

1.1 OBJECTION TO NOTICE

Objection to deposition notice: Any defect or irregularity in the deposition notice is waived unless written objections are served specifying the problem at least 3 days before the deposition [CCP §2025.410(a), (b)].

Effect of timely objection: Any deposition taken after service of written objections may not be used against the objecting party if the objecting party did not attend the deposition and if the court upholds the objection [CCP §2025.410(b)].

Waiver by attending?: The Code seems to say an objecting party waives notice defects by attending. That makes sense where the deposition is of another person, but where it is of the objecting party, appearance and testimony as to other matters arguably should not waive the right to object to producing documents [see *TRG Civ. Pro. Prac. Guide* ¶8:511].

Motion to quash: After serving written objections, the objecting party may move to quash the notice. Filing the motion automatically stays the deposition until the motion is determined [CCP §2025.410(c)].

Motion for protective order: Alternatively, the objecting party may seek a protective order [CCP §2025.420].

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1.2 CHALLENGING DOC PRODUCTION