STUART E. SCHIFFER Acting Assistant Attorney General MARK DAVIS Acting United States Attorney PHILIP A. BERNS FILED Attorney in Charge, West Coast Office Torts Branch, Civil Division R. MICHAEL UNDERHILL, Trial Attorney RICHARD A. KNEE, Trial Attorney NOV 0 1 1989 Torts Branch, Civil Division UNITED STATES DISTAGET COURT U.S. Department of Justice DISTRICT OF ALASKA 15036 Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 36028 . Deputy 450 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102-3463 8 Telephone: (415) 556-3145 Attorneys for Third-party Defendant and Fourth-party Plaintiff United States of America 10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 DISTRICT OF ALASKA 12 IN RE 13 No. A88-115 Civil THE GLACIER BAY 14 (Consolidated) 15 FOURTH-PARTY COMPLAINT OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 16 AGAINST KEE LEASING COMPANY, MATHIASEN'S TANKER INDUSTRIES, INC., GLACIER BAY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, 17 AND MARK HAWKER, IN PERSONAM, AND S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM, 18 IN CASE NO. A89-137 CIV (AUSTIN) 19 The fourth-party complaint of the United States of America, 20 against fourth-party defendants, Kee Leasing Company, Mark 21 Hawker, Mathaisen's Tanker Industries, Inc., and Glacier Bay 22 Transportation Company, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in 23 rem, alleges on information and belief as follows: 24 This is a case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, as 1. hereinafter more fully appears, and within Rules 9(h) and 14(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 26 27 2. At all times hereinafter mentioned, the United States of 28

FOURTH-PARTY COMPLAINT OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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America was, and still is, a sovereign authorized to sue under 28 U.S.C. § 1345.

- 3. At all times material herein, fourth-party defendant S.S. GLACIER BAY (Official Number 526588), her engines, tackle, appurtenances, etc., was a deep draft vessel, documented under the laws of the United States, and is now or during the pendency of this action will be within the navigable waters of this District and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, and, further, was at all material times engaged in the transportation of crude oil cargo within this district and within the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 4. Fourth-party defendant Kee Leasing Company (hereafter "Kee"), was at all material times a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a place of business and doing business within the State of Alaska and within this district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, including, but not limited to, through its ownership, chartering, operation, management, and control of its vessel, the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 5. At all times material herein, Kee was the owner of the s.s. GLACIER BAY.
- 6. At all times material herein, Kee chartered the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 7. At all times material herein, Kee operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 26 8. At all times material herein, Kee managed the S.S. 27 GLACIER BAY.

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- 9. At all times material herein, Kee controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 10. Fourth-party defendant Mathaisen's Tanker Industries, Inc. (hereafter, "Mathiasen's"), was at all material times a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a place of business and doing business within the State of Alaska and within this district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, including, but not limited to, through its chartering, operation, management, and control of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 11. Fourth-party defendant Mathaisen's is a debtor-inpossession in Chapter 11 proceedings titled <u>In re Apex Oil</u>

 <u>Company, et al.</u>, No. 87-3804-BKS-BSS (Consolidated Cases), United

 States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri,

 Eastern Division.
- 12. The fourth-party complaint of the United States of America herein is a proceeding by the United States to enforce the police and regulatory powers of the United States, as a sovereign, pertaining to the enforcement of the environmental protection laws of the United States, and, as such, is an action to enforce sovereign police and regulatory powers within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. § 362(b)(4).
- 13. Mathiasen's invoked the jurisdiction of this Court by filing actions in this Court, and, by doing so, has waived the applicability, if any there is, of the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a).
- 14. At all times material herein, Mathaisen's chartered the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

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- 15. At all times material herein, Mathaisen's operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 16 At all times material herein, Mathaisen's managed the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 17. At all times material herein, Mathaisen's controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 18. Fourth-party defendant Glacier Bay Transportation Company (hereafter, "GBTC"), was at all material times a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a place of business and doing business within the State of Alaska and within this district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, including, but not limited to, through its chartering, operation, management, and control of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 19. Fourth-party defendant GBTC is a debtor-in-possession in Chapter 11 proceedings titled <u>In re Apex Oil Company</u>, et al., No. 87-3804-BKS-BSS (Consolidated Cases), United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.
- 20. The fourth-party complaint of the United States of America herein is a proceeding, by the United States to enforce the police and regulatory powers of the United States, as a sovereign, pertaining to the enforcement of the environmental protection laws of the United States, and, as such, is an action to enforce sovereign police and regulatory powers within the meaning of 11 U.S.C. § 362(b)(4).
- 21. GBTC invoked the jurisdiction of this Court by filing actions in this Court, and, by doing so, has waived the applic-

u.s.c. § 362(a).

