Judge: Visiting Judge
Hearing Date: May 20, 2024
Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.

APR 29 2024 KITSAP COUNTY CLERK DAVID T. LEWIS III

# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR KITSAP COUNTY

HEATHER WOOD.

Petitioner,

-vs-

LENARD FEULNER,

Respondent.

NO. 07-3-01713-1

MOTION TO QUASH PETITIONER'S SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM TO LINDY MENSE

#### I. **RELIEF REQUESTED**

Pursuant to Superior Court Civil Rule (CR) 45(c)(3)(A), Lindy Mense, Kitsap County Clerk employee, by and through her attorney, Lael K. Carlson, hereby moves to quash a subpoena issued by Petitioner Heather Wood. A copy of the subpoena is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The subpoena issued to Ms. Mense must be quashed as it fails to comply with the requirements set forth in CR 45(a)(1) and is unduly burdensome on Ms. Mense and the Clerk's Office.

#### II. **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

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This case was first filed in 2008 and concerns a parenting plan regarding the parties' minor child, AMF. Since that date, there have been numerous hearings, motions, and filings. A trial date is currently set for June 4, 2024.

On April 12, 2024, Ms. Wood served Ms. Mense with a subpoena duces tecum which commanded she appear for a deposition on May 6, 2024, at 11:30 a.m. at the Bremerton Kitsap Regional Library and for trial on June 4, 2024, at 9:00 a.m., and made a general request for documents. The description of testimony and documents she was expected to provide was as follows: "LINDY MENSE's testimony in regards to the events, and notes involving the parties, persons, and Judicial officers of 07-3-01713-1, including, but not limited to the dates: 8/4/2023, and 8/15/2023, and general information and duties performed." Ms. Mense is not a party to this action.

# III. LEGAL AUTHORITY AND ARGUMENT

A trial court's order granting or denying a motion to quash a subpoena is reviewed on appeal for an abuse of discretion. *Hammond v. Braden*, 16 Wn. App. 773, 776, 559 P.2d 1357

(1977). A court abuses its discretion when its decision is based on untenable grounds or

reasoning. Luckett v. Boeing Co., 98 Wn. App. 307, 309, 989 P.2d 1144 (1999).

This motion is made pursuant to Washington Superior Court Civil Rules 26, 30, and 45.

The scope of a subpoena requiring a person to produce documentary evidence is limited

by CR 26(b), which provides in part:

**Discovery Scope and Limits.** Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:

(1) In General. 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, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things

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and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. 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.

Thus, the essential test is whether the discovery device employed is reasonably calculated

to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, which is broader than the standard of ER 401.1

The same rule, CR 26(b)(1), authorizes the Court to limit depositions and other

discovery methods, providing:

The frequency or extent of use of the discovery methods set forth in section (a) shall be limited by the court if it determines that: (A) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive; (B) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the action to obtain the information sought; or (C) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the parties' resources, and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. The court may act upon its own initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant to a motion under section (c).

Here, Petitioner seeks to depose an employee of the county clerk's office regarding "the events, and notes involving the parties, persons, and Judicial officers of 07-3-01713-1, including, but not limited to the dates: 8/4/2023, and 8/15/2023, and general information and duties performed." This deposition and overly broad request for documents would be burdensome and harassing. Ms. Mense is not a party to this case and can add nothing to the issues surrounding the parenting plan that is at issue in this case. The Petitioner has failed to identify how discovery of such information as described in the subpoena is or could be relevant to the pending parenting action, or how such inquiry is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible

<sup>1</sup> Barfield v. City of Seattle, 100 Wn.2d 878, 886, 676 P.2d 438 (1984).

evidence. As such, the Petitioner's discovery requests are not within the scope of CR 26(b), and responding thereto by a non-party would be unduly burdensome.

