1 2 3 4 5	Michael P. Heringer Seth M. Cunningham BROWN LAW FIRM, P.C. 315 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street P.O. Drawer 849 Billings, MT 59103-0849 Tel (406) 248-2611 Fax (406) 248-3128 Attorneys for Respondents Glastonbury Landowners Association, Inc.		
6	Alanah Griffith		
7	Pape & Griffith, PLLC 26 E. Mendenhall		
8	Bozeman, MT 59715 Tel (406) 522-0014		
	Fax (406) 585-2633		
9	Attorneys for Respondents Glastonbury Landowners Association, Inc.		
10			
11	MONTANA SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARK COUNTY		
12	DANIEL K. O'CONNELL and VALERY A.	Cause No.: DV-2011-114	
13	O'CONNELL,	Judge David Cybulski	
14	Plaintiffs,	DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE IN	
15	v.	OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM ORDERS DATED	
16	GLASTONBURY LANDOWNERS	SEPTEMBER 8, 2014	
17	ASSOCIATION, INC. & Current GLA Board of Directors,		
18	D. C. a Janta		
19	Defendants.  COMES NOW the above named Defendants.	dant Glastonbury Landowners Association, Inc. (GLA)	
20	and submits this response in opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Relief from Orders Dated September 8,		
21			
22	2014. Plaintiffs claim the Court's Order dated September 8, 2014 is the result of "oversight/omissions		
23	and mistake, inadvertence, or excusable neglect" and ask for relief under Mont. R. Civ. P. 60. However,		
24	Plaintiffs simply reargue their opposition to the GLA's original Motion to Quash Subpoenas without		
25	offering any valid reason the Order stemmed from mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect.		
26			
27	The order quashing the subpoenas and sanctic	oning Plaintiffs was the result of their own refusal to	
28			

 communicate and comply with their duty to avoid imposing an undue burden. Plaintiffs' present Motion simply adds to the time and expense the GLA has expended on this matter, and it should be denied.

## 1. Plaintiffs have not shown compliance with required pre-discovery disclosure.

Plaintiffs argue that their subpoenas should not have been quashed on the grounds they were attempting to conduct discovery before making the appropriate pre-discovery disclosure as required by the local rules of the Montana Sixth Judicial District Court Rules. Plaintiffs continue to argue they have made the appropriate disclosure, but they have not.

Rule 6(C)(1) of the Montana Sixth Judicial District Court Rules states:

Except with leave of Court, a party may not seek discovery from any source before making an appropriate pre-discovery disclosure and may not seek discovery from another party before service that party with an appropriate disclosure....The disclosure shall contain the following information:

- (a) the factual basis of every claim or defense advanced by the disclosing party. In the event of multiple claims or defenses, the factual basis for each claim or defense;
- (b) the legal theory upon which each claim or defense is based including, where necessary for a reasonable understanding of the claim or defense, citations or pertinent legal or case authorities;
- (c) the name, and if known, the address and telephone number of each individual known or believed to have discoverable information about the claims or defenses, and a summary of that information;
- (d) a copy of, or a description, including the location and custodian, of document or data compilations, and tangible things and relevant documents reasonable likely to bear on the claims or defenses;
- (e) a computation of any damages claimed;
- (f) the substance of any insurance agreement that may cover any resulting judgment.

Plaintiffs have never sent the required information to the GLA. On September 10, 2014, Plaintiffs filed a document titled Plaintiffs' Pre-Discovery Disclosure Notice" which also is inadequate under local Rule 6. (See Exhibit A). Despite the plain requirements in the above stated rule, Plaintiffs argue 'local court rule 6(c)(1) fails to define or give example of what constitutes "appropriate pre-discovery disclosure..." Obviously, this is not the case. The requirements are clear, and it was not a mistake of the Court to determine Plaintiffs failed to fulfill them.

## 2. Requiring Plaintiffs to coordinate future depositions through counsel is not a mistake.

Plaintiffs next argue the rules and law do not require a party to coordinate all depositions through opposing counsel. Plaintiffs claim this part of the Court's Order imposes an undue burden upon them. Plaintiffs appear to be arguing they may take depositions of witnesses represented by counsel without coordinating such depositions through counsel. This position is contrary to the law. Mont. R. Civ. P. 5(b)(1) states: "If a party is represented by an attorney, service under this rule must be made on the attorney unless the court orders service on the party." Further, Mont. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(1) states: A party who wants to depose a person by oral questions must give reasonable written notice to every other party." Read together, notice of depositions must be served on the attorneys. Plaintiffs know both Alyssa Allen and Janet Naclerio are represented in this matter, and they cannot be excused from coordinating depositions through the undersigned counsel.

