**Rule 216 – Proposed Revisions**

**Version 11-28-2018**

**[REDLINE VERSION]**

**Rule 216. Discovery and Inspection**

**~~(a)~~****~~By Defendant.~~** ~~Upon the motion of a defendant or upon the court's own motion at any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint the court may order the prosecution to permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph any books, papers, documents, photographs, or tangible objects that are within the prosecution's possession and control, upon a showing that the items sought may be material to the preparation of the defense and that the request is reasonable. The order shall specify the time, place, and manner of making the inspection and of taking the copies or photographs and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.~~

**~~(b)~~****~~Witness's Statements.~~** ~~At any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint, upon the request of a defendant or upon the order of court, the prosecution shall disclose to the defendant the names and addresses of persons whom the prosecution intends to call as witnesses at the hearing or trial, together with any witness statements.~~

**~~(c)~~****~~Irrelevant Matters.~~** ~~If the prosecution claims that any material or statement ordered to be produced under this rule contains matter which does not relate to the subject matter of the witness's testimony, the court shall order it to deliver the statement for the court's inspection in chambers. Upon such delivery the court shall excise the portions of the statement which do not relate to the subject matter of the witness's testimony, then the court shall direct delivery of the statement to the defendant.~~

**~~(d)~~****~~Statement Defined.~~** ~~The term "statement" as used in sections (b) and (c) of this Rule in relation to any witness who may be called by the prosecution means:~~

**~~(1)~~**~~A written statement made by such witness and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the witness;~~

**~~(2)~~**~~A mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a recital of an oral statement made by such witness; or~~

**~~(3)~~**~~Stenographic or written statements or notes which are in substance recitals of an oral statement made by such witness and which were reduced to writing contemporaneously with the making of such oral statement~~.

**Part I. Disclosure to the Defense**

**(a) Prosecutor’s Obligation.**Upon the motion of a defendant, defendant’s attorney, or upon the court's own motion at any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint the court may order the prosecution to make available to the defense the following material and information which is within the possession or control of the prosecuting attorney, and shall provide duplicates upon request, and concerning the pending case:  
  
(I) Police, arrest and crime or offense reports, including statements of all witnesses;  
  
(II) With consent of the judge supervising the grand jury, all transcripts of grand jury testimony and all tangible evidence presented to the grand jury in connection with the case;  
  
(III) Any reports or statements of experts made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons;  
  
(IV) Any books, papers, documents, photographs, video or tangible objects held as evidence in connection with the case;  
  
(V) Any record of prior criminal convictions of the accused, any codefendant or any person the prosecuting attorney intends to call as a witness in the case;  
  
(VI) All tapes and transcripts of any electronic surveillance (including wiretaps) of conversations involving the accused, any codefendant or witness in the case;  
  
(VII) A written list of the names and addresses of the witnesses then known to the prosecuting attorney whom he or she intends to call at trial;  
  
(VIII) Any written or recorded statements of the accused or of a codefendant, and the substance of any oral statements made to the police or prosecution by the accused or by a codefendant, if the trial is to be a joint one.  
  
(2) The prosecuting attorney shall disclose to the defense any material or information within his or her possession or control which tends to negate the guilt of the accused as to the offense charged or would tend to reduce the punishment therefor.  
  
(3) The prosecuting attorney's obligations under this section (a) extend to material and information in the possession or control of members of his or her staff and of any others who have participated in the investigation or evaluation of the case and who either regularly report, or with reference to the particular case have reported, to his or her office.

**(b) Prosecutor's Performance of Obligations.**  
  
(1) The prosecuting attorney shall perform his or her obligations under subsections (a)(1)(I), (IV), (VII), and with regard to written or recorded statements of the accused or a codefendant under (VIII) as soon as practicable but not later than 21 days after the defendant's entry of “not guilty” plea, the matter is set for trial and written request of the defense, or court order, except that portions of such reports claimed to be nondiscoverable may be withheld pending a determination and ruling of the court under Part III but the defense must be notified in writing that information has not been disclosed. The prosecution’s obligations does not begin until the written request of the defendant.   
  
(2) The prosecuting attorney shall perform all other obligations under subsection (a)(1) as soon as practicable but not later than 14 days before trial, or by such date as is established by the court.  
  
(3) The prosecuting attorney shall ensure that a flow of information is maintained between the various investigative personnel and his or her office sufficient to place within his or her possession or control all material and information relevant to the accused and the offense charged.

(4) The trial court may enter orders consistent with this rule for the time, place, and manner of making the inspection and of taking the copies or photographs and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

**(c) Material Held by Other Governmental Personnel.**  
  
(1) Upon the defense's request and designation of material or information which would be discoverable if in the possession or control of the prosecuting attorney and which is in the possession or control of other governmental personnel, the prosecuting attorney shall use diligent good faith efforts to cause such material to be made available to the defense.  
  
(2) The court shall issue suitable subpoenas or orders to cause such material to be made available to the defense, if the prosecuting attorney's efforts are unsuccessful and such material or other governmental personnel are subject to the jurisdiction of the court.  
  
