1	FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS
2	RULE 46
3	A Motion for order compelling discovery. A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties
4	and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] move for an order compelling discovery as follows:
5	A(1) Appropriate court.
6	A(1)(a) Parties. [An application] A motion for an order [to] directed against a party may be
7	made to the court in which the action is pending[,] and, on matters relating to a deponent's failure
8	to answer questions at a deposition, such [an application] a motion may also be made to a court of
9	competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision where the deponent is located.
10	A(1)(b) Non-parties. [An application] A motion for an order [ $to$ ] directed against a
11	deponent who is not a party shall be made to a court of competent jurisdiction in the political
12	subdivision where the non-party deponent is located.
13	A(2) Motion. If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails to
14	answer a question propounded or submitted under Rules 39 or 40, or if a corporation or other
15	entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party fails to respond to a
16	request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or if a party in response
17	to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to permit inspection as requested, the
18	discovering party may move for an order compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any
19	motion made under this subsection shall set out at the beginning of the motion the items that the
20	moving party seeks to discover. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of
21	the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.
22	If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] any protective order
23	[as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.
24	A(3) Evasive or incomplete answer. For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete

A(3) **Evasive or incomplete answer.** For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

A(4) Award of expenses of motion. If the motion is granted, the court may, after <u>an</u>

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opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including attorney's fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

B Failure to comply with order.

- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge in the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- B(2) **Sanctions by court in which action is pending.** If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or <u>Rule</u> 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [*such*] orders in regard to the failure as are just, including among others, the following:
- B(2)(a) **Establishment of facts.** An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order.[;]
- B(2)(b) <u>Designated matters.</u> An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing

1 designated matters in evidence.[;] 2 B(2)(c) Strike, stay, or dismissal. An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying 3 further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or 4 rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party.[;] 5 B(2)(d) Contempt of court. In lieu of or in addition to any of the [foregoing orders or in 6 addition thereto] orders listed in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection, an order treating as a 7 contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental 8 examination. 9 B(2)(e) Inability to produce person. [Such orders] Orders [as are] listed in paragraphs (a), 10 (b), and (c) of this subsection, [where] when a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 11 44 A requiring the party to produce another for examination, unless the party failing to comply 12 shows inability to produce such person for examination. B(3) Payment of expenses. In lieu of or in addition to any order listed in subsection (2) of 13 14 this section, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or 15 the attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, 16 caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other 17 circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

## **FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS**

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**RULE 46** 

A Motion for order compelling discovery. A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] move for an order compelling discovery as follows:

A(1) Appropriate court.

A(1)(a) Parties. [An application] A motion for an order [to] directed against a party may be made to the court in which the action is pending[,] and, on matters relating to a deponent's failure to answer questions at a deposition, [such an application] a motion may also be made to a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision where the deponent is located.

A(1)(b) Non-parties. [An application] A motion for an order [to] directed against a deponent who is not a party shall be made to a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision where the non-party deponent is located.

A(2) Motion. If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted under [Rules] Rule 39 or Rule 40, or if a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party fails to respond to a request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or if a party in response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any motion made under this subsection shall set out at the beginning of the motion the items that the moving party seeks to discover. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.

If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] any protective order [as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.

A(3) Evasive or incomplete answer. For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

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A(4) **Award of expenses of motion.** If the motion is granted, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

B Failure to comply with order.

- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge in the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- B(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [such orders] any order in regard to the failure as [are] is just, including among others, the following:
- B(2)(a) **Establishment of facts.** An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order.[;]
  - B(2)(b) Designated matters. An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or

oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing designated matters in evidence.[;]

B(2)(c) **Strike, stay, or dismissal.** An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party.[;]

B(2)(d) <u>Contempt of court.</u> In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any of the [foregoing orders or in addition thereto] <u>orders listed in paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), or B(2)(c) of this rule</u>, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

B(2)(e) <u>Inability to produce person.</u> [Such orders] <u>Orders</u> [as are] listed in paragraphs

B(2)(a), B(2)(b), and B(2)(c) of this [subsection] <u>rule</u>, [where] <u>when</u> a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 44 A requiring the party to produce another for examination, unless the party failing to comply shows inability to produce such person for examination.

