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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AMERIPRIDE SERVICES, INC.,
A Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

VALLEY INDUSTRIAL SERVICE, INC.,
a former California corporation,
et al.,

Defendants.

NO. CIV. S-00-113 LKK/JFM

O R D E R

AND CONSOLIDATED ACTION AND
CROSS- AND COUNTER-CLAIMS.

Pending before the court is resolution of the trial of this case. As the court has stated at various times during the course of trial, both the facts and the law are difficult.

Nonetheless, to begin with the obvious, the court adopts the undisputed facts contained in the pretrial order. See Final Pretrial Conf. Order, ECF No. 854. Unfortunately, those are about the only obvious matters which can be resolved after trial.

1

2 The court is faced with a trial which the parties have
3 tendered as one requiring resolution of contested expert opinion
4 testimony. The experts who have testified are well qualified and
5 appear to be reasonable people, who have come to contradictory
6 results. The court wishes to be clear as to its opinion that this
7 is not a case involving hired guns who will say anything someone
8 pays them to say.

9 The testimony of the experts are not opinions in fields of
10 exact science, but rather applied science. That fact helps account
11 for at least some of the divergent opinions that have been received
12 by the court. The reason for those divergent opinions, however,
13 lies not only in the nature of the field but also in human nature.

14 Central to some of the experts' testimony is the application
15 of various formulas, which in turn are dependent upon assumptions
16 which provide the integers to be resolved by the equations
17 employed. In that regard, the "reasonable" assumptions employed
18 by the expert, may, however innocently, be influenced by the trial
19 needs of the expert's sponsor.¹

20 Moreover, and perhaps more to the point, the applied science
21 being contested was developed for purposes quite distinct from the
22 questions asked in trial. In the real world, the applied science
23 at issue seeks to determine where cleanups are necessary and how
24 to proceed with the cleanup. In that regard, a defense expert, in

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26 ¹ All of the assumptions employed were supported by other
expert writing, EPA guidance documents or the like.

1 essence, agreed with the court when asked whether the use of
2 inexact, but experience-based, assumptions was sufficient for the
3 purpose of cleanup. Such applications, however, may not be
4 sufficient to carry the burden of proof at trial, since quite
5 different questions are being asked. That is true even though
6 that burden is no more than the preponderance of the evidence.

7 Nonetheless, the court is able to make a sufficient number of
8 ultimate factual determinations.

9 The court concludes as follows:

10 1) PCE is listed as a hazardous substance under the act. 42
11 U.S.C. § 9601(14), 40 C.F.R. § 302.4.

12 2) The plaintiff's claims relative to the spill of DNAPL PCE
13 are supported by the evidence.²

14 3) The defendant's assertion that, by virtue of leaks in the
15 waste water system used by plaintiff, the plaintiff spilled waste
16 water into the vadose zone, is supported by the evidence.

17 4) During defendants' operation on the property the waste
18 water system also leaked. Moreover, defendant engaged in both dry
19 cleaning and the laundering of contaminated shop towels and other
20 such items which contained PCE. Both of these activities
21 contributed to PCE being deposited in the soil.

22 5) At various times after plaintiff acquired the property,
23 plaintiff added washing machines which increased the volume of
24 waste water being leaked.

25 ² DNAPL PCE is dense nonaqueous phase liquid PCE. The parties
26 agree it is pure PCE.

1 6) Although plaintiff did not engage in dry cleaning, for
2 some period of time it also laundered PCE-laden shop towels and
3 like items. After the danger of PCE became apparent, plaintiff
4 refused to launder items which were thought to contain PCE, and,
5 accordingly, thereafter the amount of PCE in the waste water was
6 reduced.

7 7) The waste water flow of both plaintiff and defendant
8 touching the DNAPL carried the PCE to the ground water.

9 8) Vapor emanating from the deposited DNAPL PCE also
10 contributed to the PCE in the ground water.

11 9) The contaminated ground water eventually reached property
12 down stream, which caused the relevant governmental agencies to
13 order plaintiff to undertake the cleanup of the site.

14 10) The evidence does not permit a rational allocation of
15 fault between plaintiff and defendant.³

16 The suit tests liability under CERLA. I now briefly sketch
17 the court's understanding of the pertinent provisions of that
18 statute.⁴ Congress enacted CERCLA in 1980 "in response to the
19 serious environmental and health risks posed by industrial
20 pollution." Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Company v.
21 United States, 556 U.S. 599, --, 129 S.Ct. 1870, 1874 (2009). "The
22 Act was designed to promote the timely cleanup of hazardous waste

23
24 ³ This conclusion will be somewhat elaborated later in this
opinion.