**(d) Discretionary Disclosures.**  
  
(1) The court in its discretion may, upon motion, require disclosure to the defense of relevant material and information not covered by this Rule upon a showing by the defense that the request is reasonable.  
  
(2) The court may deny disclosure authorized by this section if it finds that there is substantial risk to any person of physical harm, intimidation, bribery, economic reprisals, or unnecessary annoyance or embarrassment, resulting from such disclosure, which outweighs any usefulness of the disclosure to the defense.  
  
(3) Where the interests of justice would be served, the court may order the prosecution to disclose the underlying facts or data supporting the opinion in that particular case of an expert endorsed as a witness. If a report has not been prepared by that expert to aid in compliance with other discovery obligations of this rule, the court may order the party calling that expert to provide a written summary of the testimony describing the witness's opinions and the bases and reasons therefor, including results of physical or mental examination and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons. The intent of this section is to allow the defense sufficient meaningful information to conduct effective cross- examination under [CRE 705](http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/buttonTFLink?_m=067b4dc79ff9caa3b5424f4979c2a8e5&_xfercite=%3ccite%20cc%3d%22USA%22%3e%3c%21%5bCDATA%5bColo.%20Crim.%20P.%2016%5d%5d%3e%3c%2fcite%3e&_butType=4&_butStat=0&_butNum=1&_butInline=1&_butinfo=CRE%20705&_fmtstr=FULL&docnum=1&_startdoc=1&wchp=dGLbVzk-zSkAA&_md5=aca32019631741efcef8c95c7e5951dd).  
  
**(e) Matters not Subject to Disclosure.**  
  
(1) **Work Product.**Disclosure shall not be required of legal research or of records, correspondence, reports, or memoranda to the extent that they contain the opinions, theories, or conclusions of the prosecuting attorney or members of his legal staff.  
  
(2) **Informants.**Disclosure shall not be required of an informant's identity where his or her identity is a prosecution secret and a failure to disclose will not infringe the constitutional rights of the accused. Disclosure shall not be denied hereunder of the identity of witnesses to be produced at a hearing or trial.

**Part II. Disclosure to Prosecution**  
  
**(a) The Person of the Accused.**  
  
(1) Notwithstanding the initiation of judicial proceedings, and subject to constitutional limitations, upon request of the prosecuting attorney, the court may require the accused to give any nontestimonial identification as provided in Crim.P 41.1(h)(2).  
  
(2) Whenever the personal appearance of the accused is required for the foregoing purposes, reasonable notice of the time and place of such appearance shall be given by the prosecuting attorney to the accused and his or her counsel. Provision may be made for appearance for such purposes in an order admitting the accused to bail or providing for his or her release.

**(b) Medical and Scientific Reports.**  
  
(1) Subject to constitutional limitations, the trial court may require that the prosecuting attorney be informed of and permitted to inspect and copy or photograph any reports or statements of experts, made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons.  
  
(2) Subject to constitutional limitations, and where the interests of justice would be served, the court may order the defense to disclose the underlying facts or data supporting the opinion in that particular case of an expert endorsed as a witness. If a report has not been prepared by that expert to aid in compliance with other discovery obligations of this rule, the court may order the party calling that expert to provide a written summary of the testimony describing the witness's opinions and the bases and reasons therefor, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons. The intent of this section is to allow the prosecution sufficient meaningful information to conduct effective cross-examination under [CRE 705](http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/buttonTFLink?_m=067b4dc79ff9caa3b5424f4979c2a8e5&_xfercite=%3ccite%20cc%3d%22USA%22%3e%3c%21%5bCDATA%5bColo.%20Crim.%20P.%2016%5d%5d%3e%3c%2fcite%3e&_butType=4&_butStat=0&_butNum=2&_butInline=1&_butinfo=CRE%20705&_fmtstr=FULL&docnum=1&_startdoc=1&wchp=dGLbVzk-zSkAA&_md5=73d93a70a0e1583c5de2fd5b3ceaa1ee).

**(c) Nature of Defense.**  
  
Subject to constitutional limitations, the defense shall disclose to the prosecution the nature of any defense, other than alibi, which the defense intends to use at trial. The defense shall also disclose the names and addresses of persons whom the defense intends to call as witnesses at trial. At the entry of the not guilty plea, the court shall set a deadline for such disclosure. In no case shall such disclosure be less than 7 days before trial, except for good cause shown. Upon receipt of the information required by this subsection (c), the prosecuting attorney shall notify the defense of any additional witnesses which the prosecution intends to call to rebut such defense within a reasonable time after their identity becomes known.  
  
**(d) Notice of Alibi.**  
  
The defense, if it intends to introduce evidence that the defendant was at a place other than the location of the offense, shall serve upon the prosecuting attorney as soon as practicable but not later than 14 days before trial a statement in writing specifying the place where he or she claims to have been and the names and addresses of the witnesses he or she will call to support the defense of alibi. Upon receiving this statement, the prosecuting attorney shall advise the defense of the names and addresses of any additional witnesses who may be called to refute such alibi as soon as practicable after their names become known. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor the defense shall be permitted at the trial to introduce evidence inconsistent with the specification, unless the court for good cause and upon just terms permits the specification to be amended. If the defense fails to make the specification required by this section, the court shall exclude evidence in his behalf that he or she was at a place other than that specified by the prosecuting attorney unless the court is satisfied upon good cause shown that such evidence should be admitted.