B(3) **Payment of expenses.** In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any order listed in subsection <u>B(2)</u> of this [section] <u>rule</u>, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

C Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter, as requested under Rule 45, and if the party requesting the [admissions] admission thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the party requesting the [admissions] admission may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party to pay the party requesting the [admissions] admission the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable [attorney's] attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that: [(1)] the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 45 B or C[, or (2)]; the admission sought was of no substantial importance[, or (3)]; the party failing to admit had

reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that such party might prevail on the matter[, or (4)]; or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

D Failure of party to attend at own deposition or respond to request for inspection [or to inform of question regarding the existence of coverage of liability insurance policy]. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails [(1)] to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition of that party or person, after being served with a proper notice, or [(2)] to comply with or serve objections to a request for production and inspection submitted under Rule 43, after proper service of the request, the court in which the action is pending on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just[, including among others it may take] including, but not <u>limited to</u>, any action authorized under [subsection] <u>paragraphs</u> B(2)(a), <u>B(2)(b)</u>, and <u>B(2)(c)</u> of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] attorney fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 36 C.

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## **FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS**

A(3) Evasive or

**RULE 46** 

A **Motion for order compelling discovery.** A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] **move** for an order compelling discovery as follows:

A(1) Appropriate court.

A(1)(a) **Parties.** [An application] **A motion** for an order [to] **directed against** a party may be made to the court in which the action is pending[,] and, on matters relating to a deponent's failure to answer questions at a deposition, [such an application] **a motion** may also be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] **the circuit court for the county** where the deponent is located.

A(1)(b) **Non-parties.** [An application] **A motion** for an order [to] **directed against** a deponent who is not a party shall be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] **the circuit court for the county** where the non-party deponent is located.

A(2) **Motion.** If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted under [Rules] Rule 39 or Rule 40, or if a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party fails to respond to a request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or if a party in response to a request for **production or** inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to **produce or to** permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any motion made under this subsection shall [set out] **identify** at the beginning of the motion the items that the moving party seeks to discover. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.

If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] **any** protective order [as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.

A(3) Evasive or incomplete answer. For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete

answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

A(4) **Award of expenses of motion.** If the motion is granted, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

B Failure to comply with order.

- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge [in] of the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- B(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or <u>Rule</u> 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [*such orders*] <u>any order</u> in regard to the failure as [*are*] <u>is</u> just, including among others, the following:
- B(2)(a) **Establishment of facts.** An order that the matters regarding which the order was made or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order.[;]

B(2)(b) <u>Designated matters.</u> An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing designated matters in evidence.[;]

B(2)(c) <u>Strike, stay, or dismissal.</u> An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party.[;]

B(2)(d) <u>Contempt of court.</u> In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any of the [foregoing orders or in addition thereto] <u>orders listed in paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), or B(2)(c) of this rule</u>, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

B(2)(e) <u>Inability to produce person.</u> [Such orders] <u>Orders</u> [as are] listed in paragraphs

B(2)(a), B(2)(b), and B(2)(c) of this [subsection] <u>rule</u>, [where] <u>when</u> a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 44 A requiring the party to produce another for examination, unless the party failing to comply shows inability to produce such person for examination.

B(3) **Payment of expenses.** In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any order listed in subsection <u>B(2)</u> of this [section] <u>rule</u>, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

C Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter, as requested under Rule 45, and if the party requesting the [admissions] admission thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the party requesting the [admissions] admission may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party to pay the party requesting the [admissions] admission the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable [attorney's] attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that: [(1)] the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 45 B or C[, or (2)]; the

admission sought was of no substantial importance[, or (3)]; the party failing to admit had reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that such party might prevail on the matter[, or (4)]; or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

D Failure of party to attend at own deposition or respond to request for inspection [or to inform of question regarding the existence of coverage of liability insurance policy]. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails [(1)] to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition of that party or person, after being served with a proper notice, or [(2)] to comply with or serve objections to a request for production [and] or inspection submitted under Rule 43, after proper service of the request, the court in which the action is pending on motion may make such orders in regard to the failure as are just[, including among others it may take] including, but not <u>limited to</u>, any action authorized under [subsection] <u>paragraphs</u> B(2)(a), <u>B(2)(b)</u>, and <u>B(2)(c)</u> of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising such party or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] attorney fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 36 C.

