

## ***International Air Conditioning Corp. v. Commissioner, 67 T. C. 89 (1976)***

Parties must engage in informal consultation before resorting to formal discovery procedures under Tax Court Rules.

### **Summary**

In *International Air Conditioning Corp. v. Commissioner*, the U. S. Tax Court emphasized the necessity of informal consultation prior to engaging in formal discovery under Rule 70(a)(1). The case arose when the petitioners attempted to compel the Commissioner to respond to extensive interrogatories without first engaging in meaningful informal discussions. The Court denied the petitioners' motions, highlighting that the bedrock of Tax Court practice is voluntary exchange of information through informal means. The decision underscores the importance of the stipulation process and discourages premature use of formal discovery, directing parties to engage in good faith informal conferences to narrow issues before resorting to formal discovery.

### **Facts**

International Air Conditioning Corporation and International Manufacturing Company received notices of deficiency from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The petitioners sought to resolve the issues and requested a settlement conference but conditioned their participation on receiving detailed information from the Commissioner. Despite the Commissioner's willingness to meet informally, the petitioners refused to attend any conference until their extensive list of questions, including legal theories and supporting authorities, was answered in writing. After the Commissioner's partial response and objections to the interrogatories, the petitioners filed motions to compel answers and have admissions deemed admitted.

### **Procedural History**

The petitioners filed motions to compel the Commissioner to answer their interrogatories and to have their requests for admissions deemed admitted. The Tax Court heard oral arguments on these motions. The Court then issued its opinion, focusing on the petitioners' failure to engage in informal consultation as required by Rule 70(a)(1).

### **Issue(s)**

1. Whether the petitioners complied with Rule 70(a)(1) by attempting to engage in informal consultation before resorting to formal discovery procedures.

### **Holding**

1. No, because the petitioners did not make a good faith effort to engage in informal consultation or communication before resorting to formal discovery procedures, as

required by Rule 70(a)(1).

### **Court's Reasoning**

The Tax Court's decision was based on the interpretation and application of Rule 70(a)(1), which encourages informal consultation before formal discovery. The Court emphasized that the stipulation process, central to Tax Court practice, relies on voluntary information exchange. The petitioners' insistence on receiving written responses to detailed questions before engaging in any informal discussion was deemed contrary to the spirit of Rule 70(a)(1). The Court cited *Branerton Corp.* to support its stance that formal discovery should only be used after reasonable informal efforts to obtain information. The Court also noted that the petitioners' approach constituted an abuse of court procedures, as it hindered the stipulation process and the expeditious trial of cases. The Court ordered the parties to participate in good faith informal conferences within the next 90 days before resorting to formal discovery.

### **Practical Implications**

This decision reinforces the importance of informal consultation in Tax Court proceedings, impacting how attorneys approach discovery. Practitioners must prioritize informal discussions and voluntary information exchange before resorting to formal discovery mechanisms. This approach not only aligns with the Tax Court's expectation but also promotes efficient case management and settlement. The ruling may lead to more cooperative pre-trial practices and could influence how similar cases are handled in the future, emphasizing the primacy of the stipulation process. Subsequent cases have continued to uphold the principles established here, reinforcing the need for good faith efforts in informal consultations.