**Part III. Regulation of Discovery**   
  
**(a) Investigation Not to be Impeded.**  
  
Subject to the provisions of Parts I (d) and III (d), neither the prosecuting attorney, the defense counsel, the defendant nor other prosecution or defense personnel shall advise persons having relevant material or information (except the defendant) to refrain from discussing the case or with showing any relevant material to any party, counsel or their agent, nor shall they otherwise impede counsel's investigation of the case. The court shall determine that the parties are aware of the provision.  
  
**(b) Continuing Duty to Disclose.**  
  
If, subsequent to compliance with these standards or orders pursuant thereto, a party discovers additional material or information which is subject to disclosure, including the names and addresses of any additional witnesses who have become known or the materiality of whose testimony has become known to the prosecuting attorney after making available the written list required in part I (a)(1)(VII), he or she shall promptly notify the other party or his or her counsel of the existence of such additional material, and if the additional material or information is discovered during trial, the court shall also be notified.  
  
**(c) Custody of Materials.**  
  
Materials furnished in discovery pursuant to this rule may only be used for purposes of preparation and trial of the case and may only be provided to others and used by them for purposes of preparation and trial of the case, and shall be subject to such other terms, conditions or restrictions as the court, statutes or rules may provide. Defense counsel is not required to provide actual copies of discovery to his or her client if defense counsel reasonably believes that it would not be in the client's interest, and other methods of having the client review discovery are available. An attorney may also use materials he or she receives in discovery for the purposes of educational presentations if all identifying information is first removed.  
  
**(d) Protective Orders.**  
  
With regard to all matters of discovery under this rule, upon a showing of cause, the court may at any time order that specified disclosures be restricted or deferred, or make such other order as is appropriate, provided that all material and information to which a party is entitled must be disclosed in time to permit the party to make beneficial use thereof.

**(e) Excision.**  
  
(1) When some parts of certain material are discoverable under the provisions of these court rules, and other parts are not discoverable, the nondiscoverable material may be excised and the remainder made available in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.  
  
(2) Material excised pursuant to judicial order shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court, to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.  
  
**(f) In Camera Proceedings.**  
  
Upon request of any person, the court may permit any showing of cause for denial or regulation of disclosures, or portion of such showing, to be made in camera. A record shall be made of such proceedings. If the court enters an order granting relief following a showing in camera, the entire record of such showing shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court, to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.  
  
**(g) Failure to Comply; Sanctions.**  
  
If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this rule or with an order issued pursuant to this rule, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed, grant a continuance, prohibit the party from introducing in evidence the material not disclosed or enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

**Part IV. Procedure**   
  
**(a) General Procedural Requirements.**  
  
(1) In all criminal cases, in procedures prior to trial, there may be a need for one or more of the following three stages:  
  
(I) An exploratory stage, initiated by the parties and conducted without court supervision to implement discovery required or authorized under this rule;  
  
(II) An omnibus stage, when ordered by the court, supervised by the trial court and court appearance required when necessary;  
  
(III) A trial planning stage, requiring pretrial conferences when necessary.  
  
(2) These stages shall be adapted to the needs of the particular case and may be modified or eliminated as appropriate.  
  
**(b) Setting of Omnibus Hearing.**  
  
(1) If a plea of not guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity is entered at the time the accused is arraigned, the court may set a time for and hold an omnibus hearing in all felony and misdemeanor cases.  
  
(2) In determining the date for the omnibus hearing, the court shall allow counsel sufficient time:  
  
(I) To initiate and complete discovery required or authorized under this rule;  
  
(II) To conduct further investigation necessary to the defendant's case;  
  
(III) To continue plea discussion.  
  
(3) The hearing shall be no later than 35 days after arraignment.  
  
**(c) Omnibus Hearing.**  
  
(1) If an omnibus hearing is held, the court on its own initiative, utilizing an appropriate checklist form, should:  
  
(I) Ensure that there has been compliance with the rule regarding obligations of the parties;  
  
(II) Ascertain whether the parties have completed the discovery required in Part I (a), and if not, make orders appropriate to expedite completion;  
  
(III) Ascertain whether there are requests for additional disclosures under Part I (d);  
  
(IV) Make rulings on any motions or other requests then pending, and ascertain whether any additional motions or requests will be made at the hearing or continued portions thereof;  
  
(V) Ascertain whether there are any procedural or constitutional issues which should be considered; and  
  
(VI) Upon agreement of the parties, or upon a finding that the trial is likely to be protracted or otherwise unusually complicated, set a time for a pretrial conference.  
  
(2) Unless the court otherwise directs, all motions and other requests prior to trial should be reserved for and presented orally or in writing at the omnibus hearing. All issues presented at the omnibus hearing may be raised without prior notice by either party or by the court. If discovery, investigation, preparation, and evidentiary hearing, or a formal presentation is necessary for a fair determination of any issue, the omnibus hearing should be continued until all matters are properly disposed of.  
  