Although the parties to a lawsuit "must accept its burdens as a natural part of civil litigation, nonparties have a different set of expectations." *Eugster v. City of Spokane*, 121 Wn. App. 799, 813, 91 P.3d 117 (2004), *review denied*, 153 Wn.2d 1012 (2005). The burden upon a nonparty "is a factor entitled to special weight" when a court decides whether to enforce a subpoena duces tecum. *Id.* The court in *Eugster* refused to enforce six overly burdensome subpoenas against a nonparty. *Id.* at 813-14. As stated above, Ms. Mense is not a party to this action and is a factor the Court should consider when deciding whether to enforce the subpoena at issue here.

Civil Rules 30 and 45 authorize a party to issue a subpoena requiring a person's attendance at a deposition and govern the taking of depositions. This motion is also made pursuant to CR 45, which provides in pertinent part:

(a) Form; Issuance.

(1) Every subpoena shall:

(A) state the name of the court from which it is issued;

- (B) state the title of the action, the name of the court in which it is pending, and its case number
- (C) command each person to whom it is directed to attend and give testimony or to produce and permit inspection and copying of designated books, documents or tangible things in the possession, custody or control of that person, or to permit inspection of premises, at a time and place therein specified; and
- (D) set forth the text of subsections (c) and (d) of this rule.
- (2) A subpoena for attendance at a deposition shall state the method for recording the testimony.

As the subpoena attached to Exhibit A shows, the text of subsections (c) and (d) of CR 45 are not set forth in the subpoena, and the subpoena fails to state the method for recording the testimony at the deposition. The deposition conditions are vague. The subpoena indicates that the deposition is to take place at a library. It states that Ms. Mense is required to be sworn but does not say by whom. It states that the deposition will be performed using "Facebook video conferencing at the library, via Heather Wood to the Officer." The "Officer" is not designated, nor is the manner of recording. The subpoena is silent on how the recording will be memorialized, preserved, recorded, or transcribed, contrary to CR 28, 29, and 30. "A subpoena which does not comply with CR 45 is a 'nullity." State v. Adamski, 111 Wn.2d 574, 577-78, 761 P.2d 621 (1988) (citing Harrison v. Prather, 404 F.2d 267, 273 (5th Cir. 1968)). In addition, CR 45(c)(3)(A) provides: On timely motion, the court by which a subpoena was issued shall quash or modify the subpoena if it: ...(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter and no exception or waiver applies; or (iv) subjects a person to undue burden, provided that the court may condition denial of the motion upon a requirement that the subpoenaing party advance the reasonable cost of producing the books, papers, documents, or tangible things. The description of the testimony and documentation that Ms. Mense is requested to provide is so broad, vague, and onerous that it would subject her and the clerk's office to undue burden in attempting to respond to a subpoena that appears to be nothing more than a fishing

expedition. Further, it is unclear how this request of Ms. Mense is relevant to the issue(s) that

will be presented at trial. Lastly, the subpoena fails to comply with CR 45.

MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA DUCES TECUM – Page 5 CHAD M. ENRIGHT Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney 614 Division Street, MS-35A Port Orchard, WA 98366-4676 (360) 337-4992 Fax (360) 337-7083 www.kitsapgov.com/pros

## V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated herein, the Subpoena Duces Tecum directed to Ms. Mense should

be quashed.

Respectfully submitted this 29th day of April 2024.

CHAD M. ENRIGHT Kitsap County Prosecuting Attorney

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LAEL K. CARLSON, WSBA No. 44773 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Attorney for Ms. Mense in her capacity as employee of the Kitsap County Clerk

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Laurie Hughes, declare, under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that I am now and at all times herein mentioned, a resident of the state of Washington, over the age of eighteen years, not a party to or interested in the above-entitled action, and competent to be a witness herein.

On the date given below I caused to be served the above document in the manner noted upon the following:

Heather Wood 9129 James Rd. SW Rochester, WA 98579 Hthrwood012@gmail.com [X] Via 1<sup>st</sup> Class U.S. Mail
[] Via Fax:
[] Via Email
[] Via Hand Delivery

SIGNED in Port Orchard, Washington this 29th day of April 2024.

Paurie Hughes, Legal Assistant Kitsap County Prosecutor's Office 614 Division Street, MS-35A Port Orchard WA 98366 Phone: 360-337-7089

# **EXHIBIT A**

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