a rebuttable presumption, which shifts the burden of proof to a party who destroys or alters important evidence. In deciding whether to apply a rebuttable presumption in spoliation cases, two factors control: *"(1) the potential importance or relevance of the missing evidence; and (2) the culpability or fault of the adverse party."* *Marshall v. Bally's Pacwest, Inc.*, 94 Wash. App. 372, 381-383, 972 P.2d 475, 480 (Wash. App. Div. 2, 1999). In weighing the importance of the evidence, the court considers whether the adverse party was afforded adequate opportunity to examine it. Culpability turns on whether the party acted in bad faith or whether there is an innocent explanation for the destruction. *Id.*

WEST VIRGINIA

Tort of Spoliation - Intentional Spoliation: West Virginia does recognize a tort of intentional spoliation of evidence as an independent tort when committed by either a party to an action or a third-party. *Hannah v. Heeter*, 584 S.E.2d 560, 563-64 (W. Va. 2003). The elements of the tort of intentional spoliation consists of: (1) a pending or potential civil action; (2) knowledge of the spoliator of the pending or potential civil action; (3) willful destruction of the evidence (4) the spoliated evidence was vital to a party's ability to prevail in the pending or potential civil action; (5) the intent of the spoliator to defeat a party's ability to prevail in the pending or potential civil action; (6) the party's inability to prevail in the civil action; and (7) damages. Once the first six elements are established, there arises a rebuttable presumption that but for the fact of the spoliation the party injured by the spoliation would have prevailed in the pending or potential litigation. *Id.* A "pending or potential civil action" exists when the plaintiff has actually filed a claim, or where there is evidence objectively demonstrating the possibility that plaintiff was likely to pursue a claim in the future. *Williams v. Werner Enterprises, Inc.*, 2015 WL 1000779 (W. Va. 2015).

Negligent Spoliation: West Virginia does not recognize spoliation of evidence as an independent tort when the spoliation is caused by the negligence of a party to a civil action. *Id.*

Negligent Third-Party Spoliation: West Virginia does recognize spoliation of evidence as an independent tort when the spoliation is the result of negligence of a third-party and that third-party had a special duty to preserve the evidence. *Id.* The element of the tort of negligent spoliation of evidence by a third-party consists of: (1) the existence of a pending or potential civil action; (2) the alleged spoliator had actual knowledge of the pending or potential civil action; (3) a duty to preserve evidence arising from a contract, agreement, statute, administrative rule, voluntary assumption, or special circumstances; (4) spoliation of the evidence; (5) the spoliated evidence was vital to a party's ability to prevail in the pending or potential civil action; and (6) damages. (There arises a rebuttable presumption that but for the fact of the spoliation of evidence the party injured by the spoliation would have prevailed in the pending or potential civil litigation if the first five element are met). *Id.*

Punitive Damages: In actions of tort where willful conduct affecting the rights of others appears a jury may assess exemplary, punitive, or vindictive damages. *Id.*

Adverse Inference: A trial court may give an adverse inference jury instruction or impose other sanctions against a party for spoliation of evidence after considering: (1) the party's degree of control, ownership, possession or authority over the destroyed evidence; (2) the amount of prejudice suffered by the opposing party as a result of the missing or destroyed evidence and whether such prejudice was substantial; (3) the reasonableness of anticipating that the evidence would be needed for litigation; and (4) if the party controlled, owned, possessed or had authority over the evidence, the party's degree of fault in causing the destruction of the evidence. *Id.* The party requesting the instruction bears the burden of proof.

Sanctions: West Virginia Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 37 is designed to permit the use of sanctions against a party who refuses to comply with the discovery rules. *Id.*

WISCONSIN

Tort of Spoliation: Wisconsin has not recognized independent tort actions for the intentional and negligent spoliation of evidence. *Estate of Neumann ex rel. Rodli v. Neumann*, 242 Wis.2d 205, 244-249, 626 N.W.2d 821, 840 - 843 (Wis. App. 2001).

Adverse Inference: The trier of fact can draw an adverse inference from intentional spoliation of evidence. *Id.*; *Jagmin v. Simonds Abrasive Co.*, 61 Wis.2d 60, 80-81, 211 N.W.2d 810 (Wis. 1973). The Supreme Court affirmed the trial court's refusal to give an adverse inference instruction in the absence of clear, satisfactory and convincing evidence that the defendant had intentionally destroyed or fabricated evidence. *Jagmin, supra*.

