

1 **Rule 26. Duty to Disclose; General Provisions**
2 **Governing Discovery**

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4 **(b) Discovery Scope and Limits.**

5 (1) *Scope in General.* Unless otherwise limited
6 by court order, the scope of discovery is as
7 follows: Parties may obtain discovery
8 regarding any nonprivileged matter that is
9 relevant to any party's claim or defense and
10 proportional to the needs of the case,
11 considering the amount in controversy, the
12 importance of the issues at stake in the
13 action, the parties' resources, the importance
14 of the discovery in resolving the issues, and
15 whether the burden or expense of the
16 proposed discovery outweighs its likely
17 benefit. Information within this scope of

18 discovery need not be admissible in
19 evidence to be discoverable.—~~including~~
20 ~~the existence, description, nature, custody,~~
21 ~~condition, and location of any documents or~~
22 ~~other tangible things and the identity and~~
23 ~~location of persons who know of any~~
24 ~~discoverable matter. For good cause, the~~
25 ~~court may order discovery of any matter~~
26 ~~relevant to the subject matter involved in the~~
27 ~~action. Relevant information need not be~~
28 ~~admissible at the trial if the discovery~~
29 ~~appears reasonably calculated to lead to the~~
30 ~~discovery of admissible evidence. All~~
31 ~~discovery is subject to the limitations~~
32 ~~imposed by Rule 26(b)(2)(C).~~

33 (2) *Limitations on Frequency and Extent.*