

481—506.15(17A,272C) Subpoenas in a contested case.

506.15(1) Subpoenas issued in a contested case may compel the attendance of witnesses at a deposition or hearing, and may compel the production of books, papers, records, and other real evidence. A command to produce evidence or to permit inspection may be joined with a command to appear at a deposition or hearing, or may be issued separately. Subpoenas shall be issued by the board administrator or designee upon written request. A request for a subpoena of mental health records must confirm the conditions described in 481—subrule 503.5(1) prior to the issuance of the subpoena.

506.15(2) A request for a subpoena will include the following information, as applicable, unless the subpoena is requested to compel testimony or documents for rebuttal or impeachment purposes:

- a. The name, address and telephone number of the person requesting the subpoena;
- b. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena shall be directed;
- c. The date, time, and location at which the person shall be commanded to attend and give testimony;
- d. Whether the testimony is requested in connection with a deposition or hearing;
- e. A description of the books, papers, records or other real evidence requested;
- f. The date, time and location for production, or inspection and copying; and
- g. In the case of a subpoena request for mental health records, confirmation that the conditions described in 481—subrule 503.5(1) have been satisfied.

506.15(3) Each subpoena will contain, as applicable:

- a. The caption of the case;
- b. The name, address and telephone number of the person who requested the subpoena;
- c. The name and address of the person to whom the subpoena is directed;
- d. The date, time, and location at which the person is commanded to appear;
- e. Whether the testimony is commanded in connection with a deposition or hearing;
- f. A description of the books, papers, records or other real evidence the person is commanded to produce;
- g. The date, time and location for production, or inspection and copying;
- h. The time within which a motion to quash or modify the subpoena must be filed;
- i. The signature, address and telephone number of the board administrator or designee;
- j. The date of issuance; and
- k. A return of service.

506.15(4) Unless a subpoena is requested to compel testimony or documents for rebuttal or impeachment purposes, the board administrator or designee will mail the subpoena to the requesting party, with a copy to the opposing party. The person who requested the subpoena is responsible for serving the subpoena upon the subject of the subpoena.

506.15(5) Any person who is aggrieved or adversely affected by compliance with the subpoena, or any party to the contested case who desires to challenge the subpoena, must, within 14 days after service of the subpoena, or before the time specified for compliance if such time is less than 14 days, file with the board a motion to quash or modify the subpoena describing the legal reasons why the subpoena should be quashed or modified, and the motion may be accompanied by legal briefs or factual affidavits.

506.15(6) Upon receipt of a timely motion to quash or modify a subpoena, the board may request an administrative law judge to issue a decision, or the board may issue a decision. Oral argument may be scheduled at the discretion of the board or the administrative law judge. The administrative law judge or the board may quash or modify the subpoena, deny the motion, or issue an appropriate protective order.

506.15(7) A person aggrieved by a ruling of an administrative law judge who desires to challenge that ruling must appeal the ruling to the board by serving on the board administrator, either in person or by certified mail, a notice of appeal within ten days after service of the decision of the administrative law judge.

506.15(8) If the person contesting the subpoena is not a party to the contested case, the board's decision is final for purposes of judicial review. If the person contesting the subpoena is a party to the contested case, the board's decision is not final for purposes of judicial review until there is a final decision in the contested case.