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Attorney for ABC Ambulance, LLC

RBR Management LLC, dba

Applicant.

Community Ambulance

In the Matter of:

BEFORE THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

Docket No. 2017-EMS-0104-DHS (EMS No. 0283)

ABC AMBULANCE'S RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S "MOTION TO STRIKE ABC AMBULANCE'S LATE-FILED ADDITIONAL REOUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF SEVEN SUBLPOENAS DUCES TECUM"

(Assigned: The Hon. Tammy Eigenheer)

ABC Ambulance, LLC ("ABC") respectfully requests that the Administrative Law Judge deny the "Motion to Strike ABC Ambulance's Late-Filed Additional Request for Issuance of Seven Subpoenas Duces Tecum" ("Motion to Strike") filed by Applicant, RBR Management, LLC, dba Community Ambulance ("Applicant") on June 1, 2018, in response to ABC's request for issuance of seven subpoenas against seven non-parties ("Subpoenas"). Applicant's only argument is that the Subpoenas are untimely. First, Applicant has no standing to object to the Subpoenas (they are not directed to Applicant). Second, Applicant suffers no prejudice whatsoever if the Subpoenas are issued because (1) they are not directed to Applicant; (2) issuing the Subpoenas causes no delay because no subpoenas have issued yet in these proceedings; and (3) Applicant itself originally proposed a subpoena deadline of May 25, three days after ABC's request, based on the same trial dates. Third, the Rules themselves impose no deadlines for the issuance of subpoenas, and in fact envisage subpoenas being issued within five days of trial.

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This response is supported by the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, as well as all matters of record herein.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. Procedural Background

In Case Management Order No. 4 dated February 16, 2018, the Administrative Law Judge herein ("ALJ") ordered a prehearing conference to be held on February 23, 2018.

Prior to the prehearing conference, on February 20, 2018, the parties met and conferred to come up with a schedule for these proceedings. At that conference, the parties discussed and agreed to a number of deadlines. Immediately after that conference, Applicant's counsel drafted and circulated a draft scheduling order that included a <u>deadline</u> for subpoenas of May 25, 2018. See draft Scheduling Order, attached hereto marked **Exhibit A** ("Draft Schedule").

At the prehearing conference with the ALJ held on February 23, 2018, the parties agreed to the proposed trial dates as set out in the Draft Schedule (with additional time set aside). Undersigned counsel argued for a staggered disclosure schedule, unsupported by the other parties, which the ALJ ultimately agreed to. As pointed out by Applicant in its Motion to Strike, undersigned counsel did not write down all the dates mentioned during the oral discussions at the prehearing conference, instead relying on her routine practice of waiting for the issuance of a written case management order to forward to her firm's docketing paralegals. Motion to Strike, p. 2:22-25. To date, no case management order has been issued reflecting the deadlines discussed at the prehearing conference.

Late in the day on May 10, 2018, Applicant filed a request for four subpoenas (to each of the Intervenors and to Dignity Health), Intervenor AMR filed a request for two subpoenas (to Applicant and Dignity Health), and as did Intervenor Maricopa Ambulance.

On May 11, 2018, ABC requested issuance of subpoenas to Applicant and its majority owner, Dignity Health.¹

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¹ As noted by Applicant's counsel, undersigned counsel asked Applicant's counsel if they would object, and Applicant's counsel courteously agreed to not object.

On May 22, 2018, ABC requested issuance of narrowly-tailored subpoenas to seven entities ("Third Parties") that had supplied letters of recommendation to Applicant, which letters included opinions relating to the current state of affairs of non-emergency ambulance services in Maricopa County ("Letters of Recommendation"). For example, one author states that the current providers are "overtaxed," and that "PFD has observed an unmet need for additional non-emergency ambulance transportation." Given the foundational nature of these statements, ABC is requesting that the authors provide the documents they reviewed in order to reach their conclusions, and their communications relating thereto.

On June 1, 2018, although the Subpoenas are not directed to it, Applicant filed its Motion to Strike, arguing *only* that the Subpoenas are untimely. Motion to Strike, p. 2:6, p. 3:7-21, p. 4-5.

B. <u>Legal Standard</u>

"The object of disclosure, as with all discovery, is to permit the opponent a reasonable opportunity to prepare for trial or settlement-nothing more, nothing less." *Bryan v. Riddel*, 178 Ariz. 472, 476, 875 P.2d 131, 135 (1994).

Arizona law dictates that disclosure rules must be interpreted to "maximize the likelihood of a decision on the merits." *Allstate Ins. Co. v. O'Toole*, 182 Ariz. 284, 287, 896 P.2d 254, 257 (1995).

With respect to delay in disclosure, the Arizona Supreme Court has stated as follows, "[d]elay, standing alone, does not necessarily establish prejudice. Every late disclosure will involve some delay, but *the relevant question must be whether it is harmful to the opposing party or to the justice system.*" *O'Toole*, at 288 (emphasis added).