(3) Any pretrial motion, request, or issue which is not raised at the omnibus hearing shall be deemed waived, unless the party concerned did not have the information necessary to make the motion or request or raise the issue.  
  
(4) Stipulations by any party or his or her counsel should be binding upon the parties at trial unless set aside or modified by the court in the interests of justice.  
  
(5) A verbatim record of the omnibus hearing shall be made. This record shall include the disclosures made, all rulings and orders of the court, stipulations of the parties, and an identification of other matter determined or pending.  
  
**(d) Omnibus Hearing Forms.**  
  
(1) The forms set out in the Appendix to Chapter 29 shall be utilized by the court in conducting the omnibus hearing. These forms shall be made available to the parties at the time of the defendant's first appearance.  
  
(2) Nothing in the forms shall be construed to make substantive changes of these rules.  
  
**(e) Pretrial Conference.**  
  
(1) Whenever a trial is likely to be protracted or otherwise unusually complicated, or upon request by agreement of the parties, the trial court may (in addition to the omnibus hearing) hold one or more pretrial conferences, with trial counsel present, to consider such matters as will promote a fair and expeditious trial. Matters which might be considered include:  
  
(I) Making stipulations as to facts about which there can be no dispute;  
  
(II) Marking for identification various documents and other exhibits of the parties;  
  
(III) Excerpting or highlighting exhibits;  
  
(IV) Waivers of foundation as to such documents;  
  
(V) Issues relating to codefendant statements;  
  
(VI) Severance of defendants or offenses for trial;  
  
(VII) Seating arrangements for defendants and counsel;  
  
(VIII) Conduct of jury examination, including any issues relating to confidentiality of juror locating information;  
  
(IX) Number and use of peremptory challenges;  
  
(X) Procedure on objections where there are multiple counsel or defendants;  
  
(XI) Order of presentation of evidence and arguments when there are multiple counsel or defendants;  
  
(XII) Order of cross-examination where there are multiple defendants;  
  
(XIII) Temporary absence of defense counsel during trial;  
  
(XIV) Resolution of any motions or evidentiary issues in a manner least likely to inconvenience jurors to the extent possible; and  
  
(XV) Submission of items to be included in a juror notebook.  
  
(2) At the conclusion of the pretrial conference, a memorandum of the matters agreed upon should be signed by the parties, approved by the court, and filed. Such memorandum shall be binding upon the parties at trial, on appeal and in postconviction proceedings unless set aside or modified by the court in the interests of justice. However, admissions of fact by an accused if present should bind the accused only if included in the pretrial order and signed by the accused as well as his or her attorney.  
  
**(f) Juror Notebooks.**  
  
Juror notebooks shall be available during all felony trials and deliberations to aid jurors in the performance of their duties. The parties shall confer about the items to be included in juror notebooks and, by the pre-trial conference or other date set by the court, shall make a joint submission to the court of items to be included in a juror notebook. In non-felony trials, juror notebooks shall be optional.  
  
**Part V. Time Schedules and Discovery Procedures**   
  
**(a) Mandatory Discovery.**  
  
The furnishing of the items discoverable, referred to in Part I (a), (b) and (c) and Part II (b)(1), (c) and (d) herein, is mandatory and no motions for discovery with respect to such items may be filed.  
  
**(b) Time Schedule.**  
  
(1) In the event the defendant enters a plea of not guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity, or asserts the defense of impaired mental condition, the court shall set a deadline for such disclosure to the prosecuting attorney of those items referred to in Parts II (b) (1) and (c) herein, subject to objections which may be raised by the defense within that period pursuant to Part III (d) of this rule. In no case shall such disclosure be less than 7 days before trial, except for good cause shown.  
  
(2) If either the prosecuting attorney or the defense claims that discoverable material under this rule was not furnished, was incomplete, was illegible or otherwise failed to satisfy this rule, or if claim is made that discretionary disclosures pursuant to Part I (d) should be made, the prosecuting attorney or the defense may file a motion concerning these matters and the motion shall be promptly heard by the court.  
  
(3) For good cause, the court may, on motion of either party or its own motion, alter the time for all matters relating to discovery under this rule.  
  
**(c) Cost and Location of Discovery.**  
  
The cost of duplicating any material discoverable under this rule shall be borne by the party receiving the material, based on the actual cost of copying the same to the party furnishing the material. Copies of any discovery provided to a defendant by court appointed counsel shall be paid for by the defendant. The place of discovery and furnishing of materials shall be at the office of the party furnishing it, or at a mutually agreeable location.  
  
**(d) Compliance Certificate.**  
  
(1) When deemed necessary by the trial court, the prosecuting attorney and the defense shall furnish to the court a compliance certificate signed by all counsel listing specifically each item furnished to the other party. The court may, in its discretion, refuse to admit into evidence items not disclosed to the other party if such evidence was required to be disclosed under Parts I and II of this rule.  
  
(2) If discoverable matters are obtained after the compliance certificate is filed, copies thereof shall be furnished forthwith to the opposing party and, upon application to the court, the court may either permit such evidence to be offered at trial or grant a continuance in its discretion.

**(e)** **Additional Rules.** Municipal courts may make such additional rules or orders for discretionary or mandatory discovery by the defense or by the prosecution as are consistent with these rules and with any applicable law.

