Counter-Claimants,

Counter-Defendants.

DANIEL FELIX and DOROTHY FELIX,

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VS.

1 2	MILAM BUILDING ASSOCIATES, INC., a) Texas corporation, STELLA JEANETTE) ELDRIDGE, VERNON W. ELDRIDGE,		
3	Cross-Claimants,		
4	vs.		
5	PIC-N-RUN, INC., an Arizona corporation, THE NAVAJO NATION, SERVICE		
6	STATION EQUIPMENT & SALES CO., INC., an Arizona corporation,		
7	UNDERGROUND ANALYTICAL SERVICES, INC., an Arizona corporation,		
8	PETROLEUM SYSTEMS INCORPORATED,)		
9	an Arizona corporation, SPENCER RIEDEL, the ESTATE OF SYBIL BALDWIN,		
10	Cross-Defendants.)		
11	ESTATE OF SYBIL BALDWIN,		
12	Counter-Claimant,		
13	vs.		
14	DANIEL FELIX and DOROTHY FELIX,		
15	Counter-Defendants.		
16	}		
17	ESTATE OF BALDWIN,		
18	Cross-Claimant,		
19	vs.		
20	PIC-N-RUN, INC., an Arizona corporation;) MILAM BUILDING ASSOCIATES, INC.,		
21	a Texas corporation; STELLA JEANETTE ELDRIDGE; VERNON W. ELDRIDGE; SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT & SALES CO., INC., an Arizona		
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23	corporation; PETROLEUM SYSTEMS INCORPORATED, an Arizona corporation; and SPENCER RIEDEL,		
24			
25	Cross-Defendants.		
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28	}		

1	PIC-N-RUN, INC., an Arizona		
2	corporation,)		
3	Counter-Claimant,		
4	VS.)		
5	DANIEL FELIX and DOROTHY FELIX,		
6	Counter-Defendants.)		
7	PIC-N-RUN, INC., an Arizona		
8	corporation,)		
9	Cross-Claimant,)		
10	vs.		
11	MILAM BUILDING ASSOCIATES, INC., a Texas corporation; STELLA		
12	JEANETTÉ ELDRIDGE; VERNON W.) ELDRIDGE; THE NAVAJO NATION;)		
13	SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT &) SALES CO., INC., an Arizona corporation; UNDERGROUND ANALYTICAL) SERVICES, INC., an Arizona corporation;		
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15	SPENCER RIEDEL; and ESTATE OF SYBIL BALDWIN,		
16	Cross-Defendants.		
17	SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT &		
18	SALES CO., INC., an Arizona corporation,		
19	Counter-Claimant,		
20	vs.		
21	DANIEL FELIX and DOROTHY FELIX,		
22	Counter-Defendants.		
23	CEDVICE STATION FOLIDMENT &		
24	SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT &) SALES CO., INC., an Arizona corporation,		
25	Cross-Claimant,		
26	vs.		
27	PIC-N-RUN, INC., an Arizona corporation;) MILAM BUILDING ASSOCIATES, INC., a Texas corporation; STELLA JEANETTE)		
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

All remaining parties to this action, including Plaintiffs Daniel and Dorothy Felix, dba Shiprock Construction Company (herein "Plaintiff Shiprock"), Defendant Pic-N-Run, Inc. (herein "Defendant PNR") and Defendant Estate of Sybil Baldwin (herein "Defendant Baldwin") offered responses to Defendants Milam's Motion to Dismiss. While Defendant Baldwin agreed that Defendants Milam should be dismissed, Plaintiff Shiprock and Defendant PNR offered several arguments against dismissal. However, as outlined below, none of the arguments offered overcome Defendants Milam's Motion to Dismiss.

II. ARGUMENT

A. In the Court's discretion, this case should be dismissed as only pendant claims remain after dismissal of all federal claims

Plaintiff Shiprock makes an argument for this Court having clear federal jurisdiction over this case and seems to argue that the Court must accept jurisdiction. This argument does not make sense. On May 4, 2010 this Court dismissed all the federal claims arising from RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6921, and along with that, all the potential federal issues. Determining that any allocation of apportionment under the federal RCRA laws would challenge or infringe on the authority of the EPA Order, this Court determined that it must dismiss the RCRA claims in this federal action. It left the RCRA claims to be handled exclusively by the EPA. Without the RCRA claims, there is no federal subject matter jurisdiction.

Defendant PNR agrees with Defendants Milam that retaining jurisdiction in this case is within the Court's discretion. There is little dispute that a district court has discretion in retaining a pendant claim (*see*Schultz v. Sundberg, 759 F.2d 714, 718 (9th Cir. 1985)), where thought is given to the time, expense and judicial economy in a particular case. While both Plaintiff Shiprock and Defendant PNR argue that jurisdiction should be retained on judicial efficiency grounds, this is Defendant PNR's primary

argument for keeping the case in federal court.

