#### 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

# NOTICE OF PRODUCTION AND ISSUANCE OF SUBPOENAS

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has issued Subpoenas for the production of documents to:

Helm Hereford Ranch c/o Gerhard Helm 127 Helm Scenic Cir Miles City, MT 59301-6271  Helm Hereford Ranch c/o Gerhard Helm 1000 Palmer St., Apt 503 Miles City, MT 59301-3431	Bart Meged 696 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6240
Raymond Muggli 558 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6243  Raymond Muggli 151 Palisades Blvd, Apt. 105 Miles City, MT 59301-8759	Robert & Marilyn Thaden 137 Morning Star Ln Miles City, MT 59301-9126
Leonard Muggli 558 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6243	Hugo Muggli 614 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6240
John & Victoria Hamilton 7207 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6251  John & Victoria Hamilton 3401 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301  John & Victoria Hamilton	Kyle and Gail Shaw 2142 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6234
104 Sprandel Ln Miles City, MT 59301-5526	
Thomas Revpelle Ball Ranch Co. 3880 Tongue River Rd. Miles City, MT 59301	Gary & Jay Ochsner 1577 Highway 59 S Miles City, MT 59301-8816

Maurice Felton Felton Angus Ranch, Inc. 591 Brandenberg Rd. Miles City, MT 59301	Daniel & Robert Stokes 407 S. Custer Miles City, MT 59301
Alfred Leatherberry 3705 Batchelor St. Miles City, MT 59301-5789	Ted & Ruth Hirsch 1840 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6274
Alfred Leatherberry 309 N. 9th St. Apt 2 Miles City, MT 59301-3309	
John & Deborah Crimmings 1576 MT 59 South Miles City, MT 59301	John & Katherine Bouton 1376 MT 59 S Miles City, MT 59301
Gregory & Linda Losinski 1508 Highway 59 S Miles City, MT 59301	Triple T Outfitting, LLC Attn: Todd S. Steadman 611 S Haynes Ave Miles City, MT 59301
Duane and Carolyn Mathison 976 Highway 59 S Miles City, MT 59301-8819	Boyd C. Blum Margaret A Blum Trustee 1120 Highway 59 S. Miles City, MT 59301-8808
Bret and Tanna Aye 171 Harvest Ln Miles City, MT 59391	Miles City Town & Country Club Inc. c/o Rick Flotkoetter Pro/Club Manager 4th and Eagle Miles City, MT 59301
City of Miles City Municipal c/o Mayer Chris Grenz 17 S. 8th St. Miles City, MT 59301	Range Riders Museum 435 LP Anderson Rd Miles City, MT 59301
City of Miles City Municipal c/o Mayer Chris Grenz 506 Mississippi Miles City, MT 59301	

William Swan	Bobby & Saudra Hays
2573 Tongue River Rd.	105 S. Stacy Ave
Miles City, MT 59301	Miles City, MT 59301-4727
Richard & Jane Anderson	Lance & Linda Tonn
6707 Moon Creek Rd	1214 Highway 59 S
Miles City, MT 59301	Miles City, MT 59301
Hardesty Tract Homeowners Association David Pratt 25 Broken Bow Ln Miles City, MT 59301	Keith Harwood 31 Road 605 Miles City, MT 59301-6427
Raymond Harwood	Arlo and Ruth Nansel
7100 Moon Creek Rd	315 S. Cottage Grove Ave
Miles City, MT 59301-6254	Miles City, MT 59301

The time and place for the production are set forth in the Subpoenas, a true copy of which is attached hereto.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Rules 34(c) and 45(b)(1), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Dated this 31st day of December, 2012.

THE STATE OF WYOMING

James C. Kaste

Senior Assistant Attorney General

123 State Capitol

Cheyenne, WY 82002

307-777-6946

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned certifies that a true and correct copy of the *Notice of Production* and *Issuance of Subpoenas* was served by electronic mail and by placing the same in the United States mail, postage paid, this 31st day of December, 2012.