- 22. At all times material herein, GBTC chartered the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 23. At all times material herein, GBTC operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 7 24. At all times material herein, GBTC managed the S.S. 8 GLACIER BAY.
 - 25. At all times material herein, GBTC controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
 - 26. At all times material herein, fourth-party defendant Mark Hawker was a resident of the State of Oregon, and was licensed by the United States Coast Guard as a Master of vessels and was doing business within the State of Alaska and within this district and within the jurisdiction of this Court, including, but not limited to, through his employment as Master of the S.S. GLACIER BAY, and through his operation, management, and control of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
 - 27. At all times material herein, Mark Hawker was the Master of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
 - 28. At all times material herein, Mark Hawker operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 29. At all times material herein, Mark Hawker managed the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 25 | 30. At all times material herein, Mark Hawker controlled the 26 | S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 27 31. At all times material herein, Trinidad Corporation (here-28 after, "Trinidad") was a charterer of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

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- 32. At all times material herein, Trinidad operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 33. At all times material herein, Trinidad managed the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 34 At all times material herein, Trinidad controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 35. At all times material herein, Tesoro Alaska Petroleum
 Company (hereafter, "Tesoro"), was a charterer of the S.S.
 GLACIER BAY.
- 36. At all times material herein, Tesoro managed the S.S.

 11 GLACIER BAY.
- 37. At all times material herein, Tesoro controlled the S.S.

 13 GLACIER BAY.
- 38. At all times material herein, Tesoro operated the S.S.

 15 GLACIER BAY.
 - 39. At all times material herein, Tesoro owned the cargo of crude oil aboard the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 40. At all times material herein, S.P.C. Shipping, Inc.,19 (hereafter "S.P.C. Shipping"), was a charterer of the S.S.20 GLACIER BAY.
- 21 41. At all times material herein, S.P.C. Shipping operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 42. At all times material herein, S.P.C. Shipping managed the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 25 43. At all times material herein, S.P.C. Shipping controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
 - 44. At all times material herein, Andrew C. Subcleff was licensed by the United States Coast Guard as a Master of vessels,

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and further licensed by the United States Coast Guard as a Pilot of vessels within the waters of Lower Cook Inlet.

45. At all times material herein, Andrew C. Subcleff was the pilot of the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

46. At all times material herein, Andrew C. Subcleff operated the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

47. At all times material herein, Andrew C. Subcleff managed the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

48. At all times material herein, Andrew C. Subcleff controlled the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

49. At all times material herein, fourth-party defendants Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and S.S. GLACIER BAY, and Trinidad, Tesoro, S.P.C. Shipping, and Andrew C. Subcleff, and each of them, were agents of each other, wherefore each and every said person or entity is responsible and liable, jointly and severally, for the fault, negligence, and strict liability of each and every other said person or entity, as well as for the fault, negligence, unseaworthiness, and strict liability of the S.S. GLACIER BAY, with respect to all matters alleged in this fourth-party complaint herein.

50. On or about July 1, 1987, approximately 383,000 barrels of Alaska North Slope crude oil was loaded aboard the S.S. GLACIER BAY at the terminus of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in Valdez, Alaska, which oil was to be discharged at a pier or berth at Nikiski, Alaska.

51. At or about the time of predicted low water on the morning of July 2, 1987, the S.S. GLACIER BAY negligently crossed

eastward of the ten fathom curve on the eastern side of Cook Inlet.

- 52. On the morning of July 2, 1987, and prior to discharging her cargo of crude oil at Nikiski, Alaska, the S.S. GLACIER BAY negligently grounded/allided, thereby piercing her hull and commencing the discharge of a portion of her cargo of crude oil into and upon the waters and adjacent shoreline of Cook Inlet, which waters are navigable waters of the United States.
- 53. Commencing on or about July 2, 1987, the United States

 Coast Guard responded to the oil spill pursuant to the Trans
 Alaska Pipeline Act ("TAPA"), 43 U.S.C. § 1653, and section

 311(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act ("FWPCA"), 33

 U.S.C. § 1321, and implementing regulations, 40 C.F.R. Part 300,

 Subpart E, and incurred costs in connection with the clean-up and related response costs in an amount in excess of \$1,936,020.12, as nearly as may ascertained at the present time, said amount being subject to adjustment as further information and proof is obtained, which costs include monies expended from the fund established pursuant to section 311(k) of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321(k).
- 54. The oil spill caused significant and immediate loss of wildlife and immediate and severe damage to other natural resources under the trusteeship of the United States Department of Commerce and/or the joint trusteeship of the United States and the State of Alaska.
- 55. Commencing on or after July 2, 1987, NOAA, an agency of the United States Department of Commerce, responded to the oil spill pursuant to the TAPA, 43 U.S.C 1653, and section 311 of the

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FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321(f)(4) and (f)(5), and implementing regulations thereto, 40 C.F.R. Part 300, Subparts E and G, and incurred costs in connection with the clean-up of the oil spill, the mitigation of the damage caused by it, and the assessment of the effects of the said oil spill, said costs in an amount presently in excess of \$13,893.60, as nearly as may ascertained at the present time, said amount being subject to adjustment as further information and proof is obtained.

