

declaration that, to the extent they have indemnity obligations to Doe Run, they are entitled to contribution from Zurich.

Zurich filed a cross-claim against Doe Run seeking a declaration that it has no duty to indemnify Doe Run with respect to the Underlying Claims, and a counterclaim against Hartford and First State, seeking a declaration that in the event it is obligated to indemnify Doe Run for the Underlying Claims, it is entitled to an allocation from Hartford and First State for all or part of the coverage owed to Doe Run. The instant motion seeks to dismiss or stay Zurich's cross-claim on the basis that the issue of Zurich's coverage obligation is already the subject of an earlier-filed lawsuit between Zurich and Doe Run currently pending in state court in California.

Factual Background of Cross-Claim and Litigation History.

A. The Cross-Claim Parties

Doe Run is a mining, milling and smelting company that has been in operation since the late 1800s.¹ Its principal product is lead. Since the 1980s, Doe Run has been a defendant in numerous bodily injury, property damage and personal injury lawsuits alleging health or environment impacts from its operations. Zurich is an insurance company organized under the laws of New York with its main administrative offices in Illinois. Doe Run purchased its primary comprehensive general liability insurance policies from Zurich for a period of almost thirty years, from approximately 1959 to 1985.

¹Doe Run is the successor to St. Joseph Lead Company, which changed its name to St. Joe Minerals Corporation in approximately 1970. In 1981, St. Joe Minerals Corporation merged into Fluor Acquisition Corporation, which changed its name to The Doe Run Resources Corporation in approximately 1994.

B. Prior Coverage Litigation

As Doe Run became a defendant in injury and property damage claims, it asked Zurich to provide defense coverage and, when needed, indemnity coverage. Zurich initially refused, and on July 27, 1992, Zurich brought a declaratory relief action against Doe Run in this Court, Zurich Insurance Co. v. St. Joe Minerals Corp., No. 4:92-CV-1450 CEJ (E.D. Mo.), seeking a declaration of its rights, duties and obligations under the Zurich policies with respect to the various claims asserted against Doe Run (the “Zurich Action”).

On October 5, 1992, Doe Run filed an action in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, against its primary and excess insurance carriers, including Zurich, for coverage related to various claims. The case was captioned St. Joe Minerals Corp. v. Allianz Insurance Co., No. 697526 (the “St. Joe Action”).

Doe Run moved to dismiss the Zurich Action pending in this Court on the ground, among others, that the Court should abstain from exercising jurisdiction in favor of the pending St. Joe Action in California. The Court, Judge Jackson presiding, granted Doe Run’s motion, finding that “there are exceptional circumstances that favor giving deference to the concurrent state court action pending in California. Of particular importance in this case is the need to avoid piecemeal litigation and conserve judicial resources in a single proceeding.” Zurich Action, Mem. and Order of Nov. 24, 1993, at 5.

From 1992 through 2005, Doe Run and Zurich litigated numerous coverage issues in the St. Joe Action in California. In December 2004, Doe Run and Zurich entered into a confidential Settlement and Release Agreement, which released Zurich from further coverage obligations with respect to certain claims arising prior to the date of the settlement. Addressing the possibility of later

indemnity disputes, the parties stipulated that any future action would be filed in either the federal or state court of Orange County, California or St. Louis, Missouri. Zurich and Doe Run also agreed that all substantive rulings, orders and opinions issued in the St. Joe Action would continue to govern the respective rights and obligations of Doe Run and Zurich in any subsequent coverage dispute.

Zurich filed two lawsuits against Hartford before the same court in California as the St. Joe Action, to litigate contribution issues with respect to Doe Run coverage payments. On approximately March 16, 1998, Zurich filed Zurich Insurance Co. v. Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., et al., No. 791336, in the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Orange (the “First Contribution Action”). Approximately four years later, Zurich filed a parallel contribution action in the same court, Zurich American Insurance Co. v. Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co., et al., No. 02CC00232, concerning some additional underlying cases (the “Second Contribution Action”). The First Contribution Action proceeded through two trials to a Final Judgment. Pursuant to the holdings and the Final Judgment in that litigation, Zurich has been obtaining contribution from Hartford for certain Doe Run coverage payments.