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## **FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS**

### **RULE 46**

A **Motion for order compelling discovery.** A party, upon reasonable notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] **move** for an order compelling discovery as follows:

A(1) Appropriate court.

A(1)(a) **Parties.** [An application] **A motion** for an order [to] **directed against** a party may be made to the court in which the action is pending[,] and, on matters relating to a deponent's failure to answer questions at a deposition, [such an application] **a motion** may also be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] **the circuit court for the county** where the deponent is located.

A(1)(b) **Non-parties.** [An application] **A motion** for an order [to] **directed against** a deponent who is not a party shall be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] **the circuit court for the county** where the non-party deponent is located.

A(2) **Motion.** If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or [submitted] served under [Rules] Rule 39 or Rule 40, or if a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party fails to respond to a request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or if a party in response to a request for production or inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to produce or to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any motion made under this subsection shall [set out] identify at the beginning of the motion the items that the moving party seeks to discover. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order.

If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] **any** protective order [as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.

A(3) Evasive or incomplete answer. For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete

answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.

A(4) **Award of expenses of motion.** If the motion is granted, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

B Failure to comply with order.

- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge [in] of the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- B(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or <u>Rule</u> 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [*such orders*] <u>any order</u> in regard to the failure as [*are*] <u>is</u> just[,] including, among others, the following:
- B(2)(a) Establishment of facts. An order that the matters [regarding which the order was made] that caused the motion for the sanction or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the

order[;].

B(2)(b) <u>Designated matters.</u> An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing designated matters in evidence[;].

B(2)(c) **Strike, stay, or dismissal.** An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party[;].

B(2)(d) <u>Contempt of court.</u> In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any of the [foregoing orders or in addition thereto] <u>orders listed in paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), or B(2)(c) of this rule</u>, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

B(2)(e) <u>Inability to produce person.</u> [Such orders] <u>Any of the orders</u> [as are] listed in paragraphs [(a), (b), and (c) of this subsection] <u>B(2)(a)</u>, <u>B(2)(b)</u>, and <u>B(2)(c)</u> of this rule, [where] <u>when</u> a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 44 A requiring the party to produce another for examination, unless the party failing to comply shows inability to produce [such] <u>the</u> person for examination.

B(3) **Payment of expenses.** In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any order listed in subsection [(2) of this section] <u>B(2) of this rule</u>, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising [such] <u>that</u> party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

C Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter, as requested under Rule 45, and if the party requesting the [admissions] admission thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the party requesting the [admissions] admission may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party to pay the party requesting the [admissions] admission the reasonable expenses incurred in

making that proof, including reasonable [attorney's] attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that: [(1)] the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 45 B or C[, or (2)]; the admission sought was of no substantial importance[, or (3)]; the party failing to admit had reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that [such party] it might prevail on the matter[, or (4)]; or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

D Failure of party to attend at own deposition or to respond to request for inspection [or to inform of question regarding the existence of coverage of liability insurance policy]. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or **Rule** 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails [(1)] to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition of that party or person, after being served with a proper notice, or [(2)] to comply with or to serve objections to a request for production [and] or inspection submitted under Rule 43, after proper service of the request, the court [in which] where the action is pending on motion may make [such orders] any order in regard to the failure as [are] is just[, including among others it may take] including, but not limited to, any action authorized under [subsection B(2)(a), (b), and (c)] paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), and B(2)(c) of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising [such] that party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] attorney fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 36 C.

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1	FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS
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4	parties and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] move for an order compelling discovery as
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6	A(1) Appropriate court.
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14	subdivision] the circuit court for the county where the non-party deponent is located.
15	A(2) Motion. If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails
16	to answer a question propounded or [submitted] served under [Rules] Rule 39 or Rule 40, or if a
17	corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party
18	fails to respond to a request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or it
19	a party in response to a request for <b>production or</b> inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to
20	<b>produce or to</b> permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order
21	compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any motion made under this subsection shall
22	[set out] identify at the beginning of the motion the items that the moving party seeks to discover.
23	When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or
24	adjourn the examination before applying for an order.
25	If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] any protective order

26 [as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.