56. The United States will continue to incur costs, including the costs associated with assessing the damages to the natural resources and the costs associated with prosecuting this action, all as a result of the discharge of oil by the S.S. GLACIER BAY, which costs are presently unascertained and will be subsequently presented upon the obtaining of further information and proof.

AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S,

GBTC, AND MARK HAWKER, IN PERSONAM

(TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE ACT, 43 U.S.C. § 1653(c))

- 57. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 56 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 58. The discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY was in violation of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1653(c).
- 59. The discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY was not caused by an act of war or by any negligence or fault of the United States of America or any governmental agency.
- 60. As a result of the discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, among others, jointly and severally, in accordance with the provisions of the

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FORM CIV-246 MAY 85 Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1653(c), are liable to the United States of America for all damages sustained by the United States.

61. Pursuant to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1653(c), all the aforesaid damages sustained by the United States are entitled to first and prior payment before payment of claims or damages to any other person, party, or entity.

AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S.

MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

(FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, 33 U.S.C. § 1321)

- 62. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 61 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 63. The discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY was in violation of the FWPCA, 33 U.S.C. § 1321(b)(3).
- 64. The discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY was harmful within the meaning of 33 U.S.C. § 1321(b)(4) and the Federal Regulations implementing such statutory provisions.
- 65. Said discharge of oil was the result of willful negligence or willful misconduct within the privity and knowledge of
 Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, their officers, agents,
 crew, vessels, servants, employees, or others for whom they were
 responsible, and the negligence, fault, and unseaworthiness of
 the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 66. After the said discharge of oil, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker failed to remove properly the oil from the

navigable waters of the United States and its adjoining shorelines.

- 67. Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1321(f)(1), Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, are liable, jointly and severally, to the United States for the actual costs incurred under 33 U.S.C. § 1321(c)(1) in the removal of the oil discharged from the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 68. Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 1321(f)(4) and (f)(5), Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, are liable, jointly and severally, to the United States for the costs and expenses incurred, and to be incurred, for the restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of natural resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the oil discharged from the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 69. Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY have failed to pay the costs incurred by the United States for the response and removal costs following the oil spill, and the costs of the United States incurred or to be incurred in the restoration, rehabilitation, and replacement of natural resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the oil discharged from the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 70. By reason of the foregoing, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, are liable, jointly and severally, to the United States for all the aforesaid damages sustained by the United States as a result of the discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY.

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AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S. MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

- Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 70 of its fourth-party comaplaint herein.
- 72. Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY negligently caused or contributed to the discharge of oil from the GLACIER BAY.
- 73. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable to the United States for the actual cost of removal of the aforementioned harmful quantity of oil plus interest and costs.
- No part of the aforementioned amount has been paid although duly demanded.
- 75. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable for any costs or expenses which may be incurred by the Federal Government, or anyone acting on its behalf and under its authorization, in the restoration and replacement of natural resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the discharge of oil.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S, MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

76. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 75 of its fourth-party complaint herein.

The discharge of oil from the GLACIER BAY into and upon the navigable waters of the United States violated Section 13 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, 33 U.S.C. § 407, and Kee,

Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable to the United States for a penalty of from \$500 to \$2,500 for the aforesaid discharge and for the costs of oil pollution clean-up, plus interest and costs, no part of which has been paid.

AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S,

MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

- 78. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 77 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 79. The discharge of oil from the GLACIER BAY into and upon the navigable waters of the United States was caused by the unseaworthiness of the vessel and the negligence and carelessness of Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, their employees, agents, or other individuals acting on their behalf or with authorization of Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY.
- 80. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY have breached the general maritime law of negligence and are liable to the United States for all damages proximately resulting from said breach of duty, including but not limited to, the aforesaid cost of cleanup plus interest and costs, no part of which has been paid.

