

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA  
MISSOULA DIVISION

**FILED**

OCT 23 2019

Clerk, U.S. District Court  
District Of Montana  
Missoula

THE DEPOT, INC., a Montana  
Corporation, UNION CLUB BAR,  
INC., a Montana Corporation, and  
TRAIL HEAD, INC., a Montana  
Corporation, on behalf of themselves  
and all those similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CARING FOR MONTANANS, INC.,  
F/K/A BLUE CROSS AND BLUE  
SHIELD OF MONTANA, INC.,  
HEALTH CARE SERVICE CORP., and  
JOHN DOES I-X,

Defendants.

CV 16-74-M-DLC

ORDER

On February 7, 2019, the Ninth Circuit issued an opinion affirming in part and reversing in part this Court's Order of June 23, 2017. The Ninth Circuit remanded the case to this Court to determine whether it should retain jurisdiction over the Plaintiffs' state law claims. This case has been stayed pending disposition of the Defendants' petition for certiorari. Having considered the parties' briefs regarding supplemental jurisdiction, the Court now declines to

exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims and dismisses this case.

Because this Court had federal question jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' now-dismissed ERISA claims, it may exercise "supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution." 28 U.S.C. §1367(a). The Court "may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction" if "the district court has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction." 28 U.S.C. §1367(c)(3).

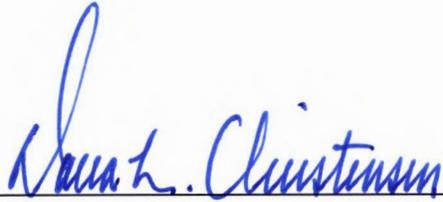
This Court has broad discretion over whether to continue to exercise supplemental jurisdiction. *Satey v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 521 F.3d 1087, 1091 (9th Cir. 2008). The decision should rest on "principles of economy, convenience, fairness, and comity." *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 357 (1988). The Court finds that these considerations weigh in favor of declining continuing jurisdiction. Although the Court is familiar with the facts giving rise to this case, the state court is, too. *See Ibsen v. Caring for Montanas, Inc.*, 371 P.3d 446 (Mont. 2016). And the present action has not gone beyond the pleading stage, suggesting that the factors of economy, convenience, and fairness are fairly neutral in this early phase of litigation. The final factor, comity, weighs strongly in favor

of dismissal because Plaintiffs' state-law claims are novel and complex, and they are most appropriately resolved by the state court in the first instance.

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this matter is DISMISSED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall close this case.

DATED this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of October, 2019.



---

Dana L. Christensen, Chief Judge  
United States District Court