The St. Joe Action, the First Contribution Action and the Second Contribution Action were deemed related cases in Orange County Superior Court and were all litigated, in part, and concluded before the same judge, the Honorable Ronald L. Bauer. Judge Bauer also presides over another pending California action between Doe Run and Zurich, filed in 2008 and discussed below, that is the basis for Doe Run’s motion to dismiss or stay.

C. Additional Claims Against Doe Run

After settlement of the St. Joe Action, additional disputes arose between Zurich and Doe Run with respect to Zurich's indemnity obligations for various lawsuits filed against Doe Run. These disputes relate to some of the same underlying claims at issue in the prior St. Joe Action.

1. *The BNSF Action*

In 2005, Doe Run was named as a defendant in BNSF Railway Co. v. The Doe Run Resources Corp., et al. (the "BNSF Action"). The BNSF action concerned the plaintiff railroad's loading, hauling and unloading of lead concentrate for Doe Run from approximately 1967 to 1999, and the alleged releases and exposures associated with those activities.

The railroad sought recovery from Doe Run for, among other things, the defense and settlement of bodily injury and property damage claims by railroad workers relating to lead ore concentrate, and for costs of certain environmental cleanup at rail yards, sidings and tracks. The claims were based on theories of common law contribution, contractual indemnity, negligence and products liability. Doe Run settled the BNSF Action and the claims against it have been dismissed. Zurich paid Doe Run's defense costs during the several year defense of the case. Zurich ultimately also paid the full amount of the BNSF Action settlement on behalf of Doe Run, subject to a reservation of rights.

2. *The Warden Action and the Herculaneum Personal Injury Pending Actions*

Doe Run has been named a defendant and remains a defendant in a number of toxic tort lawsuits concerning alleged lead-related injuries to current and former residents of the areas near its Herculaneum lead smelter. The smelter has been in operation since the late 1800s and continues to operate today. The lawsuits have been brought by two sets of plaintiffs' firms, each using similar

complaints for their various plaintiffs. After a number of years spent litigating procedural and jurisdictional disputes, trial dates were set for 2008 and 2009. Some of the plaintiffs have settled and none of the cases has yet gone to trial. The next trial dates are scheduled for May 2009 and September 2009.

One of these lawsuits was the “Warden Action,” which is referenced in Zurich’s cross-claim. In 2002, Doe Run was named a defendant in Grace Warden, et al. v. The Doe Run Resources Corp., et al. The Warden Action asserted bodily injury, property damage and personal injury claims arising from, among other things, alleged releases of metals and other substances, including lead and cadmium, from the Herculaneum smelter. The plaintiffs in the Warden Action claimed that as a direct and proximate result of Doe Run’s acts and omissions they had elevated levels of lead in their bodies, suffered from lead poisoning and from exposure to lead, metals and other hazardous and toxic substances, and sustained permanent and progressive injuries. The lawsuit asserted claims against Doe Run on theories of negligence, strict liability, trespass, battery and product liability. The Warden Action was settled in April 2008 and the claims against Doe Run have been dismissed. Zurich provided coverage for Doe Run’s defense and ultimately provided partial funding for the Warden Action settlement, subject to a reservation of rights.

D. Current Coverage Litigation Between Doe Run and Zurich

On July 16, 2008, Doe Run filed an action against Zurich in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, captioned The Doe Run Resources Corp. v. Zurich-American Insurance Co., No. 2008-00180034 (the “California Action”). In the California Action, Doe Run asserts claims against Zurich for (1) breach of the duty to defend; (2) declaratory relief, and (3) unreasonable refusal to pay. The California Action seeks to address indemnity and other coverage

issues that have arisen since the conclusion of the St. Joe Action. Doe Run filed a First Amended Complaint on December 22, 2008, which asserts causes of action for declaratory relief with respect to Zurich's claimed duty to indemnify Doe Run for (1) the BNSF Action; (2) the Warden Action; and (3) other pending lawsuits. Doe Run seeks a determination that Zurich is obligated under the general liability policies issued to Doe Run to provide indemnity coverage for the BNSF Action, the Warden Action and the other pending lawsuits.