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81. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable for any costs or expenses which may be incurred by the Federal Government, or anyone acting on its behalf and under its authorization, in the restoration and replacement of natural resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the discharge of oil.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S,

MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

- 82. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 81 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 83. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY have been unjustly enriched in having their oil pollution cleanup duties performed on their behalf and for their account by and at the expense of the United States of America, and Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable to reimburse, indemnify, and make restitution to the United States of America in the amount of the aforesaid clean-up costs plus interest and costs.
- 84. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable for any costs or expenses which may be incurred by the Federal Government, or anyone acting on its behalf and under its authorization, in the restoration and replacement of natural

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AS AND FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S,

MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

- 85. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 84 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 86. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY created a danger and menace to navigation and to the marine environment, all of which created a public nuisance which Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY wrongfully failed to remove and abate and which was removed and abated by the United States of America, and Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable to reimburse, indemnify, and make restitution to the United States of America in the aforesaid amount of the cleanup costs, plus interest and costs.
- 87. By reason of the matters aforesaid, Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, Mark Hawker, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY are liable for any costs or expenses which may be incurred by the Federal Government, or anyone acting on its behalf and under its authorization, in the restoration and replacement of natural resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the discharge of oil.

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AS AND FOR A EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION AS AGAINST KEE, MATHIASEN'S,

MARK HAWKER, AND GBTC, IN PERSONAM,

AND THE S.S. GLACIER BAY, IN REM

- 88. Fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, refers to and incorporates by reference as though fully set forth herein Paragraphs 1 through 87 of its fourth-party complaint herein.
- 89. Tesoro has filed a first amended third-party complaint in this action against the United States of America, a copy of which pleading is attached hereto as Exhibit A. A copy of the answer of the United States to said corrected first amended third-party complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit B. In that first amended third-party complaint, Tesoro claims that negligence of the United States or its vessels, which is denied, caused or contributed to the discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY and resulted in damage to Tesoro.
- 90. If Tesoro or any other person, party, or entity who may hereafter file actions, complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints against the United States as a result of the matters pertaining to the discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY, sustained damages as a result of the matters alleged in said actions, complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints, which is denied, such damages arose or grew out of, in whole or in part, the negligence, fault, and strict liability of Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the negligence, fault, strict liability, and unseaworthiness of the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, and each of them, their officers, agents, crew, vessels, servants, employees,

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or others for whom they were responsible, and Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, are therefore liable to reimburse and indemnify the United States for all attorneys' fees, costs, expenses, and disbursements incurred by said United States of America in defending against said actions, and if the United States of America is held liable to Tesoro or any other person, party, or entity who may hereafter file actions, complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints against the United States as a result of the matters pertaining to the discharge of oil from the S.S. GLACIER BAY, then, for the full amount of any judgment entered against the United States of America by way of reimbursement, indemnity, contribution, recovery over, or otherwise, in addition to the aforesaid attorneys' fees, costs, expenses, and disbursements as aforesaid, and the United States hereby tenders the defense of such actions to Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and to the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem.

WHEREFORE, the United States of America prays as follows:

- 1. That actual notice of the commencement of this suit in manner approved by the Court be given to the custodian, master or other ranking officer of the S.S. GLACIER BAY, as may be applicable, and to any person, firm or corporation which has recorded a notice of claim of any undischarged lien upon the said Vessel;
- 2. That, pursuant to Rule C(3) of the Supplemental Rules for Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims this Honorable Court enter an order authorizing a warrant for the arrest of the S.S. GLACIER BAY, her engines, tackle, appurtenances, etc.;

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- 3. That a warrant issue for the arrest of the S.S. GLACIER BAY her engines, tackle, appurtenances, etc.;
- 4. That process in due form of law issue in accordance with the rules and practice of this Court, citing fourth-party defendants Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, to appear and answer the matters set forth in the corrected first amended third-party complaint of Tesoro, or any other actions, complaints, crossclaims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints as may hereafter be filed by any person, party, or entity against the United States with respect to the oil spill by the S.S. GLACIER BAY, and to appear and answer in the fourth-party complaint of the United States herein, all as required by Rule 14(c), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure;
- 5. That if any judgment is entered in favor of Tesoro or in favor of any other person, party, or entity which may hereafter file actions, complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints against the United States with respect to the oil spill by the S.S. GLACIER BAY, that said judgment or judgments be entered directly against fourth-party defendants Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, jointly and severally;
- 6. That the first amended third-party complaint and action of Tesoro be dismissed with prejudice and costs;
- 7. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, jointly and severally, pursuant to the First Cause of Action herein;

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- 8. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in rem, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Second Cause of Action;
- 9. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, <u>in personam</u>, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Third Cause of Action.
- 10. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Fourth Cause of Action.
- 11. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Fifth Cause of Action.
- 12. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Sixth Cause of Action.
- 13. That United States of America be granted judgment against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, jointly and severally, pursuant to the Seventh Cause of Action.
- 14. For the United States' Eighth Cause of Action, that if judgment is entered in favor of Tesoro, or any other person, party, or entity, which hereafter may file actions, complaints, cross-claims, counterclaims, or third-party complaints against the United States, with respect to the oil spill by the S.S. GLACIER BAY, then that judgment over with interest, costs, attorneys' fees, expenses, and disbursements be entered in favor of said United States of America and against Kee, Mathiasen's, GBTC, and Mark Hawker, in personam, and the S.S. GLACIER BAY, in

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rem, jointly and severally, requiring them to pay said United States of America the full amount of any such judgment against the United States of America paid by or on behalf of said United States of America, and to otherwise indemnify, exonerate, and hold harmless the United States of America as against all liability herein.

- 15. That judgment of condemnation and sale be entered against the S.S. GLACIER BAY, her engines, tackle, appurtenances, etc.;
- 16. That plaintiff United States of America be declared the holder of a valid preferred maritime lien on the Vessel;
- 17. The S.S. GLACIER BAY be sold and the proceeds of the Vessel be applied first to any judgments, costs, and expenses of the United States with respect to this fourth-party complaint of the United States herein;
- 18. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper in the premises.

Dated: October 26, 1989.

STUART E. SCHIFFER Acting Assistant Attorney General

MARK DAVIS Acting United States Attorney

PHILIP A. BERNS Attorney in Charge, West Coast Office Torts Branch, Civil Division

R. MICHAEL UNDERHILL, Trial Attorney
Torts Branch, Civil Division
U. S. Department of Justice
RICHARD A. KNEE, Trial Attorney
Torts Branch, Civil Division
U. S. Department of Justice

Attorneys for Fourth-party Plaintiff United States of America

FORM CIV-246

VERIFICATION

R. MICHAEL UNDERHILL says:

I am a Trial Attorney in the West Coast Office, Torts Branch, Civil Division, U. S. Department of Justice, and one of the attorneys for third-party defendant and fourth-party plaintiff, United States of America, herein, and make this verification by authority for and on its behalf; I have read the foregoing fourth-party complaint, know the contents thereof, and from information officially furnished to me believe the same to be true.

I verify under penalty of perjury, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED: October 26, 1989.

R. MICHAEL UNDERHILL

MAY 85

FORM CIV-246



John A. Treptow, Esq.
ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON
ATTORNEYS FOR TESORO ALASKA
PETROLEUM COMPANY AND TESORO
ALASKA PIPELINE COMPANY
420 L Street, Fifth Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1989
(907)276-1700

NOV 1 7 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

By

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re)		
)		
the GLACIER	BAY)	No. A88-115	Civil
)		
))	(Consolidated)	

Refers to all actions

NOTICE OF FILING CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN, CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION, PROTECTIVE ORDER AND ORDER FOR RETENTION & PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS

The parties in the above-captioned litigation hereby file with the Court the following documents: 1) Case Management Plan; 2) Protective Order; 3) Non-Destruct Order; 4) Case Management Plan Stipulation.

The Case Management Plan, the Protective Order and the Order For Retention and Preservation of Documents are in final form. There are minor aspects of the Case Management Plan Stipulation that the parties are still in the process of resolving. It is anticipated that those problems will be resolved and, at the Pretrial Conference scheduled in this NOTICE OF FILING

LAW OFFICES
TKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE BOO
NCHORAGE, ALASKA
ELEPHONE 276-1700

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matter for November 21, 1989, the parties will present to the Court a Case Management Plan Stipulation that the parties are in full agreement with.

DATED this ____ day of November, 1989.

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ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON Attorneys for Tesoro

John A. Treptow

Service of the foregoing motion has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Service List of September 16, 1989.

John A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
TKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.

420 L STREET SUITE 500 CHORAGE. ALASKA LEPHONE 276-1700

> NOTICE OF FILING Page 2 796/3685.43

The Honorable H. Russel Holland

1 2 John A. Treptow Brian B. O'Neill ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON 3 FAEGRE & BENSON 2200 Norwest Center 420 L. Street, Suite 500 Anchorage, AK 99501-1989 90 South Seventh Street 4 (907) 276-1700 Minneapolis, MN 55402-3901 Liaison Counsel for Defendants (612) 336-3000 5 Liaison Counsel for Private Plaintiffs 6 R. Michael Underhill 7 Trial Attorney Torts Branch, Civil Division 8 U.S. Department of Justice 15036 Federal Bldg., 9 P.O. Box 36028 450 Golden Gate Avenue 10 San Francisco, CA 94102-3463 (415) 556-3145 11 Counsel for United States 12 13 14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 15 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA 16 In re 17 No. A88-115 Civil the GLACIER BAY 18 (Consolidated) 19 20 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION 21 WHEREAS, the undersigned represent all parties presently 22 appearing in In Re the GLACIER BAY (Cause No. A88-115 Civil, 23 Consolidated) ("this action"); and 24 WHEREAS, all parties desire to resolve their differences in an 25 expeditious, orderly and reasonable manner; and 26 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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WHEREAS, all parties have jointly agreed to a proposed Case