Finally, the "Standards of Professional Courtesy Among Attorneys" state: "We will contact opposing counsel before scheduling hearings or noticing depositions. We will cooperate with opposing counsel in responding to all reasonable requests for scheduling accommodations, for extensions of time, and waiver of procedural formalities." (See Exhibit B). Although, Plaintiffs are not attorneys, they choose to practice law in the Courts of Montana, and counsel for the GLA has endeavored to extend the same courtesies it would to an another attorney. It was only when Plaintiffs took the completely unreasonable stance that Janet Naclerio must cancel her plans that the GLA had to file a Motion to Quash and insist Plaintiffs comply with requirements of the rules.

Now, Plaintiffs argue these rules impose an undue burden upon them. It is no mistake for the Court to require Plaintiffs to follow the rules and behave courteously to opposing counsel and the witnesses. Plaintiffs fail meet their burden for relief.

 3. Plaintiffs' imposing an undue burden on Janet Naclerio justified sanctions.

Plaintiffs clearly have a duty to avoid imposing undue burden and expense with their subpoenas under Mont. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(1). "The issuing court must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply." Mont. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(1). The GLA moved to quash the subpoenas because they were defective and imposed an undue burden. The GLA asked for sanctions against Plaintiffs in the form of attorney fees and costs under Rule 45(d)(1) in its original Motion specifically because of the hardship Plaintiffs insisted on imposing upon Janet Naclerio. The Court granted GLA's and ordered Plaintiffs to pay the GLA's reasonable attorney fees and costs incurred in bringing and briefing the Motion. It is self-evident that Court's imposition of sanctions was for Plaintiffs' failure to avoid imposing an undue burden on Janet Naclerio.

Now Plaintiffs argue the Order fails to impose sanctions properly, and reargue whether or not it was an undue burden on Janet Naclerio to cancel her vacation plans which were set months before Plaintiffs decided to depose her. Under any reasonable interpretation, causing a witness to lose time and money is an undue burden. There are no urgent circumstances, and Janet Naclerio offered alternative dates for her deposition. The Motion and the sanctions were the result of Plaintiffs' unreasonableness, and the Order should stand.

# 4. There is no "contract" prohibiting a sanction of attorney fees.

Plaintiffs argue that GLA's counsel "contracted" with them that they would not file a motion to quash if Plaintiffs contacted them. This is simply nonsensical. There is no "contract." There was an attempt to communicate with Plaintiffs and warn them that their subpoenas were defective and a motion to quash would be forthcoming if they continued to insist upon the appearance of the witnesses.

Plaintiffs had plenty of warning yet continued to down the path that led to the Order. Rule 45 allows the imposition of attorney fees and costs and is a statutory exception to the American Rule.

## 5. Kansas case law offers no support to Plaintiffs' Motion.

Plaintiffs cite Kansas case law for the proposition "when opposing council has notice and sufficient time to object, they are not prejudiced by the [notice] violation." This lends no support to Plaintiffs' argument. The GLA did not contend it lacked notice and time to object to the subpoenas. The GLA did object on the grounds that Plaintiffs failed to comply with the local rules, the subpoenas were defective in service and content, and Janet Naclerio was subject to an undue burden. First, Plaintiffs continue to demonstrate a lack of understanding of the local rules and what constitutes proper prediscovery disclosure. They did not comply and have produced nothing that would comply. Second, Plaintiffs do not dispute the service and content deficiencies of their subpoenas which made them defective on their face. Finally, Plaintiffs continue to insist Ms. Naclerio should have canceled and changed her vacation plans and claim that would not have been an undue burden. The Court's Order granted GLA's Motion on the grounds it stated; nothing in this case supports Plaintiffs' argument.

#### 6. The GLA has not violated local Rule 15.

Plaintiffs finally argue the GLA has violated Rule 15(E) of the Montana Sixth Judicial District Court Rules which states:

Attorney Fees. In all civil cases in which attorney's fees are requested in the pleadings, the party seeking an award of attorney fees shall file and serve upon opposing counsel an affidavit itemizing the claim. The opposing party shall within ten (10) days thereafter file a request for a hearing thereon. Failure to file such a request shall be deemd a waiver of the right to a hearing on fees. In a contested proceeding, receipt of evidence pertaining to attorney's fees shall be deferred until a final disposition or order on the merits of the case has been issued by the Court. (emphasis added).

Plaintiffs argue the GLA's motion failed to give an affidavit of attorney fees which, in their minds, "proves Orders granted Defendant attorney fees in violation of this rule."

Again, Plaintiffs simply fail to read the rule. This is obviously a contested case, and so the determination of attorney fees is deferred until a final disposition or order has been issued by the Court. Here, the Court issued an Order which granted attorney fees and costs to the GLA and ordered it to provide an affidavits of attorney fees and costs by October 1, 2014. Clearly, this follows the rule and is the reasonable course of action. Plaintiffs argument fails.

