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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA		
10	Linda W. Swain, an individual; and Eileen R.	Case No. CV2014-051035	
11	Breslin, an individual,	Cuse 110. C 1 2014 051055	
12	Plaintiffs,	ALCR, LLC'S BRIEF AS TO WHY	
13	Trainting,	IT IS NOT IN CONTEMPT FOR	
1.4	v.	VIOLATING INJUNCTION TO	
14		RESTORE GOLF COURSE	
15	TTLC Ahwatukee Lakes Investors, LLC, an		
16	Arizona limited liability company,		
17	Defendants.		
18			
19	ALCR, LLC ("ALCR") is the owner of the property upon which the Ahwatukee		
20	Lakes Golf Course ("the Golf Course") existed before it was closed in 2013. Although		
21	injunctive relief was granted to the Plaintiffs, ALCR should not be found to be in contempt		
22	of the Court's injunction for numerous reasons. ALCR is currently preparing to file a		
23	petition for certiorari to the United States Supreme Court; second, it has taken steps to		
24	meet with the Plaintiffs to work out a resolution including looking into building a golf		
25	course on the subject property or turn it into open public spaces; third, the Court ordered		
26	the property owners to operate a golf course on the property and there is not one at this		
27 28	time, and fourth, it is not in a financial position to build a golf course and operate it ALCR's position is supported by the attached memorandum of points and authorities.		
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. <u>Background</u>

In June 2006, Bixby Village Golf Course, Inc. ("Bixby") and a group of investors purchased the Golf Course and operated it as a golf course. Bixby closed the Golf Course in May 2013, after the Great Recession hit the United States. The property upon which the Golf Course was built began to return to its natural state. (*See* ALRC Ex. 4, Ex. 5) The Plaintiffs sued Bixby in October 2014, seventeen months after the Golf Course was closed claiming the closing of the Golf Course violated the applicable CC&Rs. In June 2015, TTLC Ahwatukee Lakes Investors, LLC ("TTLC") purchased the property where the Golf Course had been and substituted in as the Defendant in the pending lawsuit. TTLC executed a Promissory Note in favor of Bixby and also executed a Deed of Trust and Assignment of Rents against the Land securing the Note when it purchased the property.

Following a bench trial, the Court ruled in favor of Plaintiffs, against TTLC and entered its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on January 2, 2018. On May 31, 2018, the Court entered its Final Judgment and Order for Permanent Injunction ("Order for Injunction") in favor of Plaintiffs. (ALCR Ex. 1) The Court's order stated that TTLC "shall operate a golf course on the subject property, . . . shall provide information concerning restoration of the golf course to the plaintiffs, their attorneys and representatives . . . upon reasonable request, sufficient to allow the Plaintiffs and Benefitted Persons to determine whether the property owners are complying with the permanent injunction." (ALCR Ex. 1, p. 2) Thus, the Court ordered TTLC to operate a

golf course on the subject property but there was no golf course to operate since by the time of the Order for Injunction, the Golf Course had ceased to operate for over five years, the greens and fairways were gone, the Lakes were drained and the Club House had burned down.

After the Order for Injunction was entered, TTLC appealed to the Arizona Court of Appeals. While the case was on appeal, TTLC defaulted on the Promissory Note and on May 14, 2018, Bixby recorded a Notice of Trustee's Sale that was held on September 20, 2018. In or about July or August 2018, Bixby executed an Assignment of Beneficial Interest Under Deed of Trust transferring the TTLC Deed of Trust to ALCR (an Arizona limited liability company that was organized on August 1, 2018). The Assignment of Beneficial Interest Under Deed of Trust was recorded on September 17, 2018. On September 20, 2018, ALCR conducted a trustee's sale and purchased the property. On or about September 21, 2018, ALCR took title to the property pursuant to the Trustee's Deed Upon Sale.

ALCR substituted in as an appealing party in the Arizona Court of Appeals. ALCR was aware of the trial court's ruling and stated that it would be subject to the trial court's injunction if the injunction was affirmed on appeal. On September 19, 2019, the Arizona Court of Appeals issued its opinion affirming the Order for Injunction. (*Swain et al. v. Bixby Village, et al.*, 247 Ariz. 450 P.3d 270 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2019).

