

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
INDIANA

Steven Craycraft, et al. v. Delaware County Sheriff's Department, et
al.

Craycraft · No. 1:25-cv-01335-TWP-TAB · Decided June 9, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana denied non-party Judge Thomas A. Cannon’s motion to quash a deposition subpoena. The court held that the subpoena sought factual information about alleged personal bias and relationships, rather than protected judicial deliberative processes, while permitting Cannon to decline questions that cross into privileged deliberations.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Tim A. Baker
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of Indiana
DECIDED	June 9, 2026
DOCKET	1:25-cv-01335-TWP-TAB
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Non-party Judge Thomas A. Cannon moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 to quash a deposition subpoena served by the defendants.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court assessed whether the subpoena imposed an undue burden and whether the requested testimony fell within the judicial deliberations privilege under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(d)(3)(A)(iv).
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unpublished district court order; precedential status is not stated in the opinion.
PARTIES	Steven Craycraft, et al. v. Delaware County Sheriff's Department, et al.

TOPICS

- discovery dispute
- privilege
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

discovery

evidence

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the deposition subpoena should be quashed because it subjected non-party Judge Thomas A. Cannon to an undue burden under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(d)(3)(A)(iv).
2. Whether the judicial deliberations privilege barred deposition questions concerning Judge Cannon's personal knowledge of alleged relationships, prior dealings, or bias involving the plaintiffs and their family.

HOLDINGS

1. The subpoena was not shown to impose an undue burden warranting quashing because Judge Cannon presented no meaningful argument establishing that the deposition burden outweighed the benefit of the requested testimony.
2. The judicial deliberations privilege did not bar questions directed to Judge Cannon's personal knowledge of alleged relationships, prior dealings, or bias because those factual matters fell outside his protected deliberative judicial functions.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"In United States v. Morgan, 313 U.S. 409, 422 (1941), the Supreme Court stated that examination of a judge's 'mental processes' regarding a judicial proceeding 'would be destructive of judicial responsibility' and that a judge 'cannot be subjected to such a scrutiny.'" (Order denying motion to quash)

"Given the foregoing explanation of the testimony sought to be elicited from Cannon at his deposition, the Court agrees with Defendants that the information sought by way of this deposition falls outside of the judicial deliberations privilege." (Order denying motion to quash)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Defendants sought to depose non-party Delaware Circuit Court Judge Thomas A. Cannon, who had signed the probable-cause affidavit leading to Steven Craycraft's arrest. The deposition was intended to explore the plaintiffs' allegation that a pre-existing personal bias involving Craycraft or his sister infected the process, rather than to examine Cannon's internal reasoning about the legal sufficiency of the affidavit. Cannon argued that the deposition would be unduly burdensome and that his testimony was protected by the judicial deliberations privilege.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Defendants subpoenaed non-party Delaware Circuit Court Judge Thomas A. Cannon for a deposition concerning matters related to the plaintiffs' claim that personal bias infected the probable-cause process. Judge Cannon moved to quash the subpoena, arguing undue burden and judicial deliberations privilege. The district court denied the motion, while permitting Cannon to decline to answer questions that crossed into protected deliberative matters.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Northwestern Mem. Hosp. v. Ashcraft, 362 F.3d 923, 927 (7th Cir. 2004)
- Drics v. Duffy, No. 12-cv-01192-SEB-MJD, 2014 WL 5323737, at *3 (S.D. Ind. Oct. 16, 2014)
- Parker v. Four Seasons Hotels, Ltd., 291 F.R.D. 181, 188 (N.D. Ill. 2013)
- United States v. Morgan, 313 U.S. 409, 422 (1941)

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