Both Plaintiff Shiprock and Defendant PNR make arguments that discovery has, in fact, been done. Defendant PNR points out the disclosures have been made and experts have been retained. In Plaintiff Shiprock's Response, it states that

the parties have engaged in substantial disclosure of evidence, which coupled with the parties' preparation for several mediation attempts over the course of this litigation, has enabled each party to prepare for trial without the need of formal discovery.

However, there has been <u>no</u> discovery propounded or exchanged, and despite the magnitude of this lawsuit being potentially worth millions of dollars, not a single deposition has taken place. The interpretation here is that none of the parties are sure of where this case is headed and little time or effort has been spent working on the respective files. Judicial economy and efficiency is not a very strong argument for keeping this case in federal court.

B. The current claims in front of this Court are not ripe for decision.

Plaintiff Shiprock claims in its Response that "there is no need for further 'factual development,' since Shiprock has already incurred the remediation costs." While Plaintiff Shiprock has expended monies toward remediation, the implication that this number is fixed is inaccurate. In its Response, Plaintiff Shiprock claims that "Shiprock (through its insurer) has expended \$885,290.64 in remediation costs at the site." As Shiprock has only disclosed \$759,334.75 through May of 2010, we can only assume that these remediation costs are not finite but continuing. Plaintiff Shiprock also points out that the parties' experts range in their estimates from approximately \$474,000 to \$4,000,000 to remediate the site. In no way have all the remediation expenses been determined or paid.

Even if fault were determined by a federal court and Plaintiff Shiprock's expenditures to date reimbursed, the bigger issue of damage to the site would remain, and the EPA would still be looking for payment from the parties to complete remediation. In short, the federal action would not resolve the issues.

- · Plaintiff Shiprock further argues that the "EPA is not mandated to actually apportion fault" and the EPA is not bound by this Court's determination, thus, presenting "no danger of interference with administrative proceedings." However, this argument is short sighted because we know that the EPA is involved in this dispute (it does not support continuing with a federal action) and the EPA can continue to seek payment for the remediation. The above arguments actually support the issue of this case not being ripe.

Defendant PNR argues that its "Crossclaim against Milam alleges that Pic-N-Run has suffered damages as a result of both Milam's breach of contract and its negligence," so, therefore, Defendant PNR has damages. However, in Defendant PNR Initial Disclosure Statement dated May 25, 2010, it indicates that as far as damages, Defendant PNR:

has not completed a calculation of damages in this matter and will be unable to do so until the of remediation at the Site is complete and any portion of the expense associated therewith is paid by Pic-N-Run. Generally, Pic-N-Run's damages will be the amount it pays in connection with the remediation of the Site . . .

In short, Defendant PNR has no damages to date.

As previously cited, "the basic rationale of the ripeness doctrine 'is to prevent the courts, through avoidance of premature adjudication, from entangling themselves in abstract disagreements over administrative policies, and also to protect the agencies from judicial interference until an administrative decision has been formalized and its effects felt in a concrete way by the parties." <u>America West Airlines, Inc. V. National Mediation Board</u>, 743 F.Supp. 693 (D. Ariz., 1990) *citing* <u>Pac. Gas & Elec. V. St. Energy Resources Conserv.</u>, 461 U.S. 190, 103 S.Ct. 1713, 1720, 75 L.Ed.2d 752 (1983).

While, in theory, the damages could be determined through expert testimony, it does not eliminate the fact that the EPA can order joint and several payment from the parties over and above what the federal court determines regardless of apportionment of fault. Bifurcating the EPA out of this dispute is not helpful and will further perpetuate

the issues of this case. 1 2 **CONCLUSION** For the foregoing reasons, Defendants Milam respectfully reiterate their request 3 4 that the claims and cross-claims against them be dismissed without prejudice. 5 DATED this 15th day of June, 2011. 6 /s/ Dean R. Cox 7 Dean R. Cox 107 N. Cortez, Suite 201 Prescott, Arizona 86301 8 Attorney for Defendants Eldridge 9 and Milam Building Associates, Inc. ORIGINAL of the foregoing e-filed this 15th day of June, 2011; and 11 COPY TO: 12 The Honorable James A. Teilborg 13 United States District Judge 401 W. Washington, Suite 5523 Phoenix, Arizona 85003 14 15 E-COPY TO: Tom Shorall SHORALL McGOLDRICK BRINKMAN 17 1232 East Missouri Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 85014 18 Attorney for Plaintiffs 19 Sampson Martinez SAMPSON MARTINEZ, PC 20 P.O. Box 2415 Gallup, New Mexico 87305 Atty for Walter Baldwin as Legal Guardian of 21 Defendant Estate of Sybil Baldwin 22 David Armstrong BALLARD SPÄHR, LLP 1 East Washington Street, Suite 2300 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 Attorney for Defendant Pic-N-Run, Inc. 25 26 27 28

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1 2 3 4	RIVERA LAW GROUP, P.C. 5330 N. 12th Street, Suite 200 Phoenix, Arizona 85014 Attorney for Defendants Ridel and Service Station Equipment & Sales Co., Inc.	
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