Management Plan ("Plan") which is being submitted herewith to the

court: and

WHEREAS, all parties have made significant compromises in order to achieve a consensus on the Plan and this stipulation; and

WHEREAS, no party will be bound by this stipulation or Plan unless the court approves the Plan as proposed and enters an order approving this stipulation as offered;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other mutual consideration, the undersigned hereby agree as follows:

- 1. This stipulation and the proposed Case Management Plan are conditioned upon all of the following:
 - a. the adoption by the court of the Plan as proposed;
 - the approval of the court of this stipulation as offered;
 - c. the dismissal with prejudice of all punitive damage claims which have been or could have been asserted arising out of the Glacier Bay spill against any present parties (other than Trinidad and West) and their parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers and directors in these proceedings;
 - d. the agreement by all defendants and third/fourthparty defendants not to assert punitive damage claims against any other party hereto; and

e. an order of the court making the Plan and this stipulation binding on all parties presently appearing in the action and ordering that no future party to this action shall receive any benefit from the Plan and this stipulation without also being bound by the obligations and agreements undertaken by present parties.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Plan and this stipulation are void.

- Each of the undersigned agree to be bound to every stipulation made or contained herein.
- 3. Trinidad Corporation ("Trinidad"), and The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg) ("West"), formerly known as The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Luxembourg), stipulate that:
 - a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987 and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.

- c. Trinidad and West waive all statutory defenses under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPAA") that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and West waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.
- d. At the time of the spill, Trinidad was an operator, as that phrase is defined in 43 C.F.R. § 29.1(k)(2), of the vessel GLACIER BAY and West was an insurer, as that term is defined in 33 C.F.R. § 131.2(g), who provided a certificate of insurance for Trinidad and the vessel GLACIER BAY pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 131.6.
- 4. All parties stipulate that:
 - a. Trinidad and West are strictly liable jointly and severally under TAPAA for up to the first \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA, but only to the extent that:
 - (1) plaintiffs are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to

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whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery, and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

- (2) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
- (3) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (5) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (6) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages.
- b. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and West under TAPAA. Trinidad and West assert that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements, and attorneys' fees under TAPAA. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. Trinidad and West assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrases "compensable damages," under TAPAA; "TAPAA

liability"; or "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this stipulation to define their limit of liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the limits of Trinidad's and West's TAPAA liability. That dispute is also not resolved by this stipulation.

- c. Final judgment[s], pursuant to Rule 54(b), shall be entered against West and Trinidad for their TAPAA liability, if any, jointly and severally as to the TAPAA liability admitted this paragraph only, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a verdict or award under TAPAA; provided however:
 - (1) no plaintiff may obtain a judgment against West and Trinidad for strict liability under TAPAA in excess of the remainder of \$14 million less the sum of (a) amounts compensable under TAPAA previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund) and (b) amounts awarded under TAPAA to any plaintiff by prior judgments against West and Trinidad; and
 - (2) all parties reserve all rights to immediately appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

States Government ("USG") \$1.5 million of the USG's claims for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty days of receiving written agreement, satisfactory to the USG, Trinidad, and West, and further subject to any approvals, if necessary, by the USG, that said payment shall be without prejudice to the claims and rights, if any, of any party in Phase II against the USG alleging negligence of the USG (which negligence is denied by the USG) in causing the spill and resulting damages.

The balances owed to the USG, if any, for cleanup costs and expenses, if not settled or otherwise resolved prior to the conclusion of Phase I discovery and motion practice, shall be the subject of a bench trial to be held in accordance with paragraphs 1.5 and 19.3 of the Joint Case Management Plan. At such trial, and subject to Trinidad's and West's rights, if

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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any, to assert claims for contribution against the USG in Phase II, Trinidad and West shall be deemed to have waived any and all statutory defenses under TAPAA to strict liability with respect to the claims of the USG for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, including the statutory defense, as alleged by Trinidad, West, and others, that negligence of the United States or other governmental agency caused the spill. This paragraph is without prejudice to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to litigate in Phase I said parties' contentions that the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses are limited to "reasonable" costs or that the USG failed to mitigate its damages for pollution cleanup costs and expenses.

Final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad and West for the USG's pollution cleanup costs and expenses at the conclusion of the aforesaid bench trial. All parties reserve all rights immediately to appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I as a result of the aforesaid bench trial.

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Trinidad or West will pay any judgment for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty (30) days after entry of a final judgment not subject to further appeal.