**[CLEAN VERSION]**

**Rule 216. Discovery and Inspection**

**Part I. Disclosure to the Defense**

**(a) Prosecutor’s Obligation.**Upon the motion of a defendant, defendant’s attorney, or upon the court's own motion at any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint the court may order the prosecution to make available to the defense the following material and information which is within the possession or control of the prosecuting attorney, and shall provide duplicates upon request, and concerning the pending case:  
  
(I) Police, arrest and crime or offense reports, including statements of all witnesses;  
  
(II) With consent of the judge supervising the grand jury, all transcripts of grand jury testimony and all tangible evidence presented to the grand jury in connection with the case;  
  
(III) Any reports or statements of experts made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons;  
  
(IV) Any books, papers, documents, photographs, video or tangible objects held as evidence in connection with the case;  
  
(V) Any record of prior criminal convictions of the accused, any codefendant or any person the prosecuting attorney intends to call as a witness in the case;  
  
(VI) All tapes and transcripts of any electronic surveillance (including wiretaps) of conversations involving the accused, any codefendant or witness in the case;  
  
(VII) A written list of the names and addresses of the witnesses then known to the prosecuting attorney whom he or she intends to call at trial;  
  
(VIII) Any written or recorded statements of the accused or of a codefendant, and the substance of any oral statements made to the police or prosecution by the accused or by a codefendant, if the trial is to be a joint one.  
  
(2) The prosecuting attorney shall disclose to the defense any material or information within his or her possession or control which tends to negate the guilt of the accused as to the offense charged or would tend to reduce the punishment therefor.  
  
(3) The prosecuting attorney's obligations under this section (a) extend to material and information in the possession or control of members of his or her staff and of any others who have participated in the investigation or evaluation of the case and who either regularly report, or with reference to the particular case have reported, to his or her office.

**(b) Prosecutor's Performance of Obligations.**  
  
(1) The prosecuting attorney shall perform his or her obligations under subsections (a)(1)(I), (IV), (VII), and with regard to written or recorded statements of the accused or a codefendant under (VIII) as soon as practicable but not later than 21 days after the defendant's entry of “not guilty” plea, the matter is set for trial and written request of the defense, or court order, except that portions of such reports claimed to be nondiscoverable may be withheld pending a determination and ruling of the court under Part III but the defense must be notified in writing that information has not been disclosed. The prosecution’s obligations does not begin until the written request of the defendant.   
  
(2) The prosecuting attorney shall perform all other obligations under subsection (a)(1) as soon as practicable but not later than 14 days before trial, or by such date as is established by the court.  
  
(3) The prosecuting attorney shall ensure that a flow of information is maintained between the various investigative personnel and his or her office sufficient to place within his or her possession or control all material and information relevant to the accused and the offense charged.

(4) The trial court may enter orders consistent with this rule for the time, place, and manner of making the inspection and of taking the copies or photographs and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

**(c) Material Held by Other Governmental Personnel.**  
  
(1) Upon the defense's request and designation of material or information which would be discoverable if in the possession or control of the prosecuting attorney and which is in the possession or control of other governmental personnel, the prosecuting attorney shall use diligent good faith efforts to cause such material to be made available to the defense.  
  
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**(d) Discretionary Disclosures.**  
  
(1) The court in its discretion may, upon motion, require disclosure to the defense of relevant material and information not covered by this Rule upon a showing by the defense that the request is reasonable.  
  
(2) The court may deny disclosure authorized by this section if it finds that there is substantial risk to any person of physical harm, intimidation, bribery, economic reprisals, or unnecessary annoyance or embarrassment, resulting from such disclosure, which outweighs any usefulness of the disclosure to the defense.  
  
(3) Where the interests of justice would be served, the court may order the prosecution to disclose the underlying facts or data supporting the opinion in that particular case of an expert endorsed as a witness. If a report has not been prepared by that expert to aid in compliance with other discovery obligations of this rule, the court may order the party calling that expert to provide a written summary of the testimony describing the witness's opinions and the bases and reasons therefor, including results of physical or mental examination and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons. The intent of this section is to allow the defense sufficient meaningful information to conduct effective cross- examination under [CRE 705](http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/buttonTFLink?_m=067b4dc79ff9caa3b5424f4979c2a8e5&_xfercite=%3ccite%20cc%3d%22USA%22%3e%3c%21%5bCDATA%5bColo.%20Crim.%20P.%2016%5d%5d%3e%3c%2fcite%3e&_butType=4&_butStat=0&_butNum=1&_butInline=1&_butinfo=CRE%20705&_fmtstr=FULL&docnum=1&_startdoc=1&wchp=dGLbVzk-zSkAA&_md5=aca32019631741efcef8c95c7e5951dd).  
  
**(e) Matters not Subject to Disclosure.**  
  
(1) **Work Product.**Disclosure shall not be required of legal research or of records, correspondence, reports, or memoranda to the extent that they contain the opinions, theories, or conclusions of the prosecuting attorney or members of his legal staff.  
  
(2) **Informants.**Disclosure shall not be required of an informant's identity where his or her identity is a prosecution secret and a failure to disclose will not infringe the constitutional rights of the accused. Disclosure shall not be denied hereunder of the identity of witnesses to be produced at a hearing or trial.