On October 20, 2019, Plaintiffs filed an Application for Order to Show Cause Re: Contempt for Violating Injunction to Restore Golf Course. On November 1, 2019, ALCR filed a Petition for Review to the Arizona Supreme Court. On November 12, 2019, ALCR

filed a Response to which Plaintiffs filed a Reply but then on December 18, 2010, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Withdrawal of Plaintiffs' Application for Order to Show Cause. (ALCR Ex. 2) On April 3, 2020, the Arizona Supreme Court denied ALCR's Petition for Review.

B. Steps Taken by ALCR to Comply with Order for Injunction

First, ALCR believes that what the Plaintiffs really want is open spaces or a park atmosphere on the property where the Golf Course was located. No one has decided how much of the property must be used as a golf course, how it will be configured, how many holes it must have or whether it must have water hazards. Thus, after the Arizona Supreme Court denied the petition for review in 2020, ALCR sent the Ahwatukee Lakes Proposal 2020 (ALCR Ex. 3) to the Plaintiffs, which was not accepted.

In early May 2020, approximately a month after the Petition for Review was denied, ALCR representative, Wilson Gee ("Mr. Gee") contacted Bill Israel ("Mr. Israel"), a representative of the Plaintiffs, to set up a meeting between Mr. Gee and the Plaintiffs to discuss settling the dispute. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 3) A Zoom meeting was held between the Plaintiffs, Mr. Israel and Mr. Gee on May 14, 2020. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 3) Mr. Gee explained his position that the Golf Course was designed over 40 years earlier and to attract players it would have to be redesigned and would cost between \$4 - \$6 million. Mr. Gee proposed building a botanical garden and even proposed giving much of the property to the Phoenix Desert Botanical Garden. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 3) He told the Plaintiffs that there was \$2.7 million tax lien on the property that had been purchased from the county and that the purchaser was probably not considering building a golf course

since he could buy the Ahwatukee County Club golf course for \$2.7 million. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 3, ALCR Ex. 8, Ex. 9) On May 15, 2020, Mr. Israel e-mailed Mr. Gee that the Plaintiffs found the botanical garden idea intriguing but the Plaintiffs had directed their counsel to proceed to enforce the Order for Injunction but the Plaintiffs would be consulting with the leadership of the Save the Lakes groups concerning the recent proposal. (Ex. 6, p. 2) Mr. Gee understood that the Save the Lakes group was an informal group of residents in the area near the Golf Course.

Mr. Gee wrote to Mr. Israel again on May 26, 2020 and advised that he had asked Forrest Richardson, a golf course designer, to prepare an estimate of cost for a preliminary design of an 18-hole golf course and a driving range and that Mr. Gee was speaking to different golf academies about bringing a teaching center to the Golf Course (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 2) Also, Mr. Gee explained the need for a development component to make the project financially feasible. Lastly he advised Mr. Israel that he had contacted the Desert Botanical Gardens but had not received a response. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 2)

On May 26, 2020, Mr. Gee received a contract from Mr. Richardson to perform golf course architectural services and concept planning for an 18-hole par-3 golf course and practice area. (ALCR Ex. 7) Mr. Gee contacted Mr. Israel again on June 5, 2020 advising that he had tentative approval from a lender to obtain a loan to pay off the tax lien on the property and cover the legal fees and capital for the preliminary plans for a golf course and development and requested another Zoom meeting with the Plaintiffs. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 1) Mr. Israel responded on June 8, 2020 that the Plaintiffs appreciated Mr. Gee's

effort but they had decided to press forward with the enforcement action. (ALCR Ex. 6, p. 1)

On July 13, 2020, Mr. Wilson sent another e-mail to Mr. Israel and the Plaintiffs providing them with a new alternative solution based on a new bill in Congress called the "Great American Outdoors Act" that might permit the federal government to purchase the property and turn it into a park. (ALCR Ex. 10)

Thus, ALCR has been diligently working to come up with a solution that would resolve the dispute over how this property is to be used including using most of it for a golf course. ALCR is looking at ways to comply with the Court's Order for Injunction. Since the Arizona Supreme Court denied the Petition for Review, even though it is seeking review from the highest court in the land, ALCR has made numerous efforts to try and resolve this dispute with the Plaintiffs and comply with the Court's Order for Injunction.