Several months after Doe Run filed the California Action, Hartford and First State filed the instant declaratory judgment action on November 3, 2008. On February 9, 2009, approximately seven months after Doe Run filed the California Action, Zurich filed its cross-claim for declaratory relief against Doe Run in the instant action. In a mirror image of Doe Run's claims against it in the California Action, Zurich's cross-claim against Doe Run seeks declarations concerning its rights and obligations under the policies it issued to Doe Run, concerning indemnity coverage for the BNSF Action, the Warden Action and the pending lawsuits.

Legal Standard.

The purpose of a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is to test the legal sufficiency of the complaint. The Supreme Court held in Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544 (2007), that a complaint must be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted if it does not plead "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." Id. at 560 (abrogating the traditional 12(b)(6) "no set of facts" standard set forth in Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 45-46 (1957)). A plaintiff need not provide specific facts in support of its allegations, Erickson v. Pardus, 551 U.S. 89, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (per curiam), but "must include sufficient factual information to provide the 'grounds' on which the claim rests, and to raise

a right to relief above a speculative level.” Schaaf v. Residential Funding Corp., 517 F.3d 544, 549 (8th Cir.), cert. denied, 129 S. Ct. 222 (2008) (quoting Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555-56 & n.3). A complaint “must contain either direct or inferential allegations respecting all the material elements necessary to sustain recovery under *some* viable legal theory.” Twombly, 550 U.S. at 562 (quoted case omitted). This standard “simply calls for enough fact to raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of [the claim or element].” Id. at 556.

On a motion to dismiss, the Court accepts as true all of the factual allegations contained in the complaint, even if it appears that “actual proof of those facts is improbable,” and reviews the complaint to determine whether its allegations show that the pleader is entitled to relief. Id. at 556; Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

Doe Run’s main argument for dismissal is that this Court should abstain from hearing Zurich’s cross-claim and either dismiss the cross-claim or stay it until disposition of the California Action, because the California Action is better suited to resolve the parties’ dispute. Zurich, Hartford and First State disagree, in large part because they assert that the instant action is not parallel to the California Action.

The Wilton/Brillhart Standard.

The Declaratory Judgment Act confers on federal courts “unique and substantial discretion in deciding whether to declare the rights of litigants.” Wilton v. Seven Falls Co., 515 U.S. 277, 286 (1995). The statute provides that a court “*may* declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration,” id. (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a)) (emphasis in original case, not original statute). The Declaratory Judgment Act is “an enabling Act, which confers a

discretion on the courts rather than an absolute right on the litigant.” Id. at 287 (quoting Public Serv. Comm’n of Utah v. Wycoff Co., 344 U.S. 237, 241 (1952)).

In Wilton, the Supreme Court reaffirmed the application of Brillhart v. Excess Insurance Co. of America, 316 U.S. 491 (1942), to a declaratory judgment action:

Over 50 years ago, in Brillhart . . . , this Court addressed circumstances virtually identical to those present in the case before us today. An insurer, anticipating a coercive suit, sought a declaration in federal court of nonliability on an insurance policy. The District Court dismissed the action in favor of a pending state garnishment proceedings, to which the insurer had been added as a defendant . . . [T]his Court held that, “although the District Court had jurisdiction of the suit under the Federal Declaratory Judgments (sic) Act, it was under no compulsion to exercise that jurisdiction.” The Court explained that “ordinarily it would be uneconomical as well as vexatious for a federal court to proceed in a declaratory judgment suit where another suit is pending in state court presenting the same issues, not governed by federal law, between the same parties.” The question for a district court presented with a suit under the Declaratory Judgment Act, the Court found, is “whether the questions in controversy between the parties to the federal suit, and which are not foreclosed under the applicable substantive law, can better be settled in the proceeding pending in the state court.”

