

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

ORDER NO. 1191

Amending Criminal Rule 16  
concerning discovery in  
criminal cases.

IT IS ORDERED:

1. Criminal Rule 16 is amended to read as follows:

(a) **Scope of Discovery.** In order to provide adequate information for informed pleas, expedite trial, minimize surprise, afford opportunity for effective cross-examination, and meet the requirements of due process, discovery prior to trial should be as full and free as possible consistent with protection of persons, effective law enforcement, and the adversary system.

(b) **Disclosure to the Accused.**

(1) *Information within Possession or Control of Prosecuting Attorney.* (A) Except as is otherwise provided as to matters not subject to disclosure and protective orders, the prosecuting attorney shall disclose the following information within the prosecuting attorney's possession or control to defense counsel and make available for inspection and copying:

. . . .

(iv) ~~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;~~

~~(v)~~ Any books, papers, documents, photographs or tangible objects, which the prosecuting attorney intends to use in the hearing or trial or which were obtained from or belong to the accused; and

~~(vi)~~ (v) Any record of prior criminal convictions of the defendant and of persons whom the prosecuting attorney intends to call as witnesses at the hearing or trial.

(B) Expert Witnesses. Unless a different date is set by the court, as soon as known and no later than 45 days prior to trial, the prosecutor shall inform the defendant of the names and addresses of any expert witnesses performing work in connection with the case or whom the prosecutor is likely to call at trial. The prosecutor shall also make available for inspection and copying any reports or written statements of these experts. With respect to each expert whom the prosecution is likely to call at trial, the prosecutor shall also furnish to the defendant a curriculum vitae and a written description of the substance of the proposed testimony of the expert, the expert's opinion, and the underlying basis of that opinion. Failure to provide timely disclosure under this rule shall entitle the defendant to a continuance. If the court finds that a continuance is not an adequate remedy under the circumstances of

the case, the court may impose other sanctions, including prohibiting the prosecutor from calling the expert at trial or declaring a mistrial.

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(c) **Disclosure to the Prosecuting Attorney.**

. . . .

~~(4) Reports or Statements of Experts. The trial court may require that the prosecuting attorney be informed of and permitted to inspect and to 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 which are intended by the defendant to be used at trial. Information obtained by the state under the provisions of this section shall be used only for cross examination or rebuttal of defense testimony.~~

(4) Expert Witnesses. Unless a different date is set by the court, no later than 30 days prior to trial, the defendant shall inform the prosecutor of the names and addresses of any expert witnesses the defendant is likely to call at trial. The defendant shall also make available for inspection and copying any reports or written

statements of these experts. For each such expert witness, the defendant shall also furnish to the prosecutor a curriculum vitae and a written description of the substance of the proposed testimony of the expert, the expert's opinion, and the underlying basis of that opinion. Failure to provide timely disclosure under this rule shall entitle the prosecutor to a continuance. If the court finds that a continuance is not an adequate remedy under the circumstances of the case, the court may impose other sanctions, including prohibiting the defendant from calling the expert at trial. Information obtained by the prosecutor under this rule may be used only for cross-examination or rebuttal of defense testimony.

~~(5) *Notice of Intent to Raise Insanity Defense.* Following substantial compliance by the state with section (b) of this rule a defendant who intends to offer evidence of a defense of insanity shall inform the state of such intention at the time of plea or at such other time as may be designated by the trial court. The court may order the defendant to submit to a psychiatric examination by a psychiatrist or psychologist selected by the court, and the report shall be made available to both parties. Notice of intent to raise a defense of insanity shall not be commented on by the prosecution at trial.~~

(5) *Notice of Defenses.* Unless a different date is set by the court, no later

than 10 days prior to trial, the defendant shall inform the prosecutor of the defendant's intention to rely upon a defense of alibi, justification, duress, entrapment, or other statutory or affirmative defense. Failure to provide timely notice under this rule shall entitle the prosecutor to a continuance. If the court finds that a continuance is not an adequate remedy under the circumstances of the case, the court may impose other sanctions, including prohibiting the defendant from asserting the designated defense. The defendant shall give notice of an insanity defense or a defense of diminished capacity due to mental disease or defect in compliance with AS 12.47.

(6) Physical Evidence. Defense counsel shall turn over to the prosecutor any physical evidence of the offense received by counsel. If the physical evidence is received from the client or the client's agent or acquired as a direct result of information communicated by the client, defense counsel may not be compelled to provide any information concerning the source of the evidence or the manner in which it was obtained. In such cases, the prosecutor may not reveal the source of the evidence to the jury. If the physical evidence is not received from the client or the client's agent or acquired as a direct result of information communicated by the client, defense counsel shall reveal the manner in which the physical evidence was

obtained unless that information is otherwise  
privileged.

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(e) **Sanctions.**

(1) *Failure to Comply with Discovery Rule or Order.* 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 an applicable discovery rule or an order issued pursuant thereto, the court ~~may~~ shall order such party to permit the discovery of material and information not previously disclosed or enter such other order as it deems just under the circumstances.

. . . .  
DATED: February 21, 1995

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 15, 1995

/s/  
Chief Justice Moore

/s/  
Justice Rabinowitz

/s/  
Justice Matthews

/s/  
Justice Compton

/s/  
Justice Eastaugh