Jeanne S. Whiteing Whiteing & Smith 1628 5<sup>th</sup> Street Boulder, CO 80302 jwhiteing@whiteinglaw.com

John B. Draper
Jeffrey Wechsler
Montgomery & Andrews
325 Paseo de Peralta
Santa Fe, NM 87501
jdraper@montand.com
jwechsler@montand.com

James J. 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

Michael Wigmore Bingham McCutchen, LLP 2020 K Street NW Washington, DC 20006-1806 Michael.wigmore@bingham.com Jennifer Anders Montana Attorney General's Office P.O. Box 201401 Helena, MT 59620-1401 janders@mt.gov

Jennifer Verleger North Dakota Attorney General's Office 500 North Ninth Street Bismarck, ND 58501 jverleger@nd.gov

Solicitor General of the United States US Department of Justice 950 Pennsylvania Avenue, Room 5614 Washington, DC 20530-0001 SupremeCtBriefs@usdoj.gov

Barton H. Thompson Jr.
Susan Carter, Assistant
Jerry yang and Akiko Yamazaki
Environment & Energy Building, MC-4205
473 via Ortega
Stanford, CA 94305-4205
Susan.carter@stanford.edu

Wyoming Attorney General's Office

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Helm Hereford Ranch c/o Gerhard Helm 127 Helm Scenic Cir Miles City, MT 59301-6271

> Helm Hereford Ranch c/o Gerhard Helm 1000 Palmer St., Apt 503 Miles City, MT 59301-3431

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn:

James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
ĭ	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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(o)(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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Bart Meged

696 Tongue River Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6240

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION C	F SERVER
I declare under penalty of perj foregoing information contained		of the United States of America that the ice is true and correct.
Executed on		
Date	Signatu	re of Server
	Addres	s of Server

- (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(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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Raymond Muggli 558 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6243

> Raymond Muggli 151 Palisades Blvd, Apt. 105 Miles City, MT 59301-8759

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)	,	Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of pe foregoing information containe		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed on	<del></del>	
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Robert & Marilyn Thaden 137 Morning Star Ln Miles City, MT 59301-9126

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perforegoing information contains		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed on	187 - 1 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188 - 188	
Date	Signat	cure of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To:

Leonard Muggli

558 Tongue River Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6243

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of profession formation contains		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Hugo Muggli

614 Tongue River Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6240

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

- Mark 1996	PROOF OF SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:
Served on (Print Name)	•
Served by (Print Name)	Title:
Ι	DECLARATION OF SERVER
	ry under the laws of the United States of America that the nthe proof of service is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Signature of Server
	Address of Server

- (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
  (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: John & Victoria Hamilton 7207 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301-6251

> John & Victoria Hamilton 3401 Tongue River Rd Miles City, MT 59301

John & Victoria Hamilton 104 Sprandel Ln Miles City, MT 59301-5526

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

And Shell

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perforegoing information contains		ws of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 15
- (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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Kyle and Gail Shaw

2142 Tongue River Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6234

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

	PROOF OF S	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
Ι	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained in	•	ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signa	ature of Server
	 Addr	ress of Server

- (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 Nat 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 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:
- (i) 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(o)(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 Stared 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Thomas Revpelle

Ball Ranch Co.

3880 Tongue River Rd. Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	·
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	ŀ	
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
foregoing information contains		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Sign	ature of Server
	Addı	ress of Server

- (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
- (B) Objections, A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing materials or to inspecting the or sampling any or all of the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or objection must be served before the earlier of the forms requested. 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
- 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 Facility (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 Pennitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if
- (i) 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
- (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 subpoenged 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 trialpreparation 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Gary & Jay Ochsner 1577 Highway 59 S

Miles City, MT 59301-8816

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn:

James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print-Name)		Title:
]	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of peri- foregoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on		
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ace of Sarvar

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Maurice Felton

Felton Angus Ranch, Inc. 591 Brandenberg Rd. Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

S. P. Principal and Control of Co	PROOF OF SI	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained is		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signat	ure of Server
	Addre	ss of Server

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Daniel & Robert Stokes

407 S. Custer

Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of p foregoing information contain		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed on	··· -	
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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(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 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:
- (i) 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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Alfred Leatherberry 3705 Batchelor St. Miles City, MT 59301-5789

> Alfred Leatherberry 309 N. 9th St. Apt 2 Miles City, MT 59301-3309

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perj foregoing information contained		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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
- (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 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 remaires:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### IN THE

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## STATE OF MONTANA, Plaintiff

٧.

