SUPERIOR COURT
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

2004 SEP 28 PM 3: 48

JEANNE HICKS, CLERK

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA **COUNTY OF YAVAPAI**

JOHN B. CUNDIFF and BARBARA C. **CUNDIFF.** husband and wife; **BECKY NASH**, a married woman dealing with her separate property; KENNETH PAĞE and KATHRYN PAGE, as Trustee of the Kenneth Page and Kathryn Page Trust,

Plaintiffs.

VS.

DONALD COX and CATHERINE COX, husband and wife,

Defendants.

Case No. CV 2003 0399

Division 1

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL

(Oral Argument Requested)

Plaintiffs, John and Barbara Cundiff, Becky Nash, and, Kenneth and Katheryn Page, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby moves this Court for an order pursuant to Rule 37(a), Ariz.R.Civ.Proc., compelling Defendants Donald and Catherine Cox to disclose information and documents requested by Plaintiffs pursuant to Rule 34, Ariz.R.Civ.Proc., for Plaintiffs' attorney's fees and costs incurred in bringing this motion, and for such other relief as the Court deems just and equitable.

This motion is supported by the following memorandum of points and authorities and supporting documents, separate statement of undersigned counsel in compliance with Rule 37(a)(2)(C) filed concurrently with this motion, as well as the entire record in this proceeding.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 28th day of September, 2004.

FAVOUR MOORE & WILHELMSEN, P.A.

By: Marzerzafz Wick David K. Wilhelmsen Marguerite Kirk

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. Statement of Case

This case involves Defendants Cox's use of their property as a commercial or business enterprise and other violations of the recorded Declaration of Restrictions. Cundiff, et al. v. Cox, First Amended Complaint, CV 2003-0399, March 18, 2004. Plaintiffs are neighboring landowners who are also subject to the June 13, 1974 Declaration of Restrictions that apply to Defendants' land. Id. Defendants have raised the affirmative defenses of waiver, estoppel and abandonment of the covenants and restrictions. Cundiff, et al. v. Cox, Answer to First Amended Complaint, May 21, 2004 at ¶24, p.3.

During her deposition, Defendant Catherine Cox testified that the Coyote Springs Ranch property was used as "a growing yard for our excess inventory." Cundiff, et al. v. Cox, CV 2003-0399, Deposition Transcript of Catherine Cox, p.15 at line 22 through p.16 at line 1; and, p.17 at line 23 through p.18 at line 23 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "1"). Defendants Cox operate their business as a partnership with their two sons. Deposition Transcript of Catherine Cox, p.16 at line 10 through p.17 at line 7 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by reference herein as Exhibit "2"). Defendants Cox's partnership with their sons, which includes the "growing yard for [] excess inventory" located at Coyote Springs Ranch is pursuant to an oral agreement. Deposition of Catherine Cox, p.13 at lines 6-24 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "3"); and, pp.16-17 (Exhibit 1). Defendant Catherine Cox further admitted during her testimony that there are employees working at the "growing yard." Deposition of Catherine Cox, p.14 at line 23 through p.15 at line 4 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "4").

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Defendants Cox have taken the position during litigation that they are not in violation of the recorded Declaration of Restrictions as they are not operating a "business" on the subject property. In light of their defense, and based upon Defendant Catherine Cox's deposition testimony, Plaintiffs propounded a request for production of Defendants Cox's income tax returns from 1998 to the present. Plaintiffs' Request for Production of Documents, CV 82003-0399, July 1, 2004 at p.3, Request for Production No. 3 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "5").

In response, Defendants Cox have refused to disclose copies of their tax returns for the past five (5) years of filing tax returns (that is, 1998 to 2003). Defendants Cox assert, *inter alia*, that the request is unduly burdensome, and the documentation has no relevance and is not calculated to lead to relevant evidence. *Defendants Cox's Responses to Plaintiffs' Request for Production, August 30, 2004 at p.3, Response to Request No.3 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "6").*

II. Plaintiffs' Request for Production of Defendants' Income Tax Returns is Permissible under Rule 26(b), Ariz.R.Civ.Proc.

Rule 26(b), Ariz.R.Civ.Proc., defines the scope of permissible discovery by parties:

Parties may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, which is relevant to the subject matter involved in the pending action, whether it relates to the claim or defense of the party seeking discovery or to the claim or defense of any other party....It is not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the trial if the information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Id. at subsection (1). A court may limit discovery when it determines that "the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or obtainable from some other source...."; the party seeking discovery "has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought;" or the discovery sought is "unduly burdensome or expensive...." Id. at subsection (1)(i-iii).

¹Defendants Cox assert, presumably in the alternative, that the recorded Declarations of Restrictions have been abandoned.

None of these stated exceptions apply to this case. Defendants' tax returns, which will include tax returns and schedules for the partnership that operates the tree-growing facility located on the land at issue, is both relevant and material to the claims at issue. Moreover, there is no other or better available documentary evidence that Plaintiffs can obtain to ascertain and corroborate Defendants' financial characterization and treatment of the subject property as well as the employees who work there, and the inventory, equipment and mobile housing on the land.

Tax returns contain statements made under oath or verification. Defendants' tax returns will contain the partnership terms, and the assets of the partnership. To the extent that Defendant Catherine Cox testified that the partnership she and her husband have with their sons include the operation occurring on the subject land, this information is relevant. *Deposition of Catherine Cox, p.71 at lines 11-14 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "7")*. The tax returns are highly relevant as these set forth the Defendants' characterization of the property, both the real property as well as the personal property on the land. The tax returns will also reveal Defendants' prior statements as to the improvements made to the property over the past five years, which include a fence, drive-way, pump house, irrigation lines, and approximately 800 trees planted along the perimeter of the property. The documents will provide Defendants' prior verified statements made pursuant to legal obligation as to their characterization and tax treatment of the nature, amount and extent of inventory on the property over the past five years. Depreciation taken by Defendants on any or all personal property or improvements they have made to the land is both relevant and material.

Clearly, Defendants' tax returns will provide information that is crucial to the claims and defenses in this case. Obviously, the information contained on the tax returns cannot be obtained from any other comparable source. For instance, financial statements are not prepared under penalty of perjury, nor do financial statements provide for property characterization, depreciation, and the like. Bills and receipts for improvements also lack critical financial treatment of the asset. Most importantly, the request poses no undue burden on Defendants as Defendant Catherine Cox testified

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that she has in her possession, or their accountant has, the tax returns for the past five years. Deposition of Catherine Cox, p.71 at lines 15-22 (a true and correct copy attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein as Exhibit "8").

III. Request for Attorney's Fees

Rule 37(a) affords the Court the authority to impose sanctions either in the event a motion to compel is granted *or* the requested disclosure is provided after the motion is filed.

- (4) Expenses and Sanctions.
- (A) If the motion is granted or if the disclosure or requested discovery is provided after the motion was filed, *the court shall*, after affording an opportunity to be heard, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion or the party or attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay the moving party the reasonable expenses incurred in making the motion, including attorney's fees....

Id. (italics in original; bold italics for emphasis added). In this instance, Defendants Cox's refusal to produce the requested income tax returns for the prior five year period was made in bad faith and for the purpose of thwarting permissible discovery in this case.

IV. Conclusion

Therefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter its order requiring Defendants to produce full and complete copies of their income tax returns from 1998 to present as requested in Plaintiffs' discovery. Plaintiffs also request that this Court award them their attorney's fees incurred in attempting to resolve this discovery dispute with Defendants' counsel, and in the bringing of this motion to compel.

DATED this 28th day of September, 2004.

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