## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

H HOUSE BILL 785

Short Title: Rules of Civil Proc/Rewrite Rule 45.	(Public)
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Sponsors: Representative Haire.

Referred to: Judiciary IV.

## March 27, 2003

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO REWRITE RULE 45 OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RULES OF CIVIL
PROCEDURE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 1A-1, Rule 45, reads as rewritten:

## "Rule 45. Subpoena.

- (a) For attendance of witnesses; issuances; form. Form. A subpoena to produce evidence may be joined with a command to appear at a trial or a hearing or to appear at a deposition, or any subpoena may be issued separately. Every subpoena for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of a witness in a pending cause shall, except as hereinafter provided, be issued at the request of any party by the clerk of superior court for the county in which the hearing or trial is to be held. A subpoena shall be directed to the witness, shall state the name of the court and the shall state all of the following:
  - (1) The title of the action, the name of the party at whose instance the witness is summoned, and shall command the court in which the action is pending, and the number of the civil action.
  - (2) A command to each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony at a time and place or to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated records, books, papers, documents, or tangible things in the possession, custody, or control of that person therein specified.
  - (3) The protections of persons subject to subpoenas under subsection (d1) of this section.
  - (4) The requirements for responses to subpoenas under subsection (d2) of this section.
- (a1) <u>Issuance. A subpoena shall issue from the court in which the action is pending.</u> The clerk <u>of court in which the action is pending</u> shall issue a subpoena, <del>or a subpoena for the production of documentary evidence,</del> signed but otherwise <del>in blank, to a party requesting it, who shall <u>fill complete</u> it <u>in before service. A subpoena for a su</del></u>

witness or witnesses need not be signed by the clerk, and is sufficient if signed by the party or his attorney. A subpoena for the production of documentary evidence need not be signed by the clerk, and is sufficient if signed by the attorney requesting the same. An attorney, as an officer of the court, may also issue and sign a subpoena.

- (b) Issuance by a judge. Such subpoena may also be issued by any judge of the superior court, judge of the district court, or magistrate.
- (c) For production of documentary evidence. A subpoena may also command the person to whom it is directed to produce the records, books, papers, documents, or tangible things designated therein. Where the subpoena commands any custodian of public records to appear for the sole purpose of producing certain records in his custody, the custodian subpoenaed may, in lieu of a personal appearance, tender to the court by registered mail certified copies of the records requested, together with an affidavit by the custodian as to the authentication of the record tendered or, if no such records are in his custody, an affidavit to that effect. Any original or certified copy or affidavit delivered under the provisions of this rule, unless—otherwise objectionable, shall be admissible in any action or proceeding without further certification or authentication.
  - (d1) Protection of Persons Subject to Subpoenas.
    - (1) Avoid Undue Burden or Expense. A party or an attorney responsible for the issuance and service of a subpoena shall take reasonable measures to avoid imposing an undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court shall enforce this subdivision and impose upon the party or the attorney in violation of this requirement an appropriate sanction that may include compensating the person unduly burdened for lost earnings and for reasonable attorney's fees.
    - For Production of Public Records or Hospital Medical Records. -<u>(2)</u> Where the subpoena commands any custodian of public records or any custodian of hospital medical records (as defined in G.S. 8-44.1) records, as defined in G.S. 8-44.1, to appear for the sole purpose of producing certain records in his-the custodian's custody, the custodian subpoenaed may, in lieu of a personal appearance, tender to the presiding judge or designee court in which the action is pending by registered or certified mail or by personal delivery at no cost delivery, on or before the time specified in the subpoena, certified copies of the records requested, on or before the time specified in the subpoena, together with a copy of the subpoena and an affidavit by the custodian testifying to the identity and authenticity of the records, that they the copies are true and correct copies, and as appropriate, copies and that the records were made and kept in the regular course of business at or near the time of the acts, conditions, or events recorded, and that they were made by persons having knowledge of the information set forth; business, or if no such records are in his the custodian's custody, an affidavit to that effect. When the copies of medical records are personally delivered, delivered under this subdivision, a receipt shall be obtained from the person receiving the records. Any original or

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- certified copy of medical records, or affidavit, records or an affidavit delivered according to the provisions of this rule shall not be held inadmissible subdivision, unless otherwise objectionable, shall be admissible in any action or proceeding on the grounds that it lacks <del>certification.</del> <u>identification.</u> without further authentication, and it shall be received as evidence if otherwise admissible. The copiesauthentication. Copies of the hospital medical records so tendered under this subdivision shall not be open to inspection or copy copying by any persons, person, except to the parties to the case or proceeding and their attorneys in depositions, until ordered published by the judge at the time of the hearing or trial. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to waive the physician-patient privilege or to require any privileged communications under law to be disclosed. The judge, upon motion to quash or modify made promptly and in any event at or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance therewith, may
- Quash or modify the subpoena if it is unreasonable and oppressive and in such case may order the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued to pay the person to whom the subpoena is directed part or all of his reasonable expenses including attorneys' fees or
- Grant the motion unless the party in whose behalf the subpoena is issued advances the reasonable cost of producing the records, books, papers, documents, or tangible things.
- (d) Subpoena for taking depositions.
  - Proof of service of a notice to take a deposition as provided in Rules 30(a) and 31(a) constitutes a sufficient authorization for the issuance by the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the deposition is to be taken of subpoenas for the persons named or described therein. The subpoena may command the person to whom it is directed to produce designated records, books, papers, documents, or tangible things which constitute or contain evidence relating to any of the matters within the scope of the examination permitted by Rule 26(b), but in that event the subpoena will be subject to the provisions of section (c) of Rule 26 and section (c) of this rule.

