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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

8 TOWER INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, No. C 11-03806 SI

9 Plaintiff,

ORDER RE: SUMMARY JUDGMENT

10 || v.

11 CAPURRO ENTERPRISES INC., et al.,

12 || Defendant.

14 On December 15, 2011, the Court issued an order denying plaintiff/counter-defendant Tower
15 Insurance Company’s (“Tower”) motion for summary judgment on its complaint for declaratory
16 judgment (the “Order”). Tower’s complaint seeks a declaration that it had no duty to defend or
17 indemnify its insured, defendant Capurro Enterprises, Inc. and Nicholas L. Capurro Jr. (collectively,
18 “Capurro”) in an underlying action brought by a third party against Capurro.¹ After denying Tower
19 summary judgment on the issue of Tower’s duty to defend, the Court stated that “[i]t is not clear whether
20 the parties will contend that there remains of genuine issue of material fact regarding coverage *vel non*,
21 since Capurro did not file a cross motion for summary judgment on this issue.” Order at 14. At the
22 subsequent Case Management Conference, held December 16, 2011, the Court asked the parties to
23 submit letter briefs as to whether summary judgment should be granted for Capurro on the coverage
24 issue, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f)(1) and *Cool Fuel, Inc. v. Connell*, 685 F.2d 309, 311 (9th Cir.
25 1982) (setting forth the standard for granting summary judgment *sua sponte* to a non-moving party).

26 The parties subsequently filed letter briefs with the Court. Tower's letter brief states that, “[t]he

¹The underlying action, *Certa ProPainters Ltd. v. Capurro*, 10-CV-1542, settled. Order at 3.

1 issue upon which counsel most likely would have devoted his energy, had Capurro filed a cross motion,
2 was the application of [the insurance contract's] exclusion f, applicable to advertising injury 'arising
3 out of breach of contract.'"² Tower Letter Brief, Jan. 5, 2012, Doc. 48. The letter then proceeds to set
4 forth Tower's argument as to why exclusion f would have precluded a duty to defend. *Id.* Capurro
5 responded with its own letter brief, which extensively argues why exclusion f did not release Tower
6 from its duty to defend or indemnify Capurro in the underlying action. Capurro Letter Brief, Jan. 17,
7 2012, Doc. 49. In *Cool Fuel*, the Ninth Circuit stated that judgment is proper in favor of a non-
8 movant when "the moving party against whom summary judgment [is] rendered had a full and fair
9 opportunity to ventilate the issues involved in the motion." 685 F.2d at 312. After reading the letter
10 briefs, the Court finds that the issue of the breach of contract exclusion was not fully ventilated in the
11 briefing papers for Tower's motion for summary judgment. There, the parties disputed, and the Court
12 analyzed, the insuring clause, exclusions "T" and "l", and whether the underlying action implicated
13 usage of the injured party's trade dress. *See Order*, 7-10. The Court did not address whether exclusion
14 f affected Tower's duty to defend or indemnify. Therefore, if Capurro seeks summary judgment in its
15 favor on the issue, it is required to file a motion to that effect.

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17 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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19 Dated: January 23, 2012

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SUSAN ILLSTON
United States District Judge

²"Exclusion f" excludes coverage for "'personal and advertising injury' arising out of a breach of contract, except an implied contract to use another's advertising idea in your advertisement."