#### CONCLUSION

For the above reasons, GLA respectfully requests the Court deny Plaintiffs' Motion for Relief from Orders Dated September 8, 2014. Plaintiffs have failed to show the Court's Order was the result of mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect under Rule 60. Plaintiffs simply cost the Court and Defendants time and expense in responding to their meritless Motion.

DATED this Zaa day of September, 2014.

BROWN LAW FIRM, P.C.

315 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street

P.O. Drawer 849

Billings MT 59193-0849

Michael P. Neringer Seth M. Cunningham

The Brown Law Firm, PC Attorneys for Glastonbury Landowners Association, Inc.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was duly served by U.S. mail, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows this 2200 ay of September, 2014:

Daniel and Valery O'Connell PO Box 77 Emigrant, MT 59027 Plaintiffs pro se

Daniel and Valery O'Connell PO Box 774 Cayucos, CA 93430 Plaintiffs pro se

Alanah Griffith
Pape & Griffith, PLLC
26 E. Mendenhall
Bozeman, MT 59715
Tel (406) 522-0014
Fax (406) 585-2633
Attorneys for Respondents Glastonbury
Landowners Association, Inc.

Honorable Judge David Cybulski 573 Shippe Canyon Road Plentywood, MT 59254

By: //

Michael P. Helinger Seth M. Cunningham

The Brown Law Firm, PC

Daniel & Val O'Connell P.O. Box 77 Emigrant, Mt. 59027 406-577-6339

# MONTANA SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, PARK COUNTY

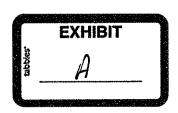
Daniel K. O'Connell & Valery A. O'Connell & on behalf of themselves as members of Glastonbury Landowners Association.	) ) )
Plaintiff(s),	) Cause No. DV-11-114
V.	)
Glastonbury Landowners Association, Inc. & current GLA Board of Directors	
Defendant(s)	)
p. 1	·

## PLAINTIFFS' PRE-DISCOVERY DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Per M.R.Civ. P., Rule 4 & 6, Plaintiffs hereby give pre-discovery disclosure notice of intent to conduct further discovery by requesting any or all Defendants' admissions and interrogatories pursuant to M.R.Civ. P., Rules 33 & 36. Such written requests for admissions and interrogatories will be forthcoming within a week or two.

Also, Plaintiff's hereby give pre-discovery disclosure notice of Intent to conduct further discovery by requesting oral depositions of Alyssa Allen and Janet Naclerio on October 14th, 2014 (10AM-2PM) at Emigrant Hall. This notice will be mailed and emailed to opposing council for coordination purposes. If Defendants' or opposing council do not respond back via email or otherwise by September 19th, then Plaintiffs will take this as agreement for such discovery and depositions date.

Submitted this 10th day of September, 2014,



By: Daniel O'Connell

By: Valery O'Connell

Valery O'Connell

### Certificate of Service

A true and correct copy of forgoing document(s) were sent to the following parties via first class mail on this same day to:

Sixth Judicial District Clerk of Court 414 E. Callender St. Livingston, Mt. 59047

Hon. Judge David Cybulski 573 Shippe Canyon Rd. Plentywood, Mt. 59254

Valery O'Connell

Alanah Griffith 26 E. Mendenhall Bozeman, Mt. 59715

Brown Law Firm, P.C. 315 N. 24th St. (PO Drawer 849) Billings, MT. 59103-0849

# STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL COURTESY AMONG ATTORNEYS

We will serve our community and our profession and will rededicate ourselves to the highest ideals of the profession not only for the benefit of the public but also for the enrichment of the system of justice.

We will remember a dispute is between the parties and not between the attorneys. Effective representation does not require antagonistic behavior.

We will never intentionally mislead another attorney.

We will practice law so that we need few favors from opposing counsel, but we will practice law so that when we need a favor, opposing counsel will not refuse us.

We will be civil and prompt in all communications and will return telephone calls and respond to letters in a timely manner.

We will not quarrel over matters of form or style, but will concentrate on matters of substance.

We will refrain from making and will not tolerate derogatory comments or personal attacks upon other attorneys, their clients, or the judiciary.

We will contact opposing counsel before scheduling hearings or noticing depositions. We will cooperate with opposing counsel in responding to all reasonable requests for scheduling accommodations, for extensions of time, and waiver of procedural formalities.

We will prepare documents accurately, reflecting the agreement of the parties and will observe all understandings and adhere to all agreements with other attorneys.

We will not practice by default or by taking advantage of opposing counsel on technicalities. Unless it is necessary for protection of our client's case and is fully justified by the circumstances, we will not seek sanctions or disqualification of opposing counsel.

©2013 Lawyers' Deskbook & Directory

EXHIBIT

B

B

Carrier .