**Part II. Disclosure to Prosecution**  
  
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(2) Whenever the personal appearance of the accused is required for the foregoing purposes, reasonable notice of the time and place of such appearance shall be given by the prosecuting attorney to the accused and his or her counsel. Provision may be made for appearance for such purposes in an order admitting the accused to bail or providing for his or her release.

**(b) Medical and Scientific Reports.**  
  
(1) Subject to constitutional limitations, the trial court may require that the prosecuting attorney be informed of and permitted to inspect and copy or photograph any reports or statements of experts, made in connection with the particular case, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons.  
  
(2) Subject to constitutional limitations, and where the interests of justice would be served, the court may order the defense to disclose the underlying facts or data supporting the opinion in that particular case of an expert endorsed as a witness. If a report has not been prepared by that expert to aid in compliance with other discovery obligations of this rule, the court may order the party calling that expert to provide a written summary of the testimony describing the witness's opinions and the bases and reasons therefor, including results of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests, experiments, or comparisons. The intent of this section is to allow the prosecution sufficient meaningful information to conduct effective cross-examination under [CRE 705](http://web.lexisnexis.com/research/buttonTFLink?_m=067b4dc79ff9caa3b5424f4979c2a8e5&_xfercite=%3ccite%20cc%3d%22USA%22%3e%3c%21%5bCDATA%5bColo.%20Crim.%20P.%2016%5d%5d%3e%3c%2fcite%3e&_butType=4&_butStat=0&_butNum=2&_butInline=1&_butinfo=CRE%20705&_fmtstr=FULL&docnum=1&_startdoc=1&wchp=dGLbVzk-zSkAA&_md5=73d93a70a0e1583c5de2fd5b3ceaa1ee).

**(c) Nature of Defense.**  
  
Subject to constitutional limitations, the defense shall disclose to the prosecution the nature of any defense, other than alibi, which the defense intends to use at trial. The defense shall also disclose the names and addresses of persons whom the defense intends to call as witnesses at trial. At the entry of the not guilty plea, the court shall set a deadline for such disclosure. In no case shall such disclosure be less than 7 days before trial, except for good cause shown. Upon receipt of the information required by this subsection (c), the prosecuting attorney shall notify the defense of any additional witnesses which the prosecution intends to call to rebut such defense within a reasonable time after their identity becomes known.  
  
**(d) Notice of Alibi.**  
  
The defense, if it intends to introduce evidence that the defendant was at a place other than the location of the offense, shall serve upon the prosecuting attorney as soon as practicable but not later than 14 days before trial a statement in writing specifying the place where he or she claims to have been and the names and addresses of the witnesses he or she will call to support the defense of alibi. Upon receiving this statement, the prosecuting attorney shall advise the defense of the names and addresses of any additional witnesses who may be called to refute such alibi as soon as practicable after their names become known. Neither the prosecuting attorney nor the defense shall be permitted at the trial to introduce evidence inconsistent with the specification, unless the court for good cause and upon just terms permits the specification to be amended. If the defense fails to make the specification required by this section, the court shall exclude evidence in his behalf that he or she was at a place other than that specified by the prosecuting attorney unless the court is satisfied upon good cause shown that such evidence should be admitted.

**Part III. Regulation of Discovery**   
  
**(a) Investigation Not to be Impeded.**  
  
Subject to the provisions of Parts I (d) and III (d), neither the prosecuting attorney, the defense counsel, the defendant nor other prosecution or defense personnel shall advise persons having relevant material or information (except the defendant) to refrain from discussing the case or with showing any relevant material to any party, counsel or their agent, nor shall they otherwise impede counsel's investigation of the case. The court shall determine that the parties are aware of the provision.  
  
**(b) Continuing Duty to Disclose.**  
  
If, subsequent to compliance with these standards or orders pursuant thereto, a party discovers additional material or information which is subject to disclosure, including the names and addresses of any additional witnesses who have become known or the materiality of whose testimony has become known to the prosecuting attorney after making available the written list required in part I (a)(1)(VII), he or she shall promptly notify the other party or his or her counsel of the existence of such additional material, and if the additional material or information is discovered during trial, the court shall also be notified.  
  
**(c) Custody of Materials.**  
  
Materials furnished in discovery pursuant to this rule may only be used for purposes of preparation and trial of the case and may only be provided to others and used by them for purposes of preparation and trial of the case, and shall be subject to such other terms, conditions or restrictions as the court, statutes or rules may provide. Defense counsel is not required to provide actual copies of discovery to his or her client if defense counsel reasonably believes that it would not be in the client's interest, and other methods of having the client review discovery are available. An attorney may also use materials he or she receives in discovery for the purposes of educational presentations if all identifying information is first removed.  
  
**(d) Protective Orders.**  
  
With regard to all matters of discovery under this rule, upon a showing of cause, the court may at any time order that specified disclosures be restricted or deferred, or make such other order as is appropriate, provided that all material and information to which a party is entitled must be disclosed in time to permit the party to make beneficial use thereof.