25 ⁴ The court here draws on its previous explanation of the
26 statute during resolution of a motion for summary judgement entered
May 12, 2011. See Order, ECF No. 735.

1 sites and to ensure that the costs of such cleanup efforts were
2 borne by those responsible for the contamination." Id. (internal
3 citations omitted).

4 Under CERCLA section 107(a), 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a), the federal
5 government, state governments, and private parties may all initiate
6 cleanup of toxic areas, and each such entity may sue potentially
7 responsible parties for reimbursement of response costs. See
8 Carson Harbor v. County of Los Angeles, 433 F.3d 1260, 1265 (9th
9 Cir. 2006) (Carson Harbor II) (quoting Ascon Properties, Inc. v.
10 Mobil Oil Co., 866 F.2d 1149, 1152 (9th Cir. 1989)). The Ninth
11 Circuit has identified four elements necessary to a private
12 plaintiff's *prima facie* case under section 107(a):

13 (1) the site on which the hazardous substances
14 are contained is a "facility" under CERCLA's
15 definition of that term, Section 101(9), 42
16 U.S.C. § 9601(9);

17 (2) a "release" or "threatened release" of any
18 "hazardous substance" from the facility has
19 occurred, 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(4);

20 (3) such "release" or "threatened release" has
21 caused the plaintiff to incur response costs
22 that were "necessary" and "consistent with the
23 national contingency plan," 42 U.S.C. §§
24 9607(a)(4) and (a)(4)(B); and

25 (4) the defendant is within one of four
26 classes of persons subject to the liability
provisions of Section 107(a).

23 City of Colton v. American Promotional Events, Inc.-West, 614 F.3d
24 998, 1002-03 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting Carson Harbor Village, Ltd.
25 v. Unocal Corp., 270 F.3d 863, 870-71 (9th Cir. 2001) (en banc)
26 (Carson Harbor I)). A "release" for purposes of this section

1 includes "any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting,
2 emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or
3 disposing into the environment." 42 U.S.C. § 9601(22). The "four
4 classes of persons subject to liability," also known as
5 "potentially responsible parties," include, as is relevant to this
6 case, "(1) the owner and operator of . . . a facility," and "(2)
7 any person who at the time of disposal of any hazardous substance
8 owned or operated any facility at which such hazardous substances
9 were disposed of." 42 U.S.C. § 9607(a)(1)-(2). Under CERCLA
10 section 113(g)(2), a party who prevails on a section 107 claim may
11 also seek a declaratory judgment that it is entitled to
12 reimbursement for future response costs as well. See City of
13 Colton, 614 F.3d at 1008.

14 Absent from the four elements of a prima facie case is any
15 requirement that the plaintiff be innocent with regard to the
16 contamination at issue. United States v. Atlantic Research Corp.,
17 551 U.S. 128, 139 (2007). Thus, where one potentially responsible
18 party remediates the damage and incurs response costs, that party
19 may seek to recover those costs from another. Id.

20 With regard to allocating responsibility among potentially
21 responsible parties, CERCLA provides overlapping and somewhat
22 convoluted mechanisms. Section 107 imposes strict liability on
23 potentially responsible parties. Burlington Northern, 129 S.Ct.
24 at 1879, 1881. Liability under section 107 is generally joint and
25 several. Adobe Lumber, Inc. v. Hellman, 658 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1192
26 (E.D. Cal. 2009). A defendant seeking to avoid liability for the

1 entire response cost has two options under CERCLA. Under section
2 107, a defendant may avoid joint and several liability by proving
3 that "a reasonable basis for apportionment exists." Burlington
4 Northern, 129 S.Ct. at 1881 (citing United States v. Chem-Dyne
5 Corp., 572 F. Supp. 802, 810 (S.D. Ohio 1983)). Apportionment on
6 this basis looks solely to whether the defendant can "establish[]
7 a fixed amount of damage for which [it] is liable," and not to any
8 equitable concerns. Id. at 1882 n.9 (quotation omitted).
9 Alternatively, CERCLA section 113(f)(1) authorizes claims for
10 contribution "from any other person who is liable or potentially
11 liable under section 9607(a) of this title, during or following any
12 civil action under section 9606 of this title or under section
13 9607(a) of this title." 42 U.S.C. § 9613(f)(1). Section 113(f)
14 does allow for consideration of equitable factors. Id. ("In
15 resolving contribution claims, the court may allocate response
16 costs among liable parties using such equitable factors as the
17 court determines are appropriate."), Burlington Northern, 129 S.Ct.
18 at 1882 n.9.