ALCR is a single asset corporation. Since taking title to the property pursuant to the Trustees Deed Upon Sale, ALCR has paid to keep the growth trimmed on the property while it pursued the appeal in the Arizona Court of Appeals, filed the Petition for Review in the Arizona Supreme Court, and has retained counsel to file a Petition of Certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. Throughout this process, it has sought various ways to seek a resolution with the Plaintiffs including offering to build a golf course.

As the Court can see, ALCR is seeking a resolution to this dispute and is trying to work with the Plaintiffs to resolve it and to comply with the Court's Order for Injunction. The primary issue is money. Mr. Gee testified at the bench trial that the Golf Course was closed in 2013 because it was losing money. There is now a \$2.7 million tax lien on the

property. ALCR does not have the financial ability to pay off the tax lien, pay for the rebuilding of a golf course, and then operate it. (ALCR Ex. 11) However, as Mr. Gee advised Mr. Israel and will testify, ALCR is seeking aid from lenders.

Civil contempt is "a party's disobedience to a specific and definite court order by failure to take all reasonable steps within the party's power to comply." *Reno Air Racing Ass'n, Inc. v. McCord*, 453 F.3d 1126, 1130 (9th Cir. 2006). Civil contempt sanctions are imposed as a means of forcing compliance with a court order. *Int'l Union, United Mine Workers of Am. v. Bagwell*, 512 U.S. 821, 828 (1994).

The law is clear; the subject of an injunction order cannot be held in contempt if the party lacks the financial ability to comply with the order. *SEC v. Ormont Drug & Chemical Co., Inc.*, 739 F.2d 654, 657 (D.C. Cir. 1984); 43A C.J.S. Injunctions § 465 (2017). The party moving for contempt sanctions bears the burden of proving that his adversary violated a court order by clear and convincing evidence. The burden then shifts to the alleged contemnor to demonstrate why it is unable to comply. *Stone v. City and County of San Francisco*, 968 F.2d 850, 856 n.9 (9th Cir. 1992).

ALCR does not have the financial ability to comply with the Court's injunction to build and operate a golf course although it is seeking ways to comply since the Golf Course will have to be rebuilt in order to comply with the Court's Order for Injunction.

For all of the reasons stated above, ALCR should not be found to be in contempt of the Court's Order for Injunction. The Order of Injunction says a golf course must be operated but it does not say what it must look like. The Court's order lacks specificity and is not clearly definite. ALCR is taking all reasonable steps to comply.

1	WHEREFORE, ALCR respectfully requests that this Court find that ALCR is not	
2 3	in contempt and it requests instructions from the Court on how to proceed in order to be	
4	in compliance.	
5	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 12th day of August, 2020.	
6 7	MAYNARD CRONIN ERICKSON CURRAN & REITER, P.L.C.	
8 9	By /s/Daniel D. Maynard Daniel D. Maynard Daysles C. Friekson	
10 11	Douglas C. Erickson 3200 N. Central Ave., Ste. 1800 Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Attorneys for Defendants	
12 13	ORIGINAL of the foregoing e-filed this 12 th day of August, 2020, to:	
14 15 16	Clerk of the Court Maricopa County Superior Court Northeast Regional Center (NE) 18380 N. 40 th Street Phoenix, AZ 85032	
18	COPY of the foregoing electronically delivered this 12 th day of August, 2020, to:	
19 20 21 22	Honorable Theodore Campagnolo Maricopa County Superior Court Northeast Regional Center 18380 N. 40 th Street, G107 Phoenix, AZ 85032	
23	COPY of the foregoing e-mailed this 12 th day of August, 2020, to:	
24 25 26 27	Timothy H. Barnes Timothy H. Barnes, P.C. 428 E. Thunderbird Road, #150 Phoenix, AZ 85022 Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
28	By /s/Stacey McClellan	