

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE \_\_\_\_\_**

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )

Plaintiff, )

v. )

[DEFENDANT’S NAME], )

Defendant. )

Criminal No. \_\_\_\_\_

ORDER

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**ORDER**

Pursuant to *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963), and its progeny, the government has a continuing obligation to produce all evidence required by the law and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. *See id.* at 87 (holding that due process requires disclosure of “evidence [that] is material either to guilt or to punishment” upon request); *Kyles v. Whitley*, 514 U.S. 419, 437-38 (1995) (holding that the obligation to disclose includes evidence “known only to police investigators and not to the prosecutor,” and that “the individual prosecutor has a duty to learn of any favorable evidence known to others acting on the government’s behalf ..., including the police.”); *United States v. Agurs*, 427 U.S. 97, 107 (1976) (holding that the duty to disclose exculpatory evidence applies even when there has been no request by the accused); *Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150, 153-54 (1972) (holding that *Brady* encompasses impeachment evidence); *see also* FED. R. CRIM. P. 16(a) (outlining information subject to government disclosure).

The government’s obligation to provide exculpatory evidence pursuant to *Brady* in a timely manner is not diminished either by the fact that such evidence also constitutes evidence that must be produced later pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, or by the fact that such evidence need not be produced according to Rule 16. *See* Advisory Committee Note to FED. R. CRIM. P. 16 (1974) (“The rule is intended to prescribe the minimum amount of discovery to which the parties are entitled.”). Where doubt exists as to the usefulness of the evidence to the defendant,

the government must resolve all such doubts in favor of full disclosure. *See United States v. Paxson*, 861 F.2d 730, 737 (D.C. Cir. 1988); *United States v. Starusko*, 729 F.2d 256, 263 (3d Cir. 1984).

Accordingly, the Court, *sua sponte*, directs the government to produce to defendant within fourteen days from issuance of this Order any evidence possession that is favorable to defendant and material either to defendant's guilt or punishment. This mandates includes all discoverable material and information in the possession, custody, or control of the government, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of due diligence may become known. The government is further directed to produce all discoverable evidence in a readily usable form. For example, the government must produce documents as they are kept in the usual course of business or must organize and label them clearly. The government must also produce electronically stored information in a form in which it is ordinarily maintained unless the form is not readily usable, in which case the government is directed to produce it in a readily usable form. If the information already exists or was memorialized in a tangible format, such as a document or recording, the information shall be produced in that format. If the information does not exist in such a format and, as a result, the government is providing the information in a summary format, the summary must include sufficient detail and specificity to enable the defense to assess its relevance and potential usefulness. In any case in which a summary is used, the underlying materials from which that summary was created must be submitted to this Court for in camera review along with the proposed summary.

**SO ORDERED** this \_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE