FOSTER PEPPER & SHEFELMAN PLLC

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR KING COUNTY

RABANCO LTD., a Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

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KING COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Washington,

Defendant.

The Honorable Douglass North

No. 04-2-06720-1 SEA

PROPOSEDLORDER DENYING
RABANCO'S MOTION FOR
PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT,
GRANTING PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT TO KING COUNTY ON
RABANCO'S SECOND CLAIM, AND
ENTERING FINAL JUDGMENT
PURSUANT TO CR 54(b)

THESE MATTERS came on for hearing before the Court on Friday, May 21, 2004 on Plaintiff Rabanco's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File an Overlength Brief, as well as cross-motions by the parties to strike certain materials submitted on summary judgment.

The Court has received and considered the following:

1.	Plaintiff Rabanco's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.	Sub # 34
2.	Complaint and attached exhibits	Sub # 1
3.	Declaration of Pete Keller and attached exhibit	Sub # 4C
4.	King County's Opposition to Plaintiff Rabanco's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.	Sub # 4C Sub # 87
5.	Declaration of Eugene Echhardt and attached exhibits.	Sub # 86
6.	Declaration of Rod Dembowski and attached exhibits.	Sub # 92
7.	Declaration of Theresa Jennings and attached exhibits.	Sub # 91
8.	Plaintiff Rabanco's Motion to Strike Washburn Letter and Eckhardt	Sub # 100
	Declaration or Alternatively, for a CR 56(F) Continuance of the	
	Summary Judgment Hearing.	•
OR	DER DENVING RABANCO'S MOTION FOR	_

ORDER DENYING RABANCO'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT, GRANTING PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT FOR KING COUNTY, AND ENTERING FINAL JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO CR 54(b) - 1

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1	9.	Declaration of Kelly Corr in Support of Rabanco's Request for a CR(f) Continuance.	Sub # 98
2	10.	Plaintiff's Motion to Shorten Time Re: Plaintiff's Motion for Leave	Sub # 105
3		to File An Overlength Brief	~ 1 " 10 5
	11.	Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File Overlength Brief	Sub # 106
4	12.	Declaration of Kelly P. Corr in Support of Plaintiff's Motion For	Sub # 111
5	1.2	Leave to File Overlength Brief	0 1 11 11 4
٦	13.	Plaintiff Rabanco's Reply Supporting its Motion for Partial	Sub # 114
6	14.	Summary Judgment Declaration of Kevin J. Craig in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for	Sub # 112
	14.	Partial Summary Judgment and attached exhibits.	Sub# 112
7	15.	Declaration of James K. Sells and attached exhibits	Sub # 113
	16.	Declaration of Nick Harbert in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for	Sub # 113
8	10.	Partial Summary Judgment and attached exhibits	Su0 # 107
9	17.	Defendant King County's Opposition to Rabanco's Motion to	Sub # 124
	17.	Strike and Motion to Continue.	5u0 # 124
10	18.	Declaration of Bill Reed and attached exhibits.	Sub # 123
	19.	Second Declaration of Eugene Eckhardt.	Sub # 121
11	20.	Defendant King County's Motion to Shorten Time Re: Defendant's	Sub # 119
12		Motion to Strike	200 217
	21.	King County's Motion to Strike Declaration of James K. Sells and	Sub # 120
13		Exhibits Thereto.	
	22.	Rabanco's Reply in Support of Motion to Strike of for a CR 56(f)	Sub # 130
14		Continuance.	
15	23.	Plaintiff Rabanco LTD's Opposition to King County's Motion to	Sub # 129
1 7		Strike Declaration of James K. Sells and Exhibits Thereto.	
16	24.	Plaintiff's Supplemental Submission in Support of its Motion for	Sub # 126
		Partial Summary Judgment.	
17	25.	Second Declaration of Kevin J. Craig.	Sub # 128
8 1	26.	Third Declaration of Kevin J. Craig and attached exhibits.	Sub # 137
10	27.	King County's Objection to Plaintiff's Supplemental Submission in	Sub # 131
19		Support of its Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.	
	28.	Plaintiff Rabanco's Response To King County's Cross-Motion For	Sub # 139
20		Partial Summary Judgment	
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22		The Court heard oral argument from counsel on May 21, 2004. Plair	itiff Rabanc
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The Court heard oral argument from counsel on May 21, 2004. Plaintiff Rabanco's Response to King County's Cross Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Sub # 139) was subsequently filed on June 1, 2004. The Court, having considered the above, and the records and files in this matter, and being fully informed, and IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

ORDER DENYING RABANCO'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT, GRANTING PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT FOR KING COUNTY, AND ENTERING FINAL JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO CR 54(b) - 2

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- 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to File an Overlength Brief is GRANTED. The Court accepts plaintiff's twelve (12) page reply memorandum in support of its Motion for Partial Summary Judgment.
 - 2. The following documents are **STRICKEN** as untimely:

Declaration of Eugene Echhardt and attached exhibits.	Sub # 86
Exhibit A to Declaration of Theresa Jennings.	Sub # 91
Second Declaration of Eugene Eckhardt.	Sub # 121
Declaration of James K. Sells.	Sub # 113
Second Declaration of Kevin J. Craig.	Sub # 128

- 3. The Court entered its memorandum decision ("Letter Ruling") on June 7, 2004. The Court's Letter Ruling is attached as Attachment A and incorporated by this reference;
 - 4. Rabanco's Motion For Partial Summary Judgment is **DENIED**; and
- 5. Partial summary judgment is **GRANTED** to King County, and Plaintiff Rabanco's Second Claim for Relief (Complaint Part VI (Sections 76-87)) is dismissed with prejudice.

The Court, having considered the above, and the records and files in this matter, and being fully informed, further finds that:

- 1. Plaintiff Rabanco's Second Claim for Relief challenges King County's "flow control" ordinance, King County Code § 10.08.020, on grounds that it violated RCW 36.58.040 ("the flow control claim"). While based on different legal theories, Rabanco's other claims all challenge King County's decisions to increase the Regional Direct rate that it charges Rabanco for the disposal of municipal solid waste and to require the King County Solid Waste Division to use those funds to pay rent on the Cedar Hills landfill ("the Regional Direct claims").
- 2. The flow control claim and the Regional Direct claims can be separately enforced and provide more than one form of recovery that are not mutually exclusive. The claims are separable because they rely on entirely distinct factual bases and involve discrete questions of law. The only facts pertinent to the flow control claim are the contents of

Rabanco's solid waste collection certificate from the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission and whether King County has solid waste interlocal agreements with the other counties in Rabanco's permit. Those facts have no bearing on the legality of King County's decisions to increase the Regional Direct rate and to require its Solid Waste Division to pay rent on the Cedar Hills landfill. Similarly, the legal question of whether King County's flow control ordinance violates RCW 36.58.040 has no bearing on whether the Regional Direct rate increase and the rent obligation are legal. The flow control claim and the Regional Direct claims also provide different forms of recovery that are not mutually exclusive, as a ruling that the flow control ordinance is invalid would not preclude a ruling that the Regional Direct rate increase and the rent transaction are also invalid.

- 3. Accordingly, Rabanco has presented more than one claim for relief under Civil Rule 54(b).
- 4. Other than the involvement of the same parties, there is no relationship between the adjudicated flow control claim and the unadjudicated Regional Direct claims. As described above, the flow control and the Regional Direct claims are neither closely related nor stem from essentially the same factual allegations. Rather, none of the factual allegations relevant to the flow control claim overlap with the factual allegations relevant to the Regional Direct claims regarding the increase in a solid waste disposal rate and the rent transaction on the Cedar Hills landfill.
- 5. No questions that the appellate court would review on the Regional Direct claim are still before this Court for determination in the unadjudicated portion of the case. The flow control claim's legal issues, underlying facts, and evidence necessary to prove those facts do not overlap with the Regional Direct claims' legal issues, facts, or evidence.
- 6. It is unlikely that the future developments in this Court on the Regional Direct claims will moot the need for appellate review of the flow control claim. As noted above, the flow control and Regional Direct issues present separate claims for relief that are not mutually

exclusive. It appears that Rabanco has an incentive to pursue the flow control on appeal regardless of the outcome in the trial court on the Regional Direct claims. Even if Rabanco prevails on the Regional Direct claims and that rate remains at \$59.50 per ton, Rabanco has submitted evidence that its landfill in Klickitat County, which charges \$19.75 per ton, would present a less expensive alternative if King County's flow control ordinance is invalidated. *See* Harbert Decl. ¶ 10; Keller Decl. ¶ 11-12.

- 7. The potential advantages of an immediate appeal in terms of simplifying and facilitating the trial on the Regional Direct claims would offset the delay, if any, in that trial. Because the legal and factual issues concerning the flow control and Regional Direct claims do not overlap, an immediate appeal of the flow control claim is unlikely to delay the trial of the Regional Direct claims. Furthermore, an appellate decision invalidating the flow control ordinance would moot the need for any trial on the Regional Direct claims, as Rabanco could alleviate the impact of the Regional Direct increase by re-routing the solid waste to its less expensive landfill in Klickitat County. Because this Court granted partial summary judgment at an early stage of the litigation, it is likely that the Court of Appeals will issue its opinion before the trial on the remaining Regional Direct claims. The remaining claims are currently set for trial on August 22, 2005, and although this Court and the parties have discussed setting the trial for an earlier date, the earliest possible trial date is mid-November 2004. Thus, an immediate appeal would serve judicial economy.
- 8. An immediate appeal also would provide several practical benefits. As discussed above, the flow control claim is wholly unrelated to the remaining Regional Direct claims. An appellate decision on the flow control claim may moot the need for a trial on the more complicated and fact-based Regional Direct claims, and it is likely that the Court of Appeals would issue its opinion in advance of the trial on the remaining claims. Furthermore, because the flow control involves a question of first impression regarding the interpretation of a state

exclusive. It appears that Rabanco has an incentive to pursue the flow control on appeal regardless of the outcome in the trial court on the Regional Direct claims. Even if Rabanco prevails on the Regional Direct claims and that rate remains at \$59.50 per ton, Rabanco has submitted evidence that its landfill in Klickitat County, which charges \$19.75 per ton, would present a less expensive alternative if King County's flow control ordinance is invalidated. *See* Harbert Decl. ¶ 10; Keller Decl. ¶¶ 11-12.

- 7. The potential advantages of an immediate appeal in terms of simplifying and facilitating the trial on the Regional Direct claims would offset the delay, if any, in that trial. Because the legal and factual issues concerning the flow control and Regional Direct claims do not overlap, an immediate appeal of the flow control claim is unlikely to delay the trial of the Regional Direct claims. Furthermore, an appellate decision invalidating the flow control ordinance would moot the need for any trial on the Regional Direct claims, as Rabanco could alleviate the impact of the Regional Direct increase by re-routing the solid waste to its less expensive landfill in Klickitat County. Because this Court granted partial summary judgment at an early stage of the litigation, it is likely that the Court of Appeals will issue its opinion before the trial on the remaining Regional Direct claims. The remaining claims are currently set for trial on August 22, 2005, and although this Court and the parties have discussed setting the trial for an earlier date, the earliest possible trial date is mid-November 2004. Thus, an immediate appeal would serve judicial economy.
- 8. An immediate appeal also would provide several practical benefits. As discussed above, the flow control claim is wholly unrelated to the remaining Regional Direct claims. An appellate decision on the flow control claim may moot the need for a trial on the more complicated and fact-based Regional Direct claims, and it is likely that the Court of Appeals would issue its opinion in advance of the trial on the remaining claims. Furthermore, because the flow control involves a question of first impression regarding the interpretation of a state

statute, the resolution of that issue may have statewide impact. The Court notes that one industry association attempted to intervene in this case.

9. Accordingly, there is no just reason for delay in entering a partial final judgment for King County on Plaintiff Rabanco's Second Claim for Relief under Civil Rule 54(b).

Based on the above findings, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. Pursuant to Civil Rule 54(b), a partial final judgment for King County on Plaintiff Rabanco's Second Claim for Relief shall be entered.
- 2. In the alternative, this Court certifies that pursuant to Rule of Appellate Procedure 2.3(b)(4) this Order involves a controlling question of law as to which there is substantial ground for a difference of opinion and that, for the reasons discussed above, immediate review of the order may materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation.
- 3. The proceedings before this Court are hereby stayed pending the appeal of the Civil Rule 54(b) judgment on Plaintiff Rabanco's Second Claim for Relief.

Entered this /st day of / fully , 2004.

HONORAPLE DOUGLASS A. NORTH

Presented by:

CORR CRONIN LLP

Kelly P. Corr WSBA No. 00555

Kevin J. Craig, WSBA No. 29932

Attorney for Plaintiffs

ORDER DENYING RABANCO'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT, GRANTING PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT FOR KING COUNTY, AND ENTERING FINAL JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO CR 54(b) - 6

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