Applicant's reference to the legal standard laid out in Rule 16(i)(1)(A), Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure, 4 is inappropriate here. That Rule is expressly based on the fact that, after any conference, any action taken or deadlines agreed to must be reduced to a written court

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² See ABC's Request for Issuance of Seven Subpoenas Duces Tecum filed on May 22, 2018, p. 2:9-10 (referring to Applicant's Exhibit 111).

³ If they reviewed no documents, and therefore have no documents to provide, that fact is materially important to weighing this evidence submitted by Applicant.

⁴ Motion to Strike, p. 4:8-10.

order (the preceding subsection, Rule 16(h), requires that "after any conference held under this rule, the court must enter an order reciting the action taken"). Therefore the drastic sanction of disallowing a subpoena (as proposed by Applicant based on this Rule) presupposes disobeyance of a written court order, which has not occurred in the present case.

C. Legal Argument

1. Applicant lacks standing to object to the Subpoenas

Applicant has no standing to object to the Subpoenas because they are not directed to Applicant. The Subpoenas are directed to the Third Parties, that are not Applicant and that are unrelated to Applicant. The issuance of the Subpoenas places no burden upon or impacts Applicant whatsoever. They do not have to do anything to comply with the Subpoenas, nor is it inconvenienced by the Subpoenas at all.

Applicant apparently recognizes this defect because it has styled its pleading as a "motion to strike" pursuant to "A.A.C. R2-19-102 & 106," rather than as a motion to quash or modify a subpoena - which is expressly permitted under A.A.C. R2-19-113(D) and (E). In fact, Applicant makes no reference to these provisions and does not apply the standard set out in these provisions.

The Third Parties are no doubt fully capable of defending themselves if they believe the Subpoenas are unreasonable or overly burdensome, and have the right to make these arguments to the ALJ under R2-19-113(D).

It is surprising that Applicant has spent time and money opposing the Subpoenas at all. Applicant's objection is *not* that the information sought by ABC is irrelevant (it argues only that the Subpoenas are untimely). Motion to Strike, p. 2:6, p. 3:7-21, p. 4-5. The information sought by ABC is clearly relevant - the Letters of Recommendation express opinions of the authors relating to statutory elements required to qualify for a CON that are at the heart of these proceedings. The documents upon which those opinions are based, if they exist, and whether the authors reviewed any documents at all, materially go to the

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weight (and likely also the admissibility) of the Letters of Recommendation.⁵ Such documents ensure that the ALJ has all material and relevant facts at her disposal to weigh the evidence and assess the merits of the claims in these proceedings.

2. <u>Applicant suffers no prejudice if the Subpoenas are issued to the Third</u> Parties

Applicant suffers no prejudice whatsoever if the Subpoenas are issued to the Third Parties (nor does Applicant claim that it will be harmed).

First, as argued above, the Subpoenas are not directed at Applicant or anyone related to Applicant, and Applicant does not have to do anything to comply with the Subpoenas.

Second, issuance of the Subpoenas causes no delay in these proceedings because *no* subpoena against *any* party has been issued yet. Therefore issuing the Subpoenas against the Third Parties will not delay any proceeding or deadlines in this case.

Finally, Applicant itself originally envisaged and agreed to a subpoena deadline *later than* May 10 and, in fact, *later than* the date that ABC requested the Subpoenas (May 22) - and that was based on the same trial dates. After the parties' meet-and-confer conference on February 20, 2018, Applicant's counsel drafted and circulated a draft scheduling order in which he proposed a deadline for subpoenas of May 25, 2018. *See* Exhibit A hereto. In other words, Applicant itself originally envisaged, proposed and agreed to a deadline for subpoenas of May 25. This was based on identical trial dates as those currently in place. ABC filed its request for the Subpoenas on May 22, within the originally agreed-upon deadline. It would be disingenuous for Applicant now to take the position that it is prejudiced by the filing of a subpoena request *before* the date it originally proposed as an appropriate deadline.

As a final point, Applicant *reverses* the prejudice analysis when it argues that *ABC* would *not* be prejudiced by a *denial* of the Subpoenas, because ABC can "issue its own public records request." Motion to Strike, p. 5:11.6 This argument fails. First, the appropriate

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⁵ ABC reserves the right to object to the admissibility of the Letters of Recommendation if no substantiating documents are disclosed or discovered, and for other reasons.

⁶ Applicant seems to have insider knowledge of other public records requests apparently issued by the other Intervenors

prejudice analysis is whether ABC's conduct (in requesting the Subpoenas on May 22) was "harmful to the opposing party" (*O'Toole, supra*), i.e. whether there is prejudice to *Applicant*. The analysis is *not* whether *ABC* would be prejudiced if the Subpoenas are disallowed. Second, in any event, ABC would be prejudiced if its Subpoenas are disallowed on the basis that ABC *could* obtain this material information (establishing the weight to be given to the Letters of Recommendation) by way of a general citizen's public records request. ABC first became aware of the Letters of Recommendation on April 23, 2018, when Applicant filed its Initial Witness and Exhibit List. It is unknown how long the Third Parties would take to respond to a public records request, nor to what extent they would order the Third Parties to produce the documents in a short space of time (ABC requested seven days in the Subpoenas). Having these documents permits the ALJ to "maximize the likelihood of a decision on the merits" (*O'Toole, supra*) at the hearing scheduled for less than two months away.