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- A(3)**Evasive or incomplete answer.** For purposes of this section, an evasive or incomplete answer is to be treated as a failure to answer.
- **Award of expenses of motion.** If the motion is granted, the court may, after <u>an</u> opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including [attorney's] attorney fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is denied, the court may, after an opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including [attorney's] attorney fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.

- В Failure to comply with order.
- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge [in] of the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or B(2) managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [such orders] any order in regard to the failure as [are] is just[,] including, among others, the following:
- B(2)(a) Establishment of facts. An order that the matters [regarding which the order was made] that caused the motion for the sanction or any other designated facts shall be taken to be

established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order[;].

- B(2)(b) <u>Designated matters.</u> An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing designated matters in evidence[;].
- B(2)(c) <u>Strike, stay, or dismissal.</u> An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party[;].
- B(2)(d) <u>Contempt of court.</u> In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any of the [foregoing orders or in addition thereto] <u>orders listed in paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), or B(2)(c) of this rule</u>, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.
- B(2)(e) <u>Inability to produce person.</u> [Such orders] <u>Any of the orders</u> [as are] listed in paragraphs [(a), (b), and (c) of this subsection] <u>B(2)(a)</u>, <u>B(2)(b)</u>, and <u>B(2)(c)</u> of this rule, [where] <u>when</u> a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 44 A requiring the party to produce another for examination, unless the party failing to comply shows inability to produce [such] <u>the</u> person for examination.
- B(3) Payment of expenses. In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any order listed in subsection [(2) of this section] <u>B(2) of this rule</u>, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising [such] <u>that</u> party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.
- **C** Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter, as requested under Rule 45, and if the party requesting the [admissions] admission thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the party requesting the [admissions] admission may apply to the court for an order

requiring the other party to pay the party requesting the [admissions] admission the reasonable expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable [attorney's] attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that: [(1)] the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 45 B or C[, or (2)]; the admission sought was of no substantial importance[, or (3)]; the party failing to admit had reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that [such party] it might prevail on the matter[, or (4)]; or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

D Failure of party to attend at own deposition or to respond to request for inspection [or to inform of question regarding the existence of coverage of liability insurance policy]. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails [(1)] to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition of that party or person, after being served with a proper notice, or [(2)] to comply with or **to** serve objections to a request for production [and] **or** inspection submitted under Rule 43, after proper service of the request, the court [in which] where the action is pending on motion may make [such orders] any order in regard to the failure as [are] is just[, including among others it may take including, but not limited to, any action authorized under [subsection B(2)(a), (b), and (c)] paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), and B(2)(c) of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising [such] that party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] attorney fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 36 C.

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# **FAILURE TO MAKE DISCOVERY; SANCTIONS**

**RULE 46** 

parties and all persons affected thereby, may [apply] move for an order compelling discovery as

Motion for order compelling discovery. A party, upon reasonable notice to other

Α

follows:

A(1) Appropriate court.

A(1)(a) Parties. [An application] A motion for an order [to] directed against a party may be made to the court in which the action is pending[,] and, on matters relating to a deponent's failure to answer questions at a deposition, [such an application] a motion may also be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] the circuit court for the county where the deponent is located.

A(1)(b) **Non-parties.** [An application] **A motion** for an order [to] **directed against** a deponent who is not a party shall be made to [a court of competent jurisdiction in the political subdivision] **the circuit court for the county** where the non-party deponent is located.

A(2) **Motion.** If a party fails to furnish a report under Rule 44 B or C, or if a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or [submitted] served under [Rules] Rule 39 or Rule 40, or if a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A, or if a party fails to respond to a request for a copy of an insurance agreement or policy under Rule 36 B(2), or if a party in response to a request for production or inspection submitted under Rule 43 fails to produce or to permit inspection as requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling discovery in accordance with the request. Any motion made under this subsection shall [set out] identify at the beginning of the motion the items that the moving party seeks to discover. When taking a deposition on oral examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination before applying for an order. If the court denies the motion in whole or in part, it may make [such] any protective order [as] it would have been empowered to make on a motion made pursuant to Rule 36 C.