### STATE OF WYOMING

AND

## STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, Defendants

# BEFORE THE HONORABLE BARTON H. THOMPSON, JR. SPECIAL MASTER

## **SUBPOENA**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\* Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Ted & Ruth Hirsch

1840 Tongue River Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6274

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
I	DECLARATION	I OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained	•	ws of the United States of America that the crvice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Sign	ature of Server
	 A dd1	ress of Server

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: John & Deborah Crimmings

1576 MT 59 South Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)	Manner	of Service:
Served by (Print Name)	Title:	4,
	DECLARATION OF SERVER	
. , .	rjury under the laws of the United in the proof of service is true and c	
Executed on		
Date	Signature of Server	
	Address of Server	

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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 trayel more than 100 miles to attend trial.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(e)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: John & Katherine Bouton 1376 MT 59 S

Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION C	F SERVER
I declare under penalty of perjutoregoing information contained		of the United States of America that the ice is true and correct.
Executed on		
Date	Signatu	re of Server
	Addres	s of Server

- (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:
- objection is made, the following rules apply:

  (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may may the issuing court for an order compelling production or inspection.
- 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 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:
- (i) 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 subpocnaed 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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Gregory & Linda Losinski

1508 Highway 59 S Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perj foregoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Signe	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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
- (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
- (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;

significant expense resulting from compliance.

- (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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 Blectronically 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Triple T Outfitting, LLC
Attn: Todd S. Steadman
611 S Haynes Ave
Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perforegoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on	<del></del>	
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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(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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A, PHILLIPS Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Duane and Carolyn Mathison

976 Highway 59 S

Miles City, MT 59301-8819

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

WATER CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of per foregoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on	V	
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Boyd C. Blum
Margaret A Blum Trustee
1120 Highway 59 S.

Miles City, MT 59301-8808

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:
Served on (Print Name)	
Served by (Print Name)	Title:
I	DECLARATION OF SERVER
	ary under the laws of the United States of America that the n the proof of service is true and correct.
Executed on	Signature of Server
Date	dignature of del ver
	Address of Server

- (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 falls 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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoona, 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) Farm for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoona 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\* Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Bret and Tanna Aye 171 Harvest Ln

Miles City, MT 59391

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

PROOF OF SERVICE		
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)	Title:	
	ECLARATION OF SERVER	
	ry under the laws of the United States of America that the n the proof of service is true and correct.	
Executed onDate	Signature of Server	
	Address of Server	

- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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(e)(3)(A)(ii).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
  - 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
  - 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
  - 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Miles City Town & Country Club Inc. c/o Rick Flotkoetter, Pro/Club Manager 4th and Eagle Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		•** •
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of performation contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on		
Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 unduc 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\* Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: City of Miles City Municipal c/o Mayor Chris Grenz 17 S. 8th St.
Miles City, MT 59301

City of Miles City Municipal c/o Mayor Chris Grenz 506 Mississippi Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:
Served on (Print Name)	Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)	Title:
	DECLARATION OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perj foregoing information contained	jury under the laws of the United States of America that the in the proof of service is true and correct.
Executed on	
Date	Signature of Server
	Address of Server
	Audress of perver

- (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 Suhpoena.
- (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:
- (i) 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(o)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Range Riders Museum

435 LP Anderson Rd Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF SI	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION (	
I declare under penalty of perj	DECLARATION (	OF SERVER  //s of the United States of America that the
	DECLARATION (	OF SERVER  //s of the United States of America that the

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: William Swan

2573 Tongue River Rd. Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF SERVICE	
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)	Manner of Service:	
Served by (Print Name)	Title:	
	DECLARATION OF SERVER	
	rjury under the laws of the United States of America that d in the proof of service is true and correct.	the
Executed onDate	Signature of Server	
	Address of Server	w

- (c) PROTECTING A PERSON SUBJECT TO A SUBPOBNA,
- (1) Avolding 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 falls 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 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 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Bobby & Saudra Hays 105 S. Stacy Ave Miles City, MT 59301-4727

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

Company and the company and th	PROOF OF S	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
CONTRACTOR	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perforegoing information contained	• •	ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signa	iture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Richard & Jane Anderson 6707 Moon Creek Rd Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF SE	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)	ı	Title:
	DECLARATION (	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of p foregoing information contain		rs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signat	ure of Server
	Addres	ss of Server