Wilton, 515 U.S. at 282 (quoting Brillhart) (internal citations omitted).

Thus, the Declaratory Judgment Act gives this Court discretion to determine whether to exercise jurisdiction in a declaratory judgment action or to abstain in favor of a parallel state court proceeding. See Capitol Indem. Corp. v. Haverfield, 218 F.3d 872, 874 (8th Cir. 2000) (citing Wilton, 515 U.S. at 289-90). The Eighth Circuit has instructed that a district court’s “key consideration . . . is ‘to ascertain whether the issues in controversy between the parties to the federal action . . . can be better settled by the state court’ in light of the ‘scope and nature of the pending state court proceeding.’” Evanston Ins. Co. v. Johns, 530 F.3d 710, 713 (8th Cir. 2008) (quoting Haverfield, 218 F.3d at 874) (citing Brillhart, 316 U.S. at 495). If the issues would be better settled in the pending state court proceeding, “the district court must dismiss the federal action because ‘it

would be uneconomical as well as vexatious for a federal court to proceed in a declaratory judgment suit where another suit is pending in a state court presenting the same issues, not governed by federal law, between the same parties.’” Haverfield, 218 F.3d at 874-75 (quoting Brillhart, 316 U.S. at 495).

Discussion.

Doe Run asserts that the California Action is better suited to resolve the dispute existing between it and Zurich, because: (1) The California Action involves the identical issues set forth in Zurich’s cross-claim; (2) allowing both actions to proceed runs the risk of inconsistent rulings and would be uneconomical for the parties and a waste of judicial resources; (3) the interpretation and application of Zurich’s policies is purely a matter of state law and there are no federal defenses or claims; (4) the parties expressly agreed in the 2004 Settlement Agreement between Doe Run and Zurich that all substantive rulings, orders and opinions issued in the St. Joe Action would continue to govern the parties’ respective rights and obligations in future coverage disputes, and the same judge who issued those rulings and has spent thirteen years handling the parties’ coverage issues is the judge before whom the California Action is pending; (5) the issues Hartford wishes to litigate in the instant action are premature and, accordingly, Doe Run did not include it in the California Action but could easily join Hartford in that action; and (6) the Court should not sanction Zurich’s effort to circumvent Doe Run’s chosen forum for its coverage action by means of a later-filed cross-claim in the instant action.

Zurich opposes the motion to dismiss or stay on several grounds. Zurich asserts that abstention is not appropriate because the California Action is not parallel to the instant action in several respects: (1) Hartford and First State are not parties to the California Action; (2) the California Action will only determine Doe Run and Zurich’s rights regarding coverage for a limited

number of lawsuits; and (3) the instant action is broader and will determine Doe Run's entitlement to coverage under the policies issued by Zurich as well as Hartford and First State, will address a broader range of claims and suits than the California Action, will determine Hartford, First State and Zurich's respective obligations, if any, to contribute to each other, and includes Doe Run's additional claims against Hartford for breaches of fiduciary duty, of the insurance contract, of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and for vexatious refusal, which are not in the California Action.

Zurich also asserts that abstention is inappropriate because Doe Run's counterclaims against Hartford and First State are an independent basis for the exercise of jurisdiction over this case apart from the Declaratory Judgment Act. Finally, Zurich argues that even disregarding the additional claims outside of the Declaratory Judgment Act, this case is not appropriate for dismissal or stay under the test established by the Eighth Circuit in Scottsdale Insurance Co. v. Detco Industries, Inc., 426 F.3d 994 (8th Cir. 2005), for determining whether a federal court should retain jurisdiction over a declaratory judgment action when the state proceeding is not a parallel proceeding with the same parties and the same issues.