- A(4) Award of expenses of motion. If the motion is granted, the court may, after an opportunity for hearing, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct, or both of them, to pay to the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including [attorney's] attorney fees, unless the court finds that the opposition to the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. If the motion is denied, the court may, after an opportunity for hearing, require the moving party or the attorney advising the motion, or both of them, to pay to the party or deponent who opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including [attorney's] attorney fees, unless the court finds that the making of the motion was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among the parties and persons in a just manner.
  - B Failure to comply with order.
- B(1) Sanctions by court in the county where the deponent is located. If a deponent fails to be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by a circuit court judge [in] of the county in which the deponent is located, the failure may be considered a contempt of court.
- B(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or <u>Rule</u> 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under section A of this rule or Rule 44, the court in which the action is pending may make [*such orders*] <u>any order</u> in regard to the failure as [*are*] <u>is</u> just[,] including, [*among others*] <u>but not limited to</u>, the following:
- B(2)(a) Establishment of facts. An order that the matters [regarding which the order was made] that caused the motion for the sanction or any other designated facts shall be taken to be established for the purposes of the action in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the

1 | order[;].

B(2)(b) <u>Designated matters.</u> An order refusing to allow the disobedient party to support or oppose designated claims or defenses, or prohibiting the disobedient party from introducing designated matters in evidence[;].

B(2)(c) <u>Strike, stay, or dismissal.</u> An order striking out pleadings or parts thereof, or staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed, or dismissing the action or any part thereof, or rendering a judgment by default against the disobedient party[;].

B(2)(d) <u>Contempt of court.</u> In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any of the [foregoing orders or in addition thereto] <u>orders listed in paragraph B(2)(a), B(2)(b), or B(2)(c) of this rule</u>, an order treating as a contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

B(2)(e) <u>Inability to produce person.</u> [Such orders] <u>Any of the orders</u> [as are] listed in [paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection] <u>paragraph B(2)(a)</u>, <u>B(2)(b)</u>, or <u>B(2)(c)</u> of this rule, [where] <u>when</u> a party has failed to comply with an order under Rule 44 A requiring the party to produce another <u>person</u> for examination, unless the party failing to comply shows inability to produce [such] <u>the</u> person for examination.

B(3) Payment of expenses. In lieu of <u>or in addition to</u> any order listed in subsection [(2) of this section] <u>B(2) of this rule</u>, [or in addition thereto,] the court shall require the party failing to obey the order or the attorney advising [such] <u>that</u> party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] <u>attorney</u> fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

**C** Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any document or the truth of any matter, as requested under Rule 45, and if the party requesting the [admissions] admission thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the truth of the matter, the party requesting the [admissions] admission may apply to the court for an order requiring the other party to pay the party requesting the [admissions] admission the reasonable

expenses incurred in making that proof, including reasonable [attorney's] attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds that: [(1)] the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 45 B or C[, or (2)]; the admission sought was of no substantial importance[, or (3)]; the party failing to admit had reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that [such party] it might prevail on the matter[, or (4)]; or there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

D Failure of party to attend [at] own deposition or to respond to request for production or inspection [or to inform of question regarding the existence of coverage of liability insurance policy]. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a party or a person designated under Rule 39 C(6) or Rule 40 A to testify on behalf of a party fails [(1)] to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition of that party or person, after being served with a proper notice, or [(2)] to comply with or **to** serve objections to a request for production [and] **or** inspection submitted under Rule 43, after proper service of the request, the court [in which] where the action is pending on motion may make [such orders] any order in regard to the failure as [are] is just[, including among others it may take] including, but not limited to, any action authorized under [subsection B(2)(a), (b), and (c)] paragraphs B(2)(a), B(2)(b), and B(2)(c) of this rule. In lieu of any order or in addition thereto, the court shall require the party failing to act or the attorney advising [such] that party, or both, to pay the reasonable expenses, including [attorney's] attorney fees, caused by the failure, unless the court finds that the failure was substantially justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust. The failure to act described in this section may not be excused on the ground that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a protective order as provided by Rule 36 C.

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