Sanctions: Wisconsin trial courts have discretion in imposing sanctions for spoliation of evidence. However, a party's duty to preserve evidence is discharged once the party in possession has given reasonable notice of a possible claim, the basis for that claim, the existence of evidence relevant to the claim, and a reasonable opportunity for inspection of the evidence. *American Family v. Golke Brothers*, 319 Wis.2d 397, 768 N.W.2d 729

(Wis. 2009); *State v. McGrew*, 646 N.W.2d 856 (Wis. Ct. App. 2002). However, sanctions cannot “be considered unless there is clear and convincing proof that evidence was deliberately destroyed or withheld.” *Hoskins v. Dodge County*, 642 N.W.2d 213, 228 (Wis. Ct. App. 2002). When deciding whether and how to sanction a party who has destroyed evidence, Wisconsin courts consider the circumstances, including whether the destruction was intentional or negligent, whether comparable evidence is available, and whether at the time of destruction the responsible party knew or should have known that a lawsuit was a possibility. *Farr v. Evenflo Co., Inc.*, 287 Wis.2d 827, 705 N.W.2d 905 (Wis. 2005); *Id.* In *Garfoot v. Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co.*, 228 Wis.2d 707, 724, 599 N.W.2d 411 (Wis. Ct. App. 1999), the Court held that dismissal as a sanction for destruction of evidence requires a finding of egregious conduct, “which, in this context, consists of a conscious attempt to affect the outcome of litigation or a flagrant knowing disregard of the judicial process.” The spoliation rule does not apply in administrative proceedings. *Yao v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Wis. Sys.*, 649 N.W.2d 356, 362 (Wis. Ct. App. 2002).

WYOMING

Tort of Spoliation: Rather than recognize an independent tort claim for fraudulent creation of evidence (or spoliation of evidence), Wyoming allows courts to draw an adverse inference against a party responsible for losing or destroying evidence. *Coletti v. Cudd Pressure Control*, 165 F.3d 767, 775-776 (10th Cir. 1999) (applying Wyoming law).

Adverse Inference: It is well-settled that a party’s bad-faith holding, destruction, or alteration of a document or other physical evidence relevant to proof of an issue at trial gives rise to a presumption or inference that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the party responsible for its non-production, destruction, or alteration. The Wyoming Supreme Court stated that, “*for example, in a negligence action, where a party demonstrates that evidence was concealed or destroyed in bad faith (either deliberately or with reckless disregard for its relevance), that fact should be admitted, counsel should be permitted to argue the inference to the jury, the court should instruct the jury as to the inference, and the jury may infer that the fact would have helped prove negligence; a court’s refusal may be an abuse of discretion. Indeed, some courts have held that such destruction creates a presumption that shifts the burden of production, or even persuasion, to the party responsible for the destruction.*” *Abraham v. Great Western Energy, LLC*, 101 P.3d 446, 455-456 (Wyo. 2004).

Sanctions: “*Where the evidence, rather than being destroyed, has been tampered with in bad faith, a court has the option of excluding it, thus denying its use by the tampering party. Where the alteration is not in bad faith and is not so egregious, however, the evidence itself should be admitted, together with information relating to how it was altered, and counsel may argue the issue to the jury. Id. Where the loss or destruction of evidence is not intentional or reckless, by contrast, some courts give the trial court discretion to admit or exclude testimony relating to the missing evidence, and discretion to give or withhold a ‘missing evidence’ instruction and a court should refuse to give such instruction if the non-produced evidence is cumulative or of marginal relevance. Id.*”

In a case that warrants imposition of a sanction against the spoliating party, the court may choose to instruct the jury on the “spoliation inference,” i.e., inform jury that the lost evidence is to be presumed unfavorable to that party; preclude spoliating party from introducing expert testimony concerning testing on the missing product or other evidence concerning the product; or dismiss the plaintiff’s claim or defendant’s defense or grant summary judgment to the innocent party. *Abraham v. Great Western Energy, LLC*, 101 P.3d at 455-456, *citing* Richard E. Kaye, Annotation, *Effect of Spoliation of Evidence in Products Liability Action*, 102 A.L.R. 5th 99-100 (2002).

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