The person to whom the subpoena is directed

Written Objection to Subpoenas. – Subject to subsection (d2) of this rule, a person commanded to appear at a deposition or commanded to produce and permit the inspection and copying of records, books, papers, documents, or other tangible things may, within 10 days after the service thereof or on of the subpoena or before the time specified in the subpoena for compliance if such time is less than 10 days after service, serve upon the party or the attorney designated in the subpoena written objection to inspection or copying of any or all of the designated materials. the subpoena, setting forth the specific grounds

1		for the objection. The written objection shall comply with the
2		requirements of Rule 11. Each of the following is sufficient grounds
3		for objecting to a subpoena:
4		(1) The subpoena fails to allow reasonable time for compliance.
5		(2) The subpoena requires disclosure of privileged or other
6		protected matter, and no exception or waiver applies to the
7		privilege or protection.
8		(3) The subpoena subjects a person to an undue burden.
9		(4) The subpoena is otherwise unreasonable or oppressive.
10		The subpoena is procedurally defective.
11	<u>(4)</u>	Order of Court Required to Override Objection. – If objection is made,
12	<del></del>	made under subdivision (3) of this subsection, the party serving the
13		subpoena shall not be entitled to compel the subpoenaed person's
14		appearance at a deposition or to inspect and copy the materials to
15		which an objection has been made except pursuant to an order of the
16		court from which the subpoena was issued. The court. If objection is
17		made, the party serving the subpoena may, if objection has been made,
18		move upon notice to the deponent subpoenaed person, move at any
19		time for an order at any time before or during the taking of the
20		deposition.to compel the subpoenaed person's appearance at the
21		deposition or the production of the materials designated in the
22		subpoena. The motion shall be filed in the court in the county in which
23		the deposition or production of materials is to occur.
24	(5)	Motion to Quash or Modify Subpoena. – A person commanded to
25		appear at a trial, hearing, or deposition, or commanded to produce and
26		permit the inspection and copying of records, books, papers,
27		documents, or other tangible things, within 10 days after service of the
28		subpoena or before the time specified for compliance if such time is
29		less than 10 days after service, may file a motion to quash or modify
30		the subpoena. The court shall quash or modify the subpoena if the
31		subpoenaed person demonstrates the existence of any of the specific
32		grounds for objection under subdivision (3) of this subsection. The
33		motion shall be filed in the court in the county in which the trial,
34		hearing, deposition, or production of materials is to occur.
35	<u>(6)</u>	Order to Compel; Expenses to Comply With Subpoena. – When a
36		court enters an order compelling a deposition or the production of
37		records, books, papers, documents, or other tangible things, the order
38		shall protect any person who is not a party or an agent of a party from
39		significant expense resulting from complying with the subpoena. The
40		court may order the party on whose behalf the subpoena is issued to
41		advance the reasonable cost of producing the records, books, papers,
42		documents, or tangible things specified in the subpoena.
43	(7)	Trade Secrets; Confidential Information. – When a subpoena requires

disclosure of a trade secret or other confidential research,

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- (8) Order to Quash; Expenses. When a court enters an order quashing or modifying the subpoena, the court may order the party on whose behalf the subpoena is issued to pay part or all of the subpoenaed person's reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees.
- (d2) Responses to subpoenas; requirements.
  - (1) Form of Response. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents shall produce the documents as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label the documents to correspond with the categories in the request.
  - (2) Specificity of Objection. When information subject to a subpoena is withheld on the objection that it is subject to protection as trial preparation materials or that it is otherwise privileged, the objection shall be made with specificity and shall be supported by a description of the nature of the communications, records, books, papers, documents, or other tangible things not produced, sufficient for the requesting party to contest the objection.
- (e) Service.
  - (1) Manner. – All subpoenas Any subpoena may be served by the sheriff, by his the sheriff's deputy, by a coroner coroner, or by any other person who is not a party and not less than 18 years of age, who is not a party.age. Service of a subpoena for the production of documentary evidence may upon a person named therein shall be made only by the <del>delivery of a copy to the person named therein or</del>delivering a copy thereof to that person by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested. Service of a subpoena for the attendance of a witness only may also be made by telephone communication with the person named therein only by an authorized server who shall be a sheriff, his the sheriff's designee who is not less than 18 years of age and not a party, or coroner, or by delivery of a copy to the person named therein or by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, by any person authorized by this section to serve subpoenas. Personal service shall be proved by return of a sheriff, his deputy, or a coroner making service and by return under oath of any other person making service. Service by telephone communication shall be proved by return of the authorized process server, noting the method of service. Service by registered or certified mail shall be proved by filing the return receipt with the return.a coroner.

- (2) Service of Copy. A copy of the subpoena served under subdivision (1) of this subsection on the person named therein shall also be served upon each party in the manner prescribed by Rule 5(b).
- (f) Punishment for failure to obey. Failure by any person without adequate eause objection under subdivision (3) of subsection (d1) of this section to obey a subpoena served upon him may be deemed a the person is contempt of the court from which the subpoena issued. Failure by a any party without adequate cause to obey a subpoena served upon him the party shall also subject such the party to the sanctions provided in Rule 37(d)."

**SECTION 2.** This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to actions pending or filed on or after that date.