19 It is clear that plaintiff has established defendant's
20 liability under § 107. Simply put, the site is a facility within
21 the meaning of the statute, there were releases from that facility,
22 the releases caused plaintiff to incur response costs consistent
23 with the national contingency plan, and the defendant is
24 responsible for the release of DNAPL PCE and for its discharge of
25 waste water, which, together with the plaintiff's waste water,
26 mobilized the DNAPL and resulted in contamination of the ground

1 water. Moreover, as noted above, vapor transport also affected the
2 ground water. Given that the court concluded above that defendant
3 cannot "establish[] a fixed amount of damage for which [it is]
4 liable," Burlington Northern, 129 S.Ct at 1882 n.9, defendant is
5 relegated to seeking equitable apportionment under § 113(f)(1).
6 Before addressing the issue of equitable apportionment, the court
7 must first address the question of damages. The parties entered
8 into a written stipulation as follows:

9 1. AmerPride has directly incurred \$7,570,921 in
10 investigation and remediation costs through August
11 2010.

12 2. AmeriPride has directly incurred \$474,730 in
13 regulatory oversight costs through September 2010.

14 3. AmerPride paid \$8,250,000 to Huhtamaki to
15 settle all claims Huhtamaki had against AmeriPride.

16 4. AmeriPride paid \$2,000,000 to Cal-Am Water
17 Co. to settle all claims Cal-Water Co. had against
18 Ameripride.

19 Stipulation, ECF No. 861.

20 It is also undisputed that Ameripride received \$ 500,000 in
21 settlement from Chromalloy and \$2,750,000 from Petrolane.
22 See Final Pretrial Conf. Order, ECF No. 854, at 13, ¶ 93
23 (Undisputed Fact). Both settlements related to the pollution at
24 issue in the instant case. This court has previously held that
25 defendants are entitled to a credit for those sums.

26 There is no question that items 1 and 2 are sums subject to

1 equitable apportionment. Defendant, however, contests whether it
2 should be considered responsible for any of the sums paid in
3 settlement of the claims of Huhtamaki and Cal-Water. It asserts
4 that it can only be responsible for "response costs," and since it
5 cannot be said that those sums are exclusively response sums,
6 plaintiff's claim must fail. For reasons explained in the court's
7 summary judgment order, plaintiff cannot recover for those
8 settlement payments under § 107. See Order, ECF No. 735, at 40.
9 Nonetheless the court held there, and continues to believe, that
10 it could and should consider those payments under §113. See id.
11 Defendant argues, nevertheless, that those payments should not be
12 considered because the settlements resolved all claims, including
13 various state law claims, not only those which would be considered
14 response costs if incurred in supplying settling plaintiffs with
15 alternate sources of water. The court simply cannot agree.

16 Whether the settled claims were under the federal statute or
17 pled as state claims, the gravamen of all those claims was the
18 contamination of the ground water, the very claims at issue in the
19 suit under CERCLA. The parties have not supplied the court with
20 any authority addressing the question of how the court should
21 account for AmeriPride's settlement with Cal-Am Water Co. and
22 Huhtamaki, when that settlement involved multiple claims, nor,
23 surprisingly, has the court's own research found any established
24 guidance thereon.

25 While CERCLA § 9613 has provisions addressing contributions
26 after settlement with a governmental party, there is no proviso