Hartford and First State (collectively "Hartford") also oppose Doe Run's motion, arguing that federal courts have discretion to decline to exercise jurisdiction over a declaratory judgment action under Brillhart and Wilton only where litigation in a state forum may resolve the dispute at issue, such that it would be economically wasteful and vexatious to require the parties to continue in federal court. Hartford asserts that this action cannot meet that standard because it is not a party to the California Action and, as a result, the California Action will not resolve Hartford's claims, nor will it determine the rights of Doe Run or Zurich with respect to Hartford. Hartford also asserts that the Eastern District of Missouri is a more appropriate forum for litigation of disputes relating to the

Herculaneum, Missouri site, where the facts giving rise to the claims arose, and the California court, despite its past involvement with certain of the policies at issue, has no special experience relating to the BNSF and Warden settlements. Hartford states that the California Action is not complete or advanced, and there is no unsettled question of California law that would make resort to that court particularly appropriate. Hartford asserts that to extent either case is “unnecessary” or “vexatious” it is the California Action and not the instant action, and characterizes Doe Run’s motion to dismiss as a “procedural dance” designed to ultimately result in the Court’s declining to exercise jurisdiction over Hartford’s properly filed claims.

As a threshold matter, the Court finds that its decision on Doe Run’s motion to dismiss or stay Zurich’s cross-claim is informed by Brillhart and Wilton. Because Doe Run’s motion is directed only to Zurich’s declaratory judgment cross-claim, the inquiry with respect to whether the lawsuits are parallel focuses on Zurich’s cross-claim and the California Action, not whether the entire instant action is parallel to the California Action.² As a result, Zurich and Hartford’s arguments concerning the non-parallel nature of the two actions, and application of the Scottsdale test, are not persuasive.

The Court finds that the California Action and the Zurich cross-claim are parallel, as both involve the same parties, Doe Run and Zurich, and identical claims for declaratory judgment concerning the parties’ rights and responsibilities under the insurance policies issued by Zurich to Doe Run, with respect to the BNSF and Warden settlements and other Herculaneum pending lawsuits. As a result, the Court has discretion to determine whether to exercise jurisdiction over Zurich’s cross-claims or to abstain in favor of the California Action. See Capitol Indem. Corp., 218 F.3d at 874.

²Compare United States v. Lyon, 2008 WL 2626814 (E.D. Cal. June 26, 2008) (granting motion to dismiss declaratory judgment cross-claims concerning insurance coverage pursuant to the Wilton/Brillhart standard in deference to a parallel state court proceeding).

It must determine whether the issues in controversy between Doe Run and Zurich “can be better settled by the state court” in light of the “scope and nature of the pending state court proceeding.” Evanston, 530 F.3d at 713 (quoted case omitted).

“[T]he normal principle that federal courts should adjudicate claims within their jurisdiction yields to considerations of practicality and wise judicial administration.” Wilton, 515 U.S. at 288. The principle of “wise judicial administration” weighs in favor of declining to exercise discretionary jurisdiction over the Zurich cross-claim. Because the cross-claim and the California Action are parallel, allowing both actions to proceed runs the risk of inconsistent rulings and would be uneconomical and vexatious for the parties and a waste of judicial resources. The core issue in this case is Zurich’s potential liability to indemnify Doe Run for the BNSF and Warden settlements and the pending Herculaneum lawsuits. This is because Zurich was Doe Run’s primary insurer for thirty years. In contrast, First State issued only umbrella and excess policies to Doe Run, and Hartford issued primary liability policies to Doe Run for only two years, during which time Zurich was also a primary insurer. Several issues in this case are necessarily dependent on the initial determination of Zurich’s liability to indemnify Doe Run. For example, if there is no coverage to Doe Run under the Zurich policies, Hartford and First State would not be entitled to contribution from Zurich.³ Thus, there is no way to determine Hartford and First State’s potential exposure without deciding the core dispute between Doe Run and Zurich--thus risking duplicative or inconsistent rulings by this Court and the California court.