- Payments of the aforesaid \$1.5 million to the (2) USG do not constitute, and shall not be considered as, a release, an accord and satisfaction, or a final settlement of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, or of any other claims, actions, and demands of the USG, Trinidad, and West for other relief against any party in these consolidated cases, it being expressly agreed and understood by the parties that the balance of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, if any, and the claims of the USG, Trinidad, and West for contribution, shall be resolved or litigated in accordance with the terms of the Case Management Plan.
- and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase I to assert, claim, move, and litigate the contention of the USG that, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321 ("FWPCA") and TAPAA, the USG is entitled to recover the full amount of

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its "actual" cleanup costs and expenses, as opposed to "reasonable" costs and expenses.

- (4)This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase II to claim, litigate, take to trial, and execute judgment(s) against any defendant and/or third/fourth party defendant, including, but not limited to, the GLACIER BAY, in rem (except, to the extent applicable, any letter of undertaking has been substituted in place, and in lieu of, the defendant vessel GLACIER BAY), with respect to liability of any defendants and/or third/fourth party defendants under other statutes and applicable law concerning any and all claims and actions asserted by the USG which are not resolved in Phase I.
- f. Trinidad and West agree that their strict liability, jointly and severally, under TAPAA for up to \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA may not be reduced by the Limitation of Liability Act.

 Trinidad and West do not waive their rights, if any, to claim the benefits of limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act for all other liability arising under TAPAA.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund ("Fund") 5. stipulates that:

- The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North a. Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
- In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it b. shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.
- The Fund waives all statutory defenses under TAPAA c. that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 6 of this Stipulation, and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, the Fund waives all other defenses to plaintiffs' compensatory claims under TAPAA.

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- a. The Fund is strictly liable under TAPAA for damages compensable under TAPAA that were caused by the spill but:
 - (1) only if damages compensable under TAPAA exceed \$14 million, in which case the Fund is liable for such damages in excess of \$14 million up to the statutory limit of \$100 million in damages compensable under TAPAA (whether paid by settlement with any claimants or as a result of a judgment), and
 - (2) with respect to plaintiffs' claims, only to the extent that
 - (A) plaintiffs are among the class[es] of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (B) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
 - (C) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;

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- (D) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (E) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (F) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (3) with respect to the USG's claims, only to the extent that the USG proves the amount of its damages for pollution cleanup cost claims.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to preb. judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against the Fund under TAPAA. The Fund asserts that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees under TAPAA and its implementing regulations. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. The Fund asserts that such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrase "compensable damages," under TAPAA, "TAPAA liability"; "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this Stipulation to define the amount of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the

limits of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Tha dispute is not resolved by this stipulation.

- c. Subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements, judgment[s] may be entered against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, to the plaintiffs whose claims have been tried, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I.
- d. To the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, final judgment[s] shall be entered simultaneously against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, to all remaining plaintiffs at the conclusion of all summary proceedings adjudicating the claims of the remaining plaintiffs.
- e. Subject to the limitation set out in paragraph 6(a)(3), and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements of claims or judgments entered against it, final judgment shall be entered against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability to the USG with respect to any pollution

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Cleanup costs and expenses not paid to the USG by
Trinidad and/or West or not covered by a judgment
against them pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above.
The Fund and the USG acknowledge that the Fund will
have an opportunity in Phase II of these proceedings
to seek to recover amounts paid to the USG pursuant to
this paragraph, in the event the USG's negligence
(which negligence is denied) is established in Phase
II of these proceedings, but only to the extent that
such negligence would have relieved the Fund of
liability to the USG in the first instance.

- f. The Fund stipulates that it will not seek to limit its liability to plaintiffs and the USG under TAPAA by claiming the protections of the Limitation of Liability of Act.
- g. With respect to any judgments entered against the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs c, d, and e above:
 - (1) The Fund's liability is defined to be damages compensable under TAPAA that exceed \$14 million up to the TAPAA statutory limit (less amounts previously paid by the Fund to plaintiffs or claimants or awarded by prior judgments against the Fund);
 - (2) No judgment may be entered against the Fund until judgments have been entered against West and Trinidad or payments have been made by them to

plaintiffs and claimants to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in paragraph 4 above;

- (3) The Fund, on the one hand, and West and Trinidad, on the other hand, undertake to attempt to establish a mechanism that would resolve among themselves any disputes as to whether Trinidad and West have made payments to plaintiffs and claimants or had judgments entered against them to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in Paragraph 4 of this Stipulation.

 Failing agreement on a mechanism, the Fund,
 Trinidad, and West agree to submit said dispute to the court for decision at such point in time as it is determined that a dispute over this issue exists.
- 7. Trinidad and the Standard Oil Company ("SOHIO"), as guarantor of Trinidad only under AS 46.03.822, stipulate that:
 - a. Alaska North Slope crude oil entered into the waters of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska from the vessel GLACIER BAY on or about July 2, 1987 ("the spill").
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil

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causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.