**(e) Excision.**  
  
(1) When some parts of certain material are discoverable under the provisions of these court rules, and other parts are not discoverable, the nondiscoverable material may be excised and the remainder made available in accordance with the applicable provisions of these rules.  
  
(2) Material excised pursuant to judicial order shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court, to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.  
  
**(f) In Camera Proceedings.**  
  
Upon request of any person, the court may permit any showing of cause for denial or regulation of disclosures, or portion of such showing, to be made in camera. A record shall be made of such proceedings. If the court enters an order granting relief following a showing in camera, the entire record of such showing shall be sealed and preserved in the records of the court, to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal.  
  
**(g) Failure to Comply; Sanctions.**  
  
If at any time during the course of the proceedings it is brought to the attention of the court that a party has failed to comply with this rule or with an order issued pursuant to this rule, the court may order such party to permit the discovery or inspection of materials not previously disclosed, grant a continuance, prohibit the party from introducing in evidence the material not disclosed or enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

**Part IV. Procedure**   
  
**(a) General Procedural Requirements.**  
  
(1) In all criminal cases, in procedures prior to trial, there may be a need for one or more of the following three stages:  
  
(I) An exploratory stage, initiated by the parties and conducted without court supervision to implement discovery required or authorized under this rule;  
  
(II) An omnibus stage, when ordered by the court, supervised by the trial court and court appearance required when necessary;  
  
(III) A trial planning stage, requiring pretrial conferences when necessary.  
  
(2) These stages shall be adapted to the needs of the particular case and may be modified or eliminated as appropriate.  
  
**(b) Setting of Omnibus Hearing.**  
  
(1) If a plea of not guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity is entered at the time the accused is arraigned, the court may set a time for and hold an omnibus hearing in all felony and misdemeanor cases.  
  
(2) In determining the date for the omnibus hearing, the court shall allow counsel sufficient time:  
  
(I) To initiate and complete discovery required or authorized under this rule;  
  
(II) To conduct further investigation necessary to the defendant's case;  
  
(III) To continue plea discussion.  
  
(3) The hearing shall be no later than 35 days after arraignment.  
  
**(c) Omnibus Hearing.**  
  
(1) If an omnibus hearing is held, the court on its own initiative, utilizing an appropriate checklist form, should:  
  
(I) Ensure that there has been compliance with the rule regarding obligations of the parties;  
  
(II) Ascertain whether the parties have completed the discovery required in Part I (a), and if not, make orders appropriate to expedite completion;  
  
(III) Ascertain whether there are requests for additional disclosures under Part I (d);  
  
(IV) Make rulings on any motions or other requests then pending, and ascertain whether any additional motions or requests will be made at the hearing or continued portions thereof;  
  
(V) Ascertain whether there are any procedural or constitutional issues which should be considered; and  
  
(VI) Upon agreement of the parties, or upon a finding that the trial is likely to be protracted or otherwise unusually complicated, set a time for a pretrial conference.  
  
(2) Unless the court otherwise directs, all motions and other requests prior to trial should be reserved for and presented orally or in writing at the omnibus hearing. All issues presented at the omnibus hearing may be raised without prior notice by either party or by the court. If discovery, investigation, preparation, and evidentiary hearing, or a formal presentation is necessary for a fair determination of any issue, the omnibus hearing should be continued until all matters are properly disposed of.  
  
(3) Any pretrial motion, request, or issue which is not raised at the omnibus hearing shall be deemed waived, unless the party concerned did not have the information necessary to make the motion or request or raise the issue.  
  
(4) Stipulations by any party or his or her counsel should be binding upon the parties at trial unless set aside or modified by the court in the interests of justice.  
  
(5) A verbatim record of the omnibus hearing shall be made. This record shall include the disclosures made, all rulings and orders of the court, stipulations of the parties, and an identification of other matter determined or pending.  
  
**(d) Omnibus Hearing Forms.**  
  
(1) The forms set out in the Appendix to Chapter 29 shall be utilized by the court in conducting the omnibus hearing. These forms shall be made available to the parties at the time of the defendant's first appearance.  
  
(2) Nothing in the forms shall be construed to make substantive changes of these rules.  
  
**(e) Pretrial Conference.**  
  
(1) Whenever a trial is likely to be protracted or otherwise unusually complicated, or upon request by agreement of the parties, the trial court may (in addition to the omnibus hearing) hold one or more pretrial conferences, with trial counsel present, to consider such matters as will promote a fair and expeditious trial. Matters which might be considered include:  
  
(I) Making stipulations as to facts about which there can be no dispute;  
  
(II) Marking for identification various documents and other exhibits of the parties;  
  
(III) Excerpting or highlighting exhibits;  
  
(IV) Waivers of foundation as to such documents;  
  
(V) Issues relating to codefendant statements;  
  
(VI) Severance of defendants or offenses for trial;  
  
(VII) Seating arrangements for defendants and counsel;  
  
(VIII) Conduct of jury examination, including any issues relating to confidentiality of juror locating information;  
  
(IX) Number and use of peremptory challenges;  
  
(X) Procedure on objections where there are multiple counsel or defendants;  
  
(XI) Order of presentation of evidence and arguments when there are multiple counsel or defendants;  
  
(XII) Order of cross-examination where there are multiple defendants;  
  
(XIII) Temporary absence of defense counsel during trial;  
  
(XIV) Resolution of any motions or evidentiary issues in a manner least likely to inconvenience jurors to the extent possible; and  
  
(XV) Submission of items to be included in a juror notebook.  
  