- (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 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:
- (i) 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 subpoona 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Lance & Linda Tonn 1214 Highway 59 S Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of per foregoing information contained		ws of the United States of America that the rvice is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addr	ess of Server

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\* Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Hardesty Tract Homeowners Association
David Pratt
25 Broken Bow Ln

Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

Tames C. Kaste

An attorney, as officer of the Court, may issue and sign a Subpoena on behalf of a Court in which the attorney is authorized to practice (Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure)

Name and Address and Afficia	PROOF OF	SERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
·	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained i	•	ws of the United States of America that the ervice is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Sign	ature of Server
	Add	ress of Server

- (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
- (B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party 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 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 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
- (i) 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
- (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 subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation
- (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 trialpreparation 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Keith Harwood 31 Road 605 Miles City, MT 59301-6427

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

An attorney, as officer of the Court, may issue and sign a Subpoena on behalf of a Court in which the attorney is authorized to practice (Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure)

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
I	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of perju foregoing information contained i	ary under the lave in the proof of ser	vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed onDate	Signat	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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
- (ii) I nese 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 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:
- (i) 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:
- 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 Stared 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\*
Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Raymond Harwood

7100 Moon Creek Rd

Miles City, MT 59301-6254

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

An attorney, as officer of the Court, may issue and sign a Subpoena on behalf of a Court in which the attorney is authorized to practice (Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure)

	PROOF OF S	ERVICE
Served Date:	Place:	
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:
Served by (Print Name)		Title:
	DECLARATION	OF SERVER
I declare under penalty of p foregoing information contain		vs of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.
Executed on Date	Signa	ture of Server
	Addre	ess of Server

- (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(o)(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:
- (i) 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(e)(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 subpoona 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.

#### INTHE

#### 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**

GREGORY A. PHILLIPS
Attorney General of Wyoming

PETER K. MICHAEL\* Chief Deputy Attorney General

To: Arlo and Ruth Nansel 315 S. Cottage Grove Ave Miles City, MT 59301

You are hereby commanded to produce and permit inspection and copying of the

following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below:

Full, complete and legible or audible copies of the documents or objects listed in Exhibit "A," which is attached hereto.

Compliance with this subpoena can be made by mailing copies of the requested documents to Wyoming Attorney General's Office, Water and Natural Resource Division Attn: James Kaste, 123 State Capitol, Cheyenne, WY 82002, for receipt on or before January 21, 2013.

DATED this 31st day of December, 2012

Issuing Officer's Signature

James C. Kaste

An attorney, as officer of the Court, may issue and sign a Subpoena on behalf of a Court in which the attorney is authorized to practice (Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure)

	PROOF OF SI	ERVICE	
Served Date:	Place:		
Served on (Print Name)		Manner of Service:	
Served by (Print Name)		Title:	
	DECLARATION (	OF SERVER	
I declare under penalty of po- foregoing information contains	• •	s of the United States of America that the vice is true and correct.	
Executed on			
Date	Signat	Signature of Server	
	Addre	ss of Server	

- (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
- (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 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:
- (i) 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 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).

- 1. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect your water rights, including rights to surface water, groundwater, or stored water.
- 2. All documents in your possession, custody, or control which reflect the acres you had under irrigation, the means of diversion to those acres, and the diversions of water you made to those acres during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including the dates when those diversions occurred, how much water was diverted, and the source of supply for those diversions whether they were from surface water, groundwater, or storage.
- 3. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting communications with anyone from the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, with anyone from the Montana Attorney General's Office, with any other attorney or employee of the State of Montana or its agencies, with any other water user or irrigator, with any water commissioner, or with any other person regarding your actual water use and/or right to use water during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006, including communications that related to the use of water by neighboring irrigators in either the State of Montana or the State of Wyoming or communications related to this lawsuit.
- 4. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any calls or requests for regulation that may have been made by you or any other water user during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006 on any source of supply in which you have a water right.
- 5. All documents in your possession, custody, or control reflecting any action or agreement by or between yourself and any other water user(s) to share a shortage of water with or without regard to priority during the years 1987-1989, 2000-2004 and 2006.