No. 137, Original	
In The Supreme Court Of The United States	
STATE OF MONTANA,	
v.	Plaintiff,
STATE OF WYOMING	
and	
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA	
• I	Defendants.
Before the Honorable Barton H. Thompsor Special Master	ı, Jr.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY IN A CIVIL ACTION

Notice is hereby given that the State of Montana has issued Subpoenas to Appear and Testify In a Civil Action to:

Tana Ankney 1141 Decker Road Sheridan, WY 82801

Greg Benzel Padlock Ranch 8420 US Highway 14 Ranchester, WY 82839

John Engels 6328 Big Horn Ave Sheridan, WY 82801 TomKoltiska 163 Lower Prairie Dog Road Sheridan, WY 82801

Michael Whitaker 26095 Old Highway 878 Kaycee, WY 82639

The time and place for compliance are set forth in the Subpoenas, true copies of which are attached hereto.

Dated this 10th day of October, 2013.

THE STATE OF MONTANA

JOHN B. DRAPER*

JEFFREY J. WECHSLER

Special Assistant Attorneys General

MONTGOMERY & ANDREWS, P.A.

Post Office Box 2307

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2307

(505) 982-3873

*Counsel of Record

In The Supreme Court Of The United States STATE OF MONTANA,	-
STATE OF MONTANA,	
v.	Plaintiff,
STATE OF WYOMING	
and	
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA	
♦	Defendants.
Before the Honorable Barton H. Thompson Special Master	a, Jr.
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	-

I certify that a copy of Notice of Issuance of Subpoena to Appear and Testify in a Civil Action was served by electronic mail and by placing the same in the U.S. mail on October 10, 2013, on the following:

Peter K. Michael
Attorney General
Jay Jerde
David Willms
Andrew Kuhlmann
James C. Kaste
Christopher M. Brown
The State of Wyoming
Senior Assistant Attorney General
123 Capitol Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002

James Joseph Dragna
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Jeanne S. Whiteing
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jwhiteing@whiteinglaw.com

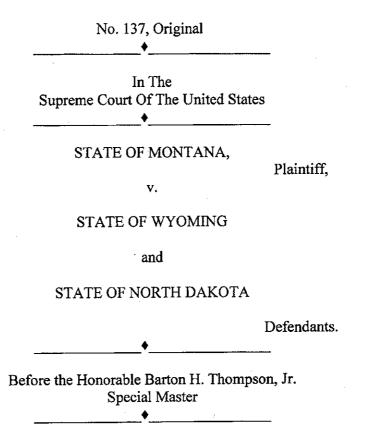
Solicitor General United States Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20530 Jennifer L. Verleger Assistant Attorney General North Dakota Attorney General's Office 500 North 9th Street Bismarck, ND 58501-4509 jverleger@nd.gov

James DuBois
United States Department of Justice
Environmental and Natural Resources
Division of Natural Resources Section
999 18th St. #370 South Terrace
Denver, CO 80202
james.dubois@usdoj.gov

Barton H. Thompson, Jr., Special Master Susan Carter, Assistant Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki Environment & Energy Building, MC-4205 473 Via Ortega Stanford, CA 94305-4205 (Original and 3 copies by Email and U.S. Mail) susan.carter@stanford.edu

I further certify that all parties required to be served have been served.

John B. Draper



SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Tana Denise Ankney 1141 Decker Road Sheridan, WY 82801

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Montana, by and through its undersigned attorneys, pursuant to Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, herewith commands you to appear at 9 a.m. on November 1, 2013, at the James F. Battin Federal District Courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, MT 59101 to testify at trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the Judge or a Court officer allows you to leave.

CLERK OF COURT	
•	

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

OR

Attorney's Signature

The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing The State of Montana who issues or requests this subpoena, is:

- (c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.
- (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 issuing 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 issuing 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 issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to travel more than 100 miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person except that, subject to Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from any such place within the state where the trial is held;
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or walver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
- (B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- (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; or
- (iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:
- (i) 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.

- (d) 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.
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- (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 Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.
- (2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.
- (A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpocuaed 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 to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.
- (e) Contempt. The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty's failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States

STATE OF MONTANA,
Plaintiff,
v.

STATE OF WYOMING
and
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Defendants.

Defendants.

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Gregory D. Benzel
Padlock Ranch
8420 US Highway 14
Ranchester, WY 82839

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Montana, by and through its undersigned attorneys, pursuant to Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, herewith commands you to appear at 9 a.m. on November 1, 2013, at the James F. Battin Federal District Courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, MT 59101 to testify at trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the Judge or a Court officer allows you to leave.

CLERK OF COURT		
	OR	Cold
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk		Attorney's Signature

The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing The State of Montana who issues or requests this subpoena, is:

- (c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.
- (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 issuing 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 issuing 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.
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- (A) When Required. On timely motion, the issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to travel more than 100 miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person except that, subject to Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from any such place within the state where the trial is held;
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or 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 issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- (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; or
- (iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to incursubstantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:
- (i) 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.

- (d) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.
- (1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.

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- (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.
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- (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 Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.
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- (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 to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.
- (e) Contempt. The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty's failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States

STATE OF MONTANA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF WYOMING

and

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Defendants.

Before the Honorable Barton H. Thompson, Jr.

Special Master

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: John Engels 6328 Big Horn Ave Sheridan, WY 82801

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Montana, by and through its undersigned attorneys, pursuant to Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, herewith commands you to appear at 9 a.m. on October 31, 2013, at the James F. Battin Federal District Courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, MT 59101 to testify at trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the Judge or a Court officer allows you to leave.

CLERK OF COURT		
		101
	On /	

The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing The State of Montana

who issues or requests this subpoena, is:

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

- (c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.
- (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 issuing 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.
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- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or 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 issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- (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; or
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STATE OF MONTANA,

Plaintiff,

v.

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and

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Defendants.

Defendants.

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Tom E. Koltiska 163 Lower Prairie Dog Road Sheridan, WY 82801

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Montana, by and through its undersigned attorneys, pursuant to Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, herewith commands you to appear at 9 a.m. on November 1, 2013 at the James F. Battin Federal District Courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, MT 59101 to testify at trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the Judge or a Court officer allows you to leave.

CL	ERK	OF	COI	JRT

______.

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's Signature

The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing The State of Montana who issues or requests this subpoena, is:

- (c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.
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- (e) Contempt. The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty's failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).

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STATE OF MONTANA,

Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF WYOMING

and

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Defendants.

Defendants.

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY AT TRIAL IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: Michael Bradley Whitaker 26095 Old Highway 87 Kaycee, WY 82639

COMES NOW Plaintiff State of Montana, by and through its undersigned attorneys, pursuant to Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, herewith commands you to appear at 9 a.m. on October 29, 2013, at the James F. Battin Federal District Courthouse located at 2601 2nd Avenue North, Billings, MT 59101 to testify at trial in this civil action. When you arrive, you must remain at the court until the Judge or a Court officer allows you to leave.

CLERK OF COURT		10	
	OR	Cg Yw K	
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk		Attorney's Signature	

The name, address, and telephone number of the attorney representing The State of Montana who issues or requests this subpoena, is:

- (c) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena.
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- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the issuing 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 issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to travel more than 100 miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person except that, subject to Rule 45(e)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from any such place within the state where the trial is held;
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or walver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
- (B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;
- (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; or
- (iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:
- (i) 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.

- (d) 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 Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.
- (2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.
- (A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoensed 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 to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.
- (e) Contempt. The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty's failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).