1 directly dealing with settlements with nongovernmental parties.
2 See 42 U.S.C. § 9613(f)(3)(B) ("A person who has resolved its
3 liability to the United States or a State for some or all of a
4 response action ... in an administrative or judicially approved
5 settlement may seek contribution from any person who is not party
6 to a settlement"); see also City of Detroit v. Simon, 247 F.3d
7 619, 628 (6th Cir. 2001) (there is no contribution protection for
8 a party that entered into a settlement with Detroit because the
9 city cannot be equated with the United States or a state, as the
10 language of CERCLA requires); Akzo Coatings, Inc. v. Aigner Corp.,
11 30 F.3d 761, 771 (7th Cir. 1994) (noting that "§ 113(f)(2) says .
12 . . [n]othing . . . about resolving liability to private parties").
13 However, although the text of CERCLA is silent regarding the right
14 of contribution protection for private party settlements, to
15 facilitate settlement, a number of federal courts have interpreted
16 CERCLA's language to include private parties. City of Bangor v.
17 Citizens Communications Co., 532 F.3d 70, 90 fn.7 (1st Cir. 2008)
18 (citing 2 A.J. Topol & R. Snow, Superfund Law and Procedure, §
19 7:91, at 181 (2007 ed.)); K.C.1986 L.P. v. Reade Mfg., 472 F.3d
20 1009, 1017 (8th Cir.2007) ("Although § 9613(f)(2) governs only the
21 effect of settlements with the government, not private parties,
22 general equitable principles remain in play."). Because the very
23 purpose of § 113 is to do equity, such a purpose is clearly served
24 by recognizing payments made to private claimants in settlement of
25 claims arising out of CERCLA-focused claims. Accordingly, the court
26 finds that the total amount subject to equitable apportionment is

1 \$18,295,651.00, less \$3,250,000 for a total of \$15,045,651.00.
2 After including the consultant and other costs of \$446,656.84 paid
3 for investigation and remediation at the AmeriPride site since
4 August 2010, and the \$16,604.52 paid for regulatory oversight of
5 the AmeriPride site since January 2011, the total amount subject
6 to equitable apportionment is \$15,508,911.52.

7 Section 223(f) gives the trial court broad discretion to
8 consider whatever equitable factors it deems appropriate under the
9 circumstances of the case. 42 U.S.C. § 9613(f)(1) ("In resolving
10 contribution claims, the court may allocate response costs among
11 liable parties using such equitable factors as the court determines
12 are appropriate.")⁵ Some courts, in making equitable
13 apportionments use what are called the "Gore factors," named after
14 a rejected attempt by then-Congressman Albert Gore to amend CERCLA
15 that would have listed those factors as a basis for allocating
16 liability. See, e.g., Acushnet Co. v. Mohasco Corp., 191 F.3d 69,
17 74 (1st Cir. 1999); Centerior Serv. Co. v. Acme Scrap Iron & Metal
18 Corp., 153 F.3d 344, 354 (6th Cir. 1998); United States v. Colorado
19 & Eastern R.R. Co., 50 F.3d 1530, 1536 n.5 (10th Cir. 1995); Kerr-
20 McGee Chem. Corp. v. Lefton Iron & Metal Co., 14 F.3d 321, 326 (7th
21 Cir. 1994); In re Bell Petroleum Servs., Inc., 3 F.3d 889, 899-900
22 (5th Cir. 1993).

23 The "Gore factors" are as follows: (I) The ability of the

24
25 ⁵ A district court's equitable apportionment determinations
26 are subject to an abuse of discretion standard of review on appeal.
In re Dant & Russell, 951 F.2d 246, 249 (9th Cir. 1991).

1 parties to demonstrate that their contribution to a discharge,
2 release or disposal of a hazardous waste can be distinguished; (ii)
3 The amount of the hazardous waste involved; (iii) The degree of
4 toxicity of the hazardous waste involved; (iv) The degree of
5 involvement by the parties in the generation, transportation,
6 treatment, storage, or disposal of the hazardous waste; (v) The
7 degree of care exercised by the parties with respect to the
8 hazardous waste concerned, taking into account the characteristics
9 of such waste; and (vi) The degree of cooperation by the parties
10 with Federal, State, or local officials to prevent any harm to the
11 public health or the environment. Bell Petroleum, 3 F.3d 899-900;
12 United States v. A & F Materials, Co., 578 F.Supp. 1249 (S.D. Ill.
13 1984).⁶

14 Another district court when applying the Gore Factors added
15 "critical factors" for courts to take into account in making CERCLA
16 contribution allocations, to wit: the financial resources of the
17 liable parties; the extent of the benefit that the parties received
18 from the hazardous waste disposal practices; the extent of the
19 parties' knowledge and awareness of the environmental contamination
20 of the site; and the efforts made, if any, to prevent environmental
21 harm and the efforts made to settle the case. United States v.
22 Davis, 31 F.Supp.2d 45, 63 (D.R.I. 1998), *aff'd*, 261 F.3d 1 (1st
23 Cir. 2001).

24
25 ⁶ This court must confess some unwillingness to apply factors
26 rejected by Congress.

