

Rule 9. Pleading Special Matters

(a) CAPACITY OR AUTHORITY TO SUE; LEGAL EXISTENCE.

(1) *In General.* Except when required to show that the court has jurisdiction, a pleading need not allege:

- (A) a party's capacity to sue or be sued;
- (B) a party's authority to sue or be sued in a representative capacity; or
- (C) the legal existence of an organized association of persons that is made a party.

(2) *Raising Those Issues.* To raise any of those issues, a party must do so by a specific denial, which must state any supporting facts that are peculiarly within the party's knowledge.

(b) **FRAUD OR MISTAKE; CONDITIONS OF MIND.** In alleging fraud or mistake, a party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person's mind may be alleged generally.

(c) **CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.** In pleading conditions precedent, it suffices to allege generally that all conditions precedent have occurred or been performed. But when denying that a condition precedent has occurred or been performed, a party must do so with particularity.

(d) **OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OR ACT.** In pleading an official document or official act, it suffices to allege that the document was legally issued or the act legally done.

(e) **JUDGMENT.** In pleading a judgment or decision of a domestic or foreign court, a judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal, or a board or officer, it suffices to plead the judgment or decision without showing jurisdiction to render it.

(f) **TIME AND PLACE.** An allegation of time or place is material when testing the sufficiency of a pleading.

(g) **SPECIAL DAMAGES.** If an item of special damage is claimed, it must be specifically stated.

COMMENT TO 2018 AMENDMENTS

This rule has been amended to conform to the civil rule.