

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ERNST ETIENNE; GUADALUPE BELLINI,)
Plaintiff,)
vs.)
FORD MOTOR COMPANY; THE)
GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY;)
DOES 1 through 10; and ROE)
CORPORATIONS 11 through 20; and ABC)
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES 21)
through 30, inclusive,)
Defendants.)

Case No.: 2: 12-cv-02070-GMN-VCF

ORDER

Pending before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 29) filed by Defendant Ford Motor Company ("Ford") and a Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 40) filed by Defendant The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company ("Goodyear"). Plaintiffs Ernst Etienne and Guadalupe Bellini ("Plaintiffs") failed to file a response to either motion. For the reasons discussed below, the Court GRANTS both motions.

I. BACKGROUND

Ernst Etienne and Guadalupe Bellini ("Plaintiffs") claim that on November 11, 2010, the left rear tire of their 1998 Ford Explorer failed, causing their car to crash and resulting in "serious injuries" to Plaintiffs. (Compl. ¶¶ 13-14, ECF No. 1, Ex. 1.) Plaintiffs claim that the tire was defective and that the car failed to adequately protect them in the crash. (Id. ¶ 14.) They filed their Complaint on November 8, 2012, against Ford and Goodyear, alleging causes of action for negligence, strict liability in tort, and breach of warranty. (Id. ¶¶ 17-49.) Plaintiffs also included a claim for punitive damages alleging that Ford and Goodyear acted with "malice, oppression, and conscious disregard" (Id. ¶ 51) of the existence of alternative designs and had

1 knowledge of “defective conditions of the vehicle and tires that rendered them unreasonably
2 dangerous.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 51–56.)

3 On August 2, 2013, the Court granted Plaintiffs’ Stipulation to Extend Discovery (ECF
4 No. 21.) Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Defendants were given until October 14, 2013, and
5 December 16, 2013, respectively, to disclose their expert witnesses. (*Id.* 3:16–21.)
6 Additionally, the close of discovery was set for February 11, 2014. (*Id.* 4:1–3.)

7 Ford subsequently filed a Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 29) on January 28,
8 2014, stating that Plaintiffs failed to “offer any admissible evidence demonstrating the
9 existence of a defect in the 1998 Ford Explorer.” (*Id.* 9:8–9.) Additionally, Goodyear filed a
10 Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 40) on April 15, 2014, asserting that “Plaintiffs
11 cannot establish that the subject tire was defective, that a defect in the tire was present when it
12 left Goodyear’s possession, or even that a defect in the tire caused the subject accident.” (*Id.*
13 2:4–5.) Plaintiffs failed to respond to either motion.

14 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

15 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when the
16 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
17 affidavits, if any, show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant
18 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” FED. R. CIV. P. 56(a). Material facts are those that
19 may affect the outcome of the case. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248
20 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable
21 jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See id.* “Summary judgment is inappropriate if
22 reasonable jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could return a verdict
23 in the nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P’ship*, 521 F.3d 1201, 1207 (9th
24 Cir. 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir. 1999)). A
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1 principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported
2 claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

3 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
4 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
5 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
6 uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
7 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp.
8 Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). In
9 contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the
10 moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an
11 essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving
12 party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case
13 on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–
14 24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and
15 the court need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. *See Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*,
16 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

17 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing
18 party to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. *See Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.
19 Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute,
20 the opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is
21 sufficient that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the
22 parties’ differing versions of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors
23 Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid
24 summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual
25 data. *See Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go

1 beyond the assertions and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing
2 competent evidence that shows a genuine issue for trial. *See Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

3 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the
4 truth but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. *See Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.
5 The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn
6 in his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is
7 not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. *See id.* at 249–50.