The interpretation and application of Zurich’s policies is purely a matter of state law and there are no federal defenses or claims. Although the California courts in general may have no interest in

³Doe Run’s counterclaims against Hartford, on the other hand, are not dependent on the other issues in the case and could have been brought as a separate action.

interpreting and applying Missouri law, in this case Doe Run and Zurich expressly agreed in the 2004 Settlement Agreement that all substantive rulings, orders and opinions issued in the St. Joe Action would continue to govern the parties' respective rights and obligations in future coverage disputes. The California court has spent thirteen years handling Doe Run and Zurich's coverage issues under Missouri law. The long-time familiarity and expertise of the California court with the exact issues and parties presented in the California Action, and that court's superior ability to interpret its own prior substantive rulings, is a relevant factor in the abstention analysis. All of the issues pending between Zurich and Doe Run can be satisfactorily adjudicated in the California Action, which the Court believes will effectively and efficiently resolve the indemnity claims.⁴

Further, the Court does not believe that Doe Run's selection of the California forum was a result of procedural maneuvering, but rather was based on the California court's history and familiarity with prior Doe Run-Zurich litigation and the policies at issue, and the stipulation between Doe Run and Zurich in the Settlement Agreement that the California court was an appropriate forum for the resolution of additional coverage issues. In addition, it appears that Hartford and First State

⁴The California Superior Court recently denied Zurich's motion to dismiss the California Action on the basis of forum non conveniens. Zurich's motion was based primarily on the argument that the coverage disputes should be resolved in the instant action rather than the California Action. Although the California court's ruling was without prejudice to reconsideration following this Court's ruling on the instant motion, the court denied Zurich's motion to dismiss because (1) the issues have been litigated in California since 1992, (2) the California Action was filed before the instant action; (3) the Settlement Agreement from the St. Joe Action states that subsequent cases could be filed in California, and Doe Run's predecessor, St. Joe, was a California entity; (4) the rulings in the St. Joe Action are binding on the California Action; and (5) the California Action is an extension of the coverage issues addressed in the St. Joe Action. See Ex. A to Affidavit of Randolph P. Sinnott, Transcript of Apr. 20, 2009 Hearing at 3 (Doc. 66).

would be amenable to process in the California Action, if it were appropriate for them to be joined therein.⁵

Having determined that it should abstain from deciding Zurich's cross-claim, the Court further determines that the cross-claim should be stayed rather than dismissed. "[W]here the basis for declining to proceed is the pendency of a state proceeding, a stay will often be the preferable course, because it assumes that the federal action can proceed without risk of a time bar if the state case . . . fails to resolve the matter in controversy." Wilton, 515 U.S. at 288 n.2.

Conclusion.

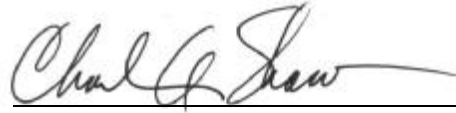
For the foregoing reasons, the Court concludes in the exercise of its discretion that the issues raised by the Zurich cross-claim would be better settled in the California Action. As a result, the Court will grant Doe Run's motion to stay the Zurich cross-claim in favor of the California Action because "it would be uneconomical as well as vexatious for a federal court to proceed in a declaratory judgment suit where another suit is pending in a state court presenting the same issues, not governed by federal law, between the same parties." Brillhart, 316 U.S. at 495.

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendant The Doe Run Resources Corporation's motion to dismiss or, in the alternative, to stay defendant Zurich American Insurance Company's cross-claim

⁵The Court makes no comment as to the propriety of such an action, and addresses this point only because it is a factor to be considered under the Brillhart analysis. See Brillhart, 316 U.S. at 495.

for declaratory relief is **GRANTED** to the extent that Zurich's cross-claim is **stayed** pending its resolution in the Superior Court of California. [Doc. 43].

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles A. Shaw", written in black ink. The signature is positioned above a horizontal line.

CHARLES A. SHAW
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 7th day of May, 2009.