

***Exhibit 1***

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*Attorneys for Plaintiff*

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA  
BILLINGS DIVISION**

TRACY CAEKAERT, and CAMILLIA	)	
MAPLEY,	)	Case No. CV-20-52-BLG-SPW
Plaintiffs,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	<b>SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM</b>
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT	)	
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.,	)	
WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT	)	
SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, and	)	
BRUCE MAPLEY SR.,	)	
Defendants,	)	
	)	
WATCHTOWER BIBLE AND TRACT	)	
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, INC.,	)	
Cross Claimant,	)	
	)	
BRUCE MAPLEY, SR.,	)	
Cross Defendant.	)	
	)	

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TO: Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses  
704 4<sup>th</sup> Street W  
Hardin, MT 59034

Pursuant to Rule 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, you are hereby commanded to provide to the law offices of **Meyer, Shaffer & Stepans, PLLP, 430 Ryman Street, Missoula, MT 59802**, within 14 days of service of this Subpoena Duces Tecum and by 5:00 p.m. on the date thereof, and then and there to produce copies of the items listed below in your possession or under your control (the undersigned will pay all associated costs of copying or reproduction):

1. A copy of all membership records for the years 1970 to 1995.
2. A copy of all correspondence from Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania between the years 1970 and 1995.
3. A copy of all correspondence from Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of New York between the years 1970 and 1995.
4. A copy each Kingdom Ministry School Course in your possession from the years 1972 to 1995.
5. A copy of each document in your possession that was provided to you by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania.
6. A copy of each document in your possession indicating how much financial support Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania has provided to the Hardin Congregation.
7. A copy of each document in your possession indicating the amount of donations collected by the Hardin Congregation that were sent to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania.
8. A copy of all documents in your possession identifying one or more Elders in the Hardin Congregation between 1970 and 1995.

9. A copy of all documents in your possession identifying one or more Ministerial Servants in the Hardin Congregation between 1970 and 1995.

10. A copy of all documents in your possession identifying one or more Branch Overseers, for the Hardin Congregation between 1970 and 1995.

11. A copy of all documents in your possession relating to abuse of Tracy Caekaert or Camillia Mapley.

12. A copy of all documents in your possession identifying one or more Circuit Overseers, for the Hardin Congregation between 1970 and 1995.

13. A copy of all documents in your possession identifying one or more District Overseers, for the Hardin Congregation between 1970 and 1995.

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

DATED this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2021.

MEYER, SHAFFER & STEPANS, PLLP

/s/ Ryan Shaffer

Robert L. Stepans

Ryan R. Shaffer

James C. Murnion

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

## **Rule 45. Subpoena**

### **(c) Place of Compliance.**

(1) *For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition.* A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

(A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or

(B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person

(i) is a party or a party's officer; or

(ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) *For Other Discovery.* A subpoena may command:

(A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and

(B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

### **(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.**

(1) *Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions.* A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) *Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.*

(A) *Appearance Not Required.* A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) *Objections.* A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served

before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) *Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.*

(A) *When Required.* On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

(i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;

(ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);

(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 court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) *Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.* In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(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.

**(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.**

(1) *Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.* These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) *Documents.* A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) *Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.* If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) *Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.* The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) *Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.* The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of 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 under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

. . .

**(g) Contempt.** The court for the district where compliance is required — and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court — may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.