- c. At the time of the spill, Trinidad had control over the hazardous substance, as that phrase is defined in AS 46.03.826(3), and SOHIO was a guarantor of Trinidad pursuant to AS 46.04.040.
- d. Trinidad and SOHIO, and each of them are, subject to the other terms of this paragraph and paragraph 8 of this Stipulation, strictly liable under AS 46.03.822 ("Alaska statute") to those plaintiffs:
 - (1) who can establish they are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recovery under the Alaska statute (a dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (2) who have suffered damages of the type compensable under the Alaska statute;
 - (3) whose damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
 - (4) who have timely asserted their claims;

- (6) whose recovery under state law is not preempted.
- e. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 SOHIO under the Alaska Statute. Trinidad and SOHIO
 assert that there are legal issues requiring
 resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement,
 if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment
 interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees
 under the Alaska Statute. That dispute is not
 resolved by this Stipulation.
- f. Trinidad and SOHIO admit the spill was not solely the result of an act of war; an intentional act or a negligent act of a third party, other than a party (or its employees) in privity of contract with, or employed by Trinidad or SOHIO; negligence on the part of the USG or the State of Alaska; or an act of God. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in this paragraph 7 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and SOHIO waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' compensatory damages claims under Alaska Statute.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- g. Trinidad and SOHIO admit Trinidad and SOHIO are not entitled to exoneration under the Limitation of Liability Act.
- h. Except as stated in 7(g) above, Trinidad and SOHIO do not waive any rights they may have to claim the benefits of limitation of liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act for all liabilities arising under the Alaska statute. (Other parties deny Trinidad's and SOHIO's entitlement to limit their liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act. Any party may move pursuant to Rule 12 during Phase I to dismiss the Complaint in Limitation filed by Trinidad and others, as provided in the Plan.)
- i. The parties agree and stipulate that any and all of the stipulations and agreements in paragraphs 7 and 8 made by SOHIO are made solely in SOHIO's role as a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee regarding oil discharge liability relating to the spill from the GLACIER BAY, and are not binding on SOHIO or an any affiliate of SOHIO in any other role.
- 8. All parties stipulate that
 - a. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad or SOHIO for amounts compensable under the Alaska statute at the conclusion of the trial of the third group of 16 plaintiffs in Phase I

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and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a judgment or award under the Alaska Statute.

- In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is b. dismissed during Phase I, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO, and each of them under the Alaska statute, to a total amount of 14 million less the sum of:
 - amounts compensable under the Alaska statute (1)previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not c. dismissed during Phase I, but is found by the court not to limit SOHIO's guarantee, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against SOHIO under the Alaska statute to \$14 million less the sum of:

(1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and

- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- d. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I and the court holds that the SOHIO guarantee is limited by the benefits available to Trinidad under the Limitation Act (or the court fails to rule on the issue), subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska statute, to \$6.5 million (or as adjusted by the court pursuant to Admiralty Rule (f)(7) less the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.

- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I, except SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right to contest amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs against any party except plaintiffs to the extent that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.
 - b. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL further agree that to the extent one or more of them are found strictly or otherwise liable (except to the extent that such liability arises from charter parties or other contractual agreements) to any other party to this proceeding in Phase II for amounts paid or awarded in Phase I, then to the extent plaintiffs' Phase I judgments remain unfunded, SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL (as applicable) shall be similarly liable to

- Trinidad and SOHIO are entitled to the benefits of the Limitation of Liability Act, plaintiffs agree that to the extent any unfunded judgments obtained against Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska statute during Phase I exceed the amount of the limitation fund, plaintiffs will not execute in excess of the total amount of the limitation fund determined by the court to e due to plaintiffs against Trinidad and SOHIO, as guarantor.
- 10. Nothing in this stipulation shall be deemed to waive or diminish any obligations which may be imposed or to prejudice any rights or defenses that may be created, by any revision of TAPAA by Congress, to the extent that those revisions would apply to this proceeding absent this stipulation.
- 11. All parties agree:

a. The stipulations, admissions, waiver of defense, consent to judgments, settlements, or payment of judgments by Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund shall be (i) wholly without prejudice to their rights and defenses with respect to plaintiffs' punitive damages claims and (ii) wholly without prejudice to all

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claims, rights, or defenses against each other and against any present or future defendant, third-party defendant or fourth-party defendant in this action, or any other action arising out of the spill, including without limitation, the right:

- to assert that any defendant, third or fourthparty defendant or non-party is liable, jