

THE SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF THE PROPOSED  
AMENDMENTS TO CR 26—GENERAL  
PROVISIONS GOVERNING DISCOVERY

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**ORDER**

NO. 25700-A-1592

The Washington State Bar Association (WSBA), having recommended the adoption of the proposed amendments to CR 26—General Provisions Governing Discovery, and the Court having considered the proposed amendments, and having determined that the proposed amendments as revised by the Court will aid in the prompt and orderly administration of justice;


Now, therefore, it is hereby

ORDERED:

- (a) That the revised proposed amendments as attached hereto are adopted.
- (b) That pursuant to the emergency provisions of GR 9(j)(1), the revised proposed amendments will be expeditiously published in the Washington Reports and will become effective upon publication.

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PROVISIONS GOVERNING DISCOVERY

DATED at Olympia, Washington this 5th day of September, 2024.

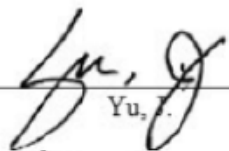
  
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Johnson, J.

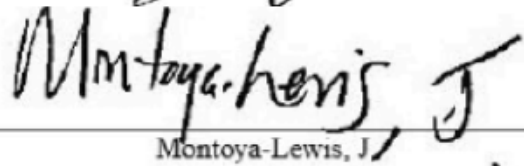
  
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Madsen, J.

  
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Stephens, J.

  
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González, C.J.

  
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Gordon McCloud, J.

  
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Yu, J.

  
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Montoya-Lewis, J.

  
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Whitener, J.

CR 26

GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING DISCOVERY

(a) [Unchanged.]

**(b) Discovery Scope and Limits.** Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

(1) – (4) [Unchanged.]

(5) *Trial Preparation: Experts.* Discovery of facts known and opinions held by experts, otherwise discoverable under the provisions of subsection (b)(1) of this rule and acquired or developed in anticipation of litigation or for trial, may be obtained only as follows:

(A)(i) A party may through interrogatories require any other party to identify each person whom the other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial, to state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, to state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion, and to state such other information about the expert as may be discoverable under these rules. Except for special proceedings, a case schedule deadline to disclose experts does not excuse a party from timely responding to expert discovery to the extent responsive information is available. (ii) Unless these rules impose an earlier deadline, and in no event later than the deadline for primary or rebuttal expert witness disclosures imposed by a case schedule or court order, each party shall identify each person whom that party expects to call as a primary or rebuttal expert witness at trial, state the subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify, state the substance of the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each opinion.

(B) (ii) A party may, subject to the provisions of this rule and of rules 30 and 31, depose each person whom any other party expects to call as an expert witness at trial.

(BC) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial, only as provided in rule 35(b) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same subject by other means.

(CD) Unless manifest injustice would result, (i) the court shall require that the party seeking discovery pay the expert a reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under subsections (b)(5)(B)(A)(ii) and (b)(5)(C)(B) of this rule; and (ii) with respect to discovery obtained under subsection (b)(5)(B)(A)(ii) of this rule the court may require, and with respect to discovery obtained under subsection (b)(5)(C)(B) of this rule the court shall require the party seeking discovery to pay the other party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.

(6) – (8) [Unchanged.]

(c) - (d) [Unchanged.]

**(e) Supplementation of Responses.** A party who has responded to a request for discovery with a response has a duty to seasonably supplement or correct that response with information thereafter acquired. Supplementation or correction shall clearly set forth the information being supplemented or corrected.~~that was complete when made is under no duty to supplement the response to include information thereafter acquired, except as follows:~~

~~(1) A party is under a duty seasonably to supplement their response with respect to any question directly addressed to:~~

~~(A) the identity and location of persons having knowledge of discoverable matters, and~~

~~(B) the identity of each person expected to be called as an expert witness at trial, the subject matter on which the expert witness is expected to testify, and the substance of the expert witness's testimony.~~

~~(2) A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response if the party obtains information upon the basis of which:~~

~~(A) the party knows that the response was incorrect when made, or~~

~~(B) the party knows that the response though correct when made is no longer true and the circumstances are such that a failure to amend the response is in substance a knowing concealment.~~

~~(3) A duty to supplement responses may be imposed by order of the court, agreement of the parties, or at any time prior to trial through new requests for supplementation of prior responses.~~

(4) Failure to seasonably supplement or correct in accordance with this rule will subject the party to such terms and conditions as the trial court may deem appropriate.

**(f) [Unchanged.]**

**(g) Signing of Discovery Requests, Responses, and Objections.** Every request for discovery or response or objection thereto made by a party represented party ~~by an attorney~~ shall be signed by at least one attorney of record in the attorney's ~~individual name,~~ whose address shall be stated. A party ~~who is not represented by an attorney shall sign the request, response, or objection~~ by a nonrepresented party shall be signed by that party and state the party's address. Objections shall be in response to the specific request objected to. General objections shall not be made. A party making an objection based on privilege shall describe the grounds for the objection and, where consistent with subsection (b)(1), shall identify all matters the objecting party contends are subject to the privilege including sufficient information to allow other parties to evaluate the claim of privilege without disclosing protected content. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes a certification that the attorney or the party has read the request, response, or objection, and that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief formed after a reasonable inquiry it is:

(1) – (3) [Unchanged.]

**(h) – (j) [Unchanged.]**