

SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI

State ex rel. Corinne Reif v. The Honorable Michael T. Jamison

271 S.W.3d 549 (Mo. banc 2008) · No. SC 88987 · Decided December 16, 2008

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Missouri held that a corporate representative designated under Missouri Rule 57.03(b)(4) must testify about matters known or reasonably available to the organization, not merely matters within the representative's personal knowledge. The court concluded that the circuit court abused its discretion by denying a motion to compel production of a substitute representative and made the alternative writ of mandamus peremptory.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Missouri
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Richard B. Teitelman
JURISDICTION	Missouri
DECIDED	December 16, 2008
DOCKET	SC 88987
DISPOSITION	writ_granted
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Relator sought a writ of mandamus directing the circuit court to compel Missouri Baptist Medical Center to produce a substitute corporate representative prepared to testify about matters known or reasonably available to the organization. The Supreme Court of Missouri reviewed the circuit court's discovery ruling and made its alternative writ of mandamus peremptory.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A writ of prohibition or mandamus is appropriate to correct discovery rulings that exceed the court's jurisdiction or constitute an abuse of discretion. The Supreme Court found that the circuit court abused its discretion.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published, precedential opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri sitting en banc
PARTIES	State ex rel. Corinne Reif v. The Honorable Michael T. Jamison

TOPICS

discovery dispute

civil procedure

appellate procedure

standard of review

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

discovery

mandamus

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether a corporate representative designated under Missouri Rule 57.03(b)(4) must testify about matters known or reasonably available to the organization, rather than limiting testimony to the representative's personal knowledge.
2. Whether the circuit court abused its discretion by overruling the motion to compel production of a substitute corporate representative.

HOLDINGS

1. A corporate representative designated for deposition under Rule 57.03(b)(4) must testify about matters known or reasonably available to the organization and may not avoid testimony on the noticed topics merely by asserting a lack of personal knowledge.
2. Mandamus relief was warranted because the circuit court abused its discretion by overruling the motion to compel a substitute corporate representative prepared to testify about the defendant's organizational knowledge.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"The purpose of deposing a corporate representative is not to uncover the representative's personal knowledge or recollection of the events at issue. Instead, Rule 57.03(b)(4) required the representative to testify regarding the Defendant's knowledge of these matters." (551)

"The rule provides that the corporate representative 'shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization.'" (551)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Corinne Reif brought a wrongful-death action alleging that her husband died from injuries sustained after tripping over an unmarked electrical box on the floor of a rehabilitation facility owned by Missouri Baptist Medical Center. Reif noticed the deposition of a corporate representative regarding the defendant's knowledge of the fall and the reason for the electrical box's presence. The designated representative claimed no personal knowledge, did not review documents, and did not consult the defendant to establish its position, even though defendant employees had witnessed the fall and the box was on defendant's premises.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Corinne Reif filed a wrongful-death action against Missouri Baptist Medical Center and noticed the deposition of a corporate representative under Missouri Rule 57.03(b)(4). The designated representative testified only that she lacked personal knowledge of two noticed topics and had not reviewed documents or consulted with the organization. Reif moved to compel production of a substitute representative prepared to testify about the

organization's knowledge, but the circuit court overruled the motion. The Supreme Court issued an alternative writ and made it peremptory.

DISPOSITION

writ_granted

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

The circuit court was required to compel Missouri Baptist Medical Center to produce a substitute corporate representative prepared to testify regarding matters known or reasonably available to the organization concerning the identified deposition topics.

CASES CITED

- State ex rel. White v. Gray, 141 S.W.3d 460, 463 (Mo. App. 2004)
- State ex rel. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. v. O'Malley, 888 S.W.2d 760, 761 (Mo. App. 1994)
- State ex rel. Chassaing v. Mummert, 887 S.W.2d 573, 576 (Mo. banc 1994)
- State ex rel. Plank v. Koehr, 831 S.W.2d 926, 928 (Mo. banc 1992)
- Annin v. Bi-State Development Agency, 657 S.W.2d 382, 386 (Mo. App. 1983)
- State ex rel. Dixon v. Darnold, 939 S.W.2d 66, 69 (Mo. App. 1997)
- State ex rel. Terry v. Holtkamp, 330 Mo. 608, 51 S.W.2d 13, 16 (1932)

OPINION

TEITELMAN, J.

271 S.W.3d 549 (2008) STATE ex rel. Corinne REIF, Relator, v. The Honorable Michael T. JAMISON, Respondent. No. SC 88987. Supreme Court of Missouri, En Banc. December 16, 2008. *550 Christopher W. Dysart, The Dysart Law Firm, P.C., Chesterfield, MO, for Relator. Steven S. Wasserman, Lisa A. Larkin, Williams Venker & Sanders, LLC, St. Louis, MO, for Respondent.

RICHARD B. TEITELMAN, Judge. The issue in this writ proceeding is whether a corporate representative designated for deposition pursuant to Rule 57.03(b)(4) can limit his or her deposition testimony to personal knowledge instead of testifying about facts that are known or reasonably available to the organization.

The circuit court erroneously overruled relator's motion to compel production of a substitute corporate representative. The alternative writ of mandamus is made peremptory. FACTS Corinne Reif (Relator) filed a wrongful death action against Missouri Baptist Medical Center (Defendant). Relator alleged that her husband died as a result of injuries sustained when he tripped over an unmarked electrical box located on the floor of a rehabilitation facility owned by Defendant.

Relator served Defendant with a notice requesting the deposition of a corporate representative. The notice identified five topics to be covered during the deposition. At issue in this case are the first and third deposition topics.

The first deposition topic was "Defendant's knowledge of decedent, Irwin Reif's fall on February 2, 2001." The third deposition topic was "[t]he reason and/or basis for the presence of the electrical plug and/or electrical plug box on the aisle floor of the premises... at the time of plaintiff's fall on February 2, 2001." Relator deposed Defendant's corporate representative on all five deposition topics.

With respect to the first and third deposition topics, the corporate representative testified that she had no personal knowledge of how the decedent fell or of the design and placement of the electrical box. The representative also testified that she did not review documents or consult with Defendant to establish Defendant's position with respect to these issues.

Relator filed a motion to compel Defendant to produce a substitute corporate representative prepared to testify about matters known or reasonably available to Defendant regarding the first and third deposition topics.

The circuit court overruled the motion. This Court issued an alternative writ of mandamus. Relator asserts that the writ should be made peremptory because the circuit court misapplied Rule 57.03(b)(4) by not requiring Defendant to produce a corporate representative to testify regarding facts that are known or reasonably available to Defendant. ANALYSIS "A writ of prohibition [or] mandamus is the proper remedy for curing discovery rulings that exceed a court's jurisdiction or constitute an abuse of the court's discretion."

State ex rel. White v. Gray, 141 S.W.3d 460, 463 (Mo.App.2004) (quoting State ex rel. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. v. O'Malley, 888 S.W.2d 760, 761 (Mo.App.1994)). The purpose of a writ of mandamus is to execute a clear, unequivocal and specific right, not to adjudicate. State ex rel. Chassaing v. Mummert, 887 S.W.2d 573, 576 (Mo. banc 1994). Rule 57.03(b)(4) provides that a party may name a corporation, agency or other organization as the deponent.

After being served with a notice of deposition, the organization "shall" designate a corporate representative to testify on its behalf. *551 Rule 57.03(b)(4) provides that "persons so designated shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization."

The purpose of Rule 57.03(b)(4) is to permit a party to depose an opposing corporation's representative under circumstances in which the statements made by the witness on the identified topics will be admissible against and binding on the corporate party. State ex rel. Plank v. Koehr, 831 S.W.2d 926, 928 (Mo. banc 1992). This procedure places "natural persons and corporations on a level playing field in the taking of the depositions of parties."

Id. In other words, the testimony of the corporate representative designated pursuant to Rule 57.03(b)(4) is not the deposition of that individual for his or her personal recollections or knowledge but is instead "the deposition of the corporate defendant." *Annin v. Bi-State Development Agency*, 657 S.W.2d 382, 386 (Mo.App.1983). If the representative can state simply that he or she has no personal knowledge of the matter, then a party engaged in litigation against a corporation would be placed at a significant disadvantage, subject to deposition by the corporate defendant but left with little access to what knowledge could be imputed to the corporation.

The underlying purpose of Rule 57.03(b)(4) is reflected in the mandatory language employed. The rule provides that the corporate representative "shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization." Rule 53.07(b)(4)'s plain language does not contain any provision permitting the representative to avoid testimony on the identified topics by stating that he or she has no personal knowledge of the subject matter.

In this case, Defendant identified several of its employees who witnessed decedent's fall. The electrical box was on Defendant's premises. The circumstances regarding the fall and the presence of the electrical box were matters known or reasonably available to the organization. Nonetheless, the corporate representative testified that she had no personal knowledge of decedent's fall or the presence of the electrical box.

The purpose of deposing a corporate representative is not to uncover the representative's personal knowledge or recollection of the events at issue. Instead, Rule 57.03(b)(4) required the representative to testify regarding the Defendant's knowledge of these matters.

The circuit court abused its discretion by overruling Relator's motion to compel production of a substitute corporate representative prepared to testify regarding Defendant's organizational knowledge of the identified deposition topics.[1] The alternative writ of mandamus is made peremptory. All concur. NOTES [1] Defendant also argues that the circuit court properly overruled the motion to compel because the deposition topics included information subject to the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

Defendant did not raise these objections before or during the deposition or in opposition to the motion to compel. There is no basis for reviewing Defendant's assertions because, in a writ proceeding, the reviewing court is limited to the record made in the court below. *State ex rel. Dixon v. Darnold*, 939 S.W.2d 66, 69 (Mo.App. 1997) (citing *State ex rel. Terry v. Holtkamp*, 330 Mo. 608, 51 S.W.2d 13, 16 (1932)).