FORM 6C SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES

United States Court of Federal Claims					
vs.			No	_	
THE UNITED STATES					
S	UBPOENA TO PRODUCE I OBJECTS OR TO PERM				
To:					
	ARE COMMANDED to produce ion, or objects, and permit their in				
Place:		Date and Tin	ne:		
possessed or controlled by yo	es: YOU ARE COMMANDED on at the time, date, and location see the property or any designated objects	et forth below, so	that the requesting party may ins		
Place:		Date and Tin	ne:		
	45(d), relating to your protection as			nd (g), relating to your	
Date:	CLERK OF COURT				
	CLERK OF COURT		OR		
	Signature of Clerk or D	Peputy Clerk	Attorney's signatu	Attorney's signature	

NOTE - If the person served is neither a party nor a party's officer and the place of travel is more than 100 miles (by the shortest usual means of travel) from the place where the subpoena is served, or if the place of the hearing or trial is more than 100 miles from the place where the person served resides, is employed, or transacts business in person, the person served may file a motion to quash the subpoena pursuant to RCFC 45(d)(3) unless there is attached to the subpoena an order of the court requiring his/her appearance notwithstanding the distance of travel. In any event, response to the subpoena will entitle the person to the fees and mileage allowed by law. (28 U.S.C. §1821)

			ty)			
	, who issues o	or requests this subpoena, are:				
	PRO	OF OF SERVICE	_			
This subpoena for	(name of individual and title, if any)_					
was received by me on	(date)	<u>.</u>				
-						
☐ I personall	y served the subpoena on the individua	al at (place)				
		on (date)	; or			
☐ Llaft the su	ubpoena at the individual's residence of	r ugual place of abode with (n	ama)			
i left the st	dopoena at the marviduar's residence e	a nerson of suitable age	and discretion who resides there			
on (date)	, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there, on (date), and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or					
` /		•	•			
☐ I served the	e subpoena on (name of individual)		who is designated by law to accept service			
of process on	behalf of (name of organization) on (date)					
	on (<i>date</i>)_	; or				
☐ Leaturned	the subneed unexecuted because		· or			
i returned	the subpoena unexecuted because		<u>;</u> or			
☐ Other (spe	cify):					
in other (spec	<i>- (1)</i>					
			or agents, I have also tendered to the witness			
fees for one da	ay's attendance, and the mileage allow	ed by law, in the amount of \$_	<u>.</u>			
My fees are \$	for travel and \$	for service	es, for a total of \$			
iviy iees are \$	101 traver and \$	TOI SCIVIC	es, for a total of \$			
I declare unde	er penalty of perjury that this information	on is true.				
Date:						
		Server's	s signature			
		Printed n	ame and title			
		1 rintea no	ume una une			
		Server	's address			
Additional information	regarding service, etc:					

RCFC 45.

- (d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.
 - (1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.
 - (2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.
 (A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to
- produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.
- (B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to

producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.
- (3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.
 - (A) When Required. On timely motion, the court must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
 - requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to comply beyond the limitations specified in RCFC 45(c);
 - (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception of waiver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
 - **(B)** When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
 - disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or
 - (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.
 - (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in RCFC 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:
 - shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
 - (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.
- (e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.
 - (1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.

 These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:
 - (A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.
 - (B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.
 - (C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.
 - **(D)** Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of

undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of RCFC 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

- (2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.
 - (A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:
 - (i) expressly make the claim; and
 - (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.
 - (B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

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(g) Contempt. The court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.