3. R2-19-113 imposes no deadlines, and in fact envisages subpoenas within 5 days of trial

A.A.C. R2-19-113 imposes no deadlines for the issuance of subpoenas, either for parties or non-parties. Elsewhere in the A.A.C. such deadlines *are* in fact imposed on parties at administrative hearings. *See*, for example, A.A.C. R6–3–1502(D)(3), which provides that a party's subpoena "[a]pplication shall be submitted to [ADES] at least 5 calendar days before the hearing to permit preparation and service of the subpoena before the hearing," quoted in *Strong v. Arizona Dep't of Econ. Sec.*, No. 1 CA-UB 17-0163, 2018 WL 1281868, at *2 (Ariz. Ct. App. Mar. 13, 2018) (rejecting an untimely request for a subpoena filed *after* that administrative law judge had already issued a decision). However, in stark contrast, R2-19-113 is not only silent on subpoena deadlines, but in fact *envisages* subpoenas filed *within five days of the trial. See* R2-9-113(D) (an "objection [to a subpoena] shall be filed within 5 days after service of the subpoena, or at the outset of the hearing if

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in this case. ABC has no knowledge of this whatsoever.

the subpoena is served fewer than 5 days before the hearing"). The Rules themselves 1 therefore do not envisage that a subpoena issued two months before the trial would, on the 2 grounds of timeliness only, be considered prejudicial. 3 4 D. **Conclusion** 5 The ALJ is respectfully requested to deny Applicant's Motion to Strike, and issue the 6 narrowly-tailored Subpoenas to the Third Parties. 7 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 8th day of June, 2018. 8 **QUARLES & BRADY LLP** One South Church Avenue, Suite 1700 9 Tucson, Arizona 85701-1621 10 By /s/ Adriane J. Hofmeyr 11 Adriane J. Hofmeyr Attorney for ABC Ambulance, LLC 12 13 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 14 Original filed using the OAH electronic document filing system https://portal.azoah.com/oedf 15 this 8th day of June, 2018 with copies provided to all parties on the approved mailing list this 8th day of June, 2018 by posting through the designated OAH website as https://portal.azoah.com/oedf/documents/2015A-EMS-0190-DHS/index.html in accordance 16 with Case Management Order No. 1. 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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Exhibit A

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11	RBR Management LLC		
11	dba Community Ambulance		
12			
13	IN THE OFFICE OF ADMINSTRATIVE HEARINGS		
14			
15	In the Matter of:	Docket No. 2017-EN	

RBR Management LLC dba Community

Brendan Murphy, State Bar No. 021947

Docket No. 2017-EMS-0104-DHS (EMS No. 0283)

STIPULATION FOR CON HEARING DATE AND PRE-HEARING DEADLINES

(Assigned to the Honorable Tammy L. Eigenheer)

In advance of the February 23, 2018 pre-hearing conference in this matter, attorneys for RBR Management LLC ("RBR"), the AMR CON Holders, the Arizona Department of Health Services ("ADHS"), Maricopa Ambulance ("Maricopa") and ABC Ambulance ("ABC") telephonically conferred and reached a tentative agreement with respect to potential hearing dates and case-related

Applicant.

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deadlines. Subject to the Administrative Law Judge's ("ALJ") approval, the parties, through undersigned counsel, hereby stipulate and agree to scheduling the first week of the CON hearing for July 30, 2018 through August 3, 2018 (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and the second week for August 20, 2018 through August 24, 2018 (8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) in a conference room designated by the Office of Administrative Hearings to consider the issues set forth in the original Notice of Hearing dated June 8, 2017. Assuming the foregoing dates are acceptable to the ALJ, the parties further stipulate to the following pre-hearing deadlines:

<u>Initial Witness/ Exhibit Filings</u> (fair summary of witness expected testimonies; exhibits, copies sent to opposing counsel) – **May 11, 2018**

Requests for Subpoenas - May 25, 2018

Final Witness/Exhibit Filings - June 22, 2018

 $\underline{\text{Motions}}$ (if any) – **June 29, 2018**

Motion Responses (if any) – Five (5) court days after applicable motion filing unless filed **June 29, 2018**, in which case the deadline is **July 6, 2018**.

Pre-Hearing Memo in Lieu of Oral Opening - July 16, 2018.

1	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of February, 2018	
2		
3	MARK BRNOVICH Attorney General	
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$_4$	1	or ABC Ambulance, LLC		
5	J. BELAN	NGER LAW PLLC		
6	6 By: <u>/s/ James</u>	J. Belanger		
7	James J. J			
8	Attorney	or Maricopa Ambulance, LLC		
9	9 ORIGINAL filed this day			
10	of February, 2018 via the OAH			
11	electronic document filing system			
12	copies provided to all porties on the			
	approved mailing list by posting through the designated OAH website at https://portal.azoah.com/oedf/documents/2017-EMS-0104-DHS/index.html , in accordance with Case Management Order No. 1.			
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16	6 By: <u>/s/ Brendan Murphy</u>			
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