1 Yet another district court has further considered: (1)
2 economic benefits received by a party as a result of its cleanup
3 actions; (2) a party's efforts to conduct source control at its
4 facility; (3) windfalls from settlements a party made with other
5 PRPs; and (4) a party's decision to release some PRPs from
6 liability. City of Wichita, Kansas v. Trustees of APCO Oil Corp.
7 Liquidating Trust, 306 F.Supp.2d 1040, 1101 (D.Kan. 2003).

8 None of these lists is intended to be exhaustive or exclusive,
9 and "in any given case, a court may consider several factors, a few
10 factors, or only one determining factor . . . depending on the
11 totality of the circumstances presented to the court." United
12 States v. Consolidated Coal Co., 345 F.3d 409, 413-14 (6th Cir.
13 2003) (quoting Environmental Trans. Sys., Inc. v. ENSCO, Inc., 969
14 F.2d 503, 509 (7th Cir. 1992).

15 It is this court's view that, in many ways, the factors noted
16 above will not fairly measure apportionment. First, it is hardly
17 insignificant that, until the decision of the Delaware Supreme
18 Court, the defendants were defunct corporations who had no capacity
19 to respond to cleanup orders. Second, as noted above, there is no
20 way of clearly allocating responsibility for the contamination of
21 either the vadose zone or the ground water. The best view of the
22 evidence is that, but for the DNAPL PCE deposits of the defendant,
23 the ground water would not have been affected; however, it appears
24 equally true that, but for the leaks in waste water system, the

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1 ground water might well not have been effected.⁷ Moreover, while
2 it is certainly true that plaintiffs spilled more waste water
3 because it increased the number of machines and processed laundry
4 over a longer period, it is also true that during defendant's
5 period of possession of the facility, the waste water it spilled
6 contained more PCE and that it also engaged in dry cleaning using
7 PCE as a solvent.⁸ Moreover, PCE's environmental danger was not
8 appreciated during defendant's operation of the facility, or in the
9 earlier years of plaintiff's operation.

10 Given the facts as the court has found them, it concludes
11 that the fairest apportionment is to divide responsibility equally.
12 This would result in each party being responsible for \$7,754,456.18
13 in costs expended so far. This number, however, fails to recognize
14 that plaintiff has borne all of these costs for the many years
15 since the first cleanup order. To roughly address this fact, the
16 court orders defendant to also pay interest in an amount calculated
17 in accordance with the interest rate calculation provided in 26
18 U.S.C. § 9507(d)(3)(C),⁹ and accruing on the date when the costs

19
20 ⁷ It appears to be uncertain whether a cleanup order would
21 have been issued if there had been no contamination of the ground
22 water and the property continued to be used for commercial
23 purposes.

22 ⁸ The extent of defendant's spill is not known because records
23 were apparently not kept of its use of water, the extent of waste
24 water, or contents of waste water.

24 ⁹ "Interest on advances made to the Superfund shall be at a
25 rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury (as of the close
26 of the calendar month preceding the month in which the advance is
made) to be equal to the current average market yield on
outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with

1 were paid by AmeriPride. According to a stipulation filed by the
2 parties on April 18, 2012, that interest amount, payable by
3 Defendant, is \$2,219,966.19. See Stip., ECF No. 913, at 8.¹⁰

4 Finally, plaintiff seeks declaratory judgment as to future
5 cleanup costs. For the reasons explained above, the defendant
6 shall be responsible for one half of all future costs.¹¹

7 Accordingly the court order as follows:


8 1) Defendant shall pay to the plaintiff \$7,754,455.76, plus
9 \$2,219,966.19, for a total payment of \$9,974,421.95.

10 2) Defendant SHALL be responsible for one half of all future
11 cleanup costs.

12 3) The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment
13 accordingly.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 DATED: April 20, 2012.

16
17 
18 LAWRENCE K. KARLTON
19 SENIOR JUDGE
20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

21 remaining periods to maturity comparable to the anticipated period
22 during which the advance will be outstanding and shall be
23 compounded annually." 26 U.S.C. § 9507(d)(3)(C).

24 ¹⁰ The parties dispute from what date interest should accrue.
25 From the court's point of view, this is a matter of equity rather
26 than statutory requisites.

¹¹ Defendants liability may be limited by the amount of
insurance available. The court has received no evidence concerning
such limitation. And thus makes no finding as to that question.