8 **III. DISCUSSION**

9 **A. Strict Liability**

10 In a strict products liability case, the plaintiff carries both the burden of production and
11 the burden of persuasion. *Rivera v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 209 P.3d 271, 275 (Nev. 2009). To
12 successfully bring a strict products liability claim, a plaintiff must show that: “(1) the product
13 had a defect which rendered it unreasonably dangerous, (2) the defect existed at the time the
14 product left the manufacturer, and (3) the defect caused the plaintiff’s injury.” *Id.* (citing
15 *Fyssakis v. Knight Equip. Corp.*, 826 P.2d 570, 571 (Nev. 1992)). Concerning tire failures,
16 other courts have held that “[f]ailure of a tire is not such an unusual event that a defect can be
17 inferred solely from the fact that the accident occurred.” *Clement v. Griffin*, 634 So.2d 412,
18 429–30 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1994). *See also, St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Michelin Tire*
19 *Corp.*, 298 N.E.2d 289, 296 (Ill. App. 1973) (“In order to establish a prima facie case, plaintiff
20 was obligated to prove by additional evidence that the blowout was caused by a defect in the ...
21 tire which existed at the time the tire left the manufacturer’s control.”).

22 Here, Plaintiffs have not presented any evidence from which a reasonable trier of fact
23 could conclude by a preponderance of the evidence that the subject tire or the Ford Explorer
24 had a defect that rendered it unreasonably dangerous and that such defect existed at the time
25 either product left the manufacturer. Other than Plaintiffs’ base allegations in their Complaint

1 and their restated version of the subject accident in response to Goodyear's First Set of
2 Interrogatories, Plaintiffs have offered no admissible evidence to make a showing sufficient to
3 establish essential elements of their case. Plaintiffs failed to disclose an expert to support their
4 claims and, more importantly, failed to respond to either motion for summary judgment,
5 setting forth any specific facts demonstrating a genuine factual issue for trial. Therefore, the
6 Court grants Defendants' motions for summary judgment on Plaintiffs' strict products liability
7 claim.

8 **B. Negligence, Breach of Warranty, and Punitive Damages**

9 To state a claim for negligence under Nevada law, "a plaintiff must generally show that:
10 (1) the defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff; (2) the defendant breached that duty; (3)
11 the breach was the legal cause of the plaintiff's injury; and (4) the plaintiff suffered damages."
12 *Scialabba v. Brandise Const. Co.*, 921 P.2d 928, 930 (Nev. 1996) (citing *Perez v. Las Vegas*
13 *Med. Ctr.*, 805 P.2d 589, 590 (Nev. 1991)). Additionally, to successfully bring a breach of
14 warranty claim, "a plaintiff must prove that a warranty existed, the defendant breached the
15 warranty, and the defendant's breach was the proximate cause of the loss sustained." *Nev.*
16 *Contract Servs., Inc. v. Squirrel Cos., Inc.*, 68 P.3d 896, 899 (Nev. 2003).

17 Here, Plaintiffs' negligence and breach of warranty claims against Ford and Goodyear
18 must fail for the same reasons as their products liability claim. Specifically, Plaintiffs cannot
19 produce admissible evidence to show that the subject tire or the Ford Explorer was defective.
20 *See, e.g., Triton Energy Corp. v. Square D Co.*, 68 F.3d 1216, 1218 n.1 (9th Cir. 1995)
21 ("Continental argues that the district court erred by granting summary judgment solely on the
22 basis of strict liability without resolving the breach of warranties and negligence claims.
23 Because we find that the plaintiffs failed to establish that a defect existed at the time the circuit
24 breaker passed to the hands of Square D, an element which is essential to both the breach of
25 warranties and negligence claims, it is unnecessary to address these claims specifically.").

1 Additionally, because Plaintiffs' punitive damages claim depends on the success of their strict
2 liability, negligence, or breach of warranty claims, it must also fail. Accordingly, no genuine
3 issues of fact exist, and Defendants are entitled to judgment as a matter of law on all claims.

4 **IV. CONCLUSION**

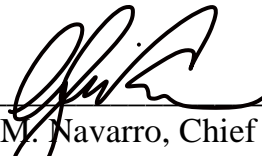
5 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 29)
6 filed by Defendant Ford Motor Company is **GRANTED**.

7 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 40)
8 filed by Defendant The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is **GRANTED**.

9 The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

10 **DATED** this ___3___ day of September, 2014.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge
United States District Judge