(2) At the conclusion of the pretrial conference, a memorandum of the matters agreed upon should be signed by the parties, approved by the court, and filed. Such memorandum shall be binding upon the parties at trial, on appeal and in postconviction proceedings unless set aside or modified by the court in the interests of justice. However, admissions of fact by an accused if present should bind the accused only if included in the pretrial order and signed by the accused as well as his or her attorney.  
  
**(f) Juror Notebooks.**  
  
Juror notebooks shall be available during all felony trials and deliberations to aid jurors in the performance of their duties. The parties shall confer about the items to be included in juror notebooks and, by the pre-trial conference or other date set by the court, shall make a joint submission to the court of items to be included in a juror notebook. In non-felony trials, juror notebooks shall be optional.  
  
**Part V. Time Schedules and Discovery Procedures**   
  
**(a) Mandatory Discovery.**  
  
The furnishing of the items discoverable, referred to in Part I (a), (b) and (c) and Part II (b)(1), (c) and (d) herein, is mandatory and no motions for discovery with respect to such items may be filed.  
  
**(b) Time Schedule.**  
  
(1) In the event the defendant enters a plea of not guilty or not guilty by reason of insanity, or asserts the defense of impaired mental condition, the court shall set a deadline for such disclosure to the prosecuting attorney of those items referred to in Parts II (b) (1) and (c) herein, subject to objections which may be raised by the defense within that period pursuant to Part III (d) of this rule. In no case shall such disclosure be less than 7 days before trial, except for good cause shown.  
  
(2) If either the prosecuting attorney or the defense claims that discoverable material under this rule was not furnished, was incomplete, was illegible or otherwise failed to satisfy this rule, or if claim is made that discretionary disclosures pursuant to Part I (d) should be made, the prosecuting attorney or the defense may file a motion concerning these matters and the motion shall be promptly heard by the court.  
  
(3) For good cause, the court may, on motion of either party or its own motion, alter the time for all matters relating to discovery under this rule.  
  
**(c) Cost and Location of Discovery.**  
  
The cost of duplicating any material discoverable under this rule shall be borne by the party receiving the material, based on the actual cost of copying the same to the party furnishing the material. Copies of any discovery provided to a defendant by court appointed counsel shall be paid for by the defendant. The place of discovery and furnishing of materials shall be at the office of the party furnishing it, or at a mutually agreeable location.  
  
**(d) Compliance Certificate.**  
  
(1) When deemed necessary by the trial court, the prosecuting attorney and the defense shall furnish to the court a compliance certificate signed by all counsel listing specifically each item furnished to the other party. The court may, in its discretion, refuse to admit into evidence items not disclosed to the other party if such evidence was required to be disclosed under Parts I and II of this rule.  
  
(2) If discoverable matters are obtained after the compliance certificate is filed, copies thereof shall be furnished forthwith to the opposing party and, upon application to the court, the court may either permit such evidence to be offered at trial or grant a continuance in its discretion.

**(e)** **Additional Rules.** Municipal courts may make such additional rules or orders for discretionary or mandatory discovery by the defense or by the prosecution as are consistent with these rules and with any applicable law.

**[CURRENT LANGUAGE]**

**Rule 216. Discovery and Inspection.**

**(a)** **By Defendant.** Upon the motion of a defendant or upon the court's own motion at any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint the court may order the prosecution to permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph any books, papers, documents, photographs, or tangible objects that are within the prosecution's possession and control, upon a showing that the items sought may be material to the preparation of the defense and that the request is reasonable. The order shall specify the time, place, and manner of making the inspection and of taking the copies or photographs and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

**(b)** **Witness's Statements.** At any time after the filing of the complaint or summons and complaint, upon the request of a defendant or upon the order of court, the prosecution shall disclose to the defendant the names and addresses of persons whom the prosecution intends to call as witnesses at the hearing or trial, together with any witness statements.

**(c)** **Irrelevant Matters.** If the prosecution claims that any material or statement ordered to be produced under this rule contains matter which does not relate to the subject matter of the witness's testimony, the court shall order it to deliver the statement for the court's inspection in chambers. Upon such delivery the court shall excise the portions of the statement which do not relate to the subject matter of the witness's testimony, then the court shall direct delivery of the statement to the defendant.

**(d)** **Statement Defined.** The term "statement" as used in sections (b) and (c) of this Rule in relation to any witness who may be called by the prosecution means:

**(1)** A written statement made by such witness and signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the witness;

**(2)** A mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof, which is a recital of an oral statement made by such witness; or

**(3)** Stenographic or written statements or notes which are in substance recitals of an oral statement made by such witness and which were reduced to writing contemporaneously with the making of such oral statement.

**(e)** **Additional Rules.** Municipal courts may make such additional rules for discretionary or mandatory discovery by the defense or by the prosecution as are consistent with these rules and with any applicable law.