

1        **Rule 33. Interrogatories to parties.**

2        (a) Availability; procedures for use. During standard discovery, any party may serve  
3 written interrogatories upon any other party, subject to the limits of Rule 26(c)(5). Each  
4 interrogatory shall be separately stated and numbered.

5        (b) Answers and objections. The responding party shall serve a written response  
6 within 28 days after service of the interrogatories. The responding party shall restate  
7 each interrogatory before responding to it. Each interrogatory shall be answered  
8 separately and fully in writing under oath or affirmation, unless it is objected to. If an  
9 interrogatory is objected to, the party shall state the reasons for the objection. Any  
10 reason not stated is waived unless excused by the court for good cause. An  
11 interrogatory is not objectionable merely because an answer involves an opinion or  
12 argument that relates to fact or the application of law to fact. The party shall answer any  
13 part of an interrogatory that is not objectionable.

14        (c) Scope; use at trial. Interrogatories may relate to any discoverable matter.  
15 Answers may be used as permitted by the Rules of Evidence.

16        (d) Option to produce business records. If the answer to an interrogatory may be  
17 found by inspecting the answering party's business records, including electronically  
18 stored information, and the burden of finding the answer is substantially the same for  
19 both parties, the answering party may identify the records from which the answer may  
20 be found. The answering party must give the asking party reasonable opportunity to  
21 inspect the records and to make copies, compilations, or summaries. The answering  
22 party must identify the records in sufficient detail to permit the asking party to locate and  
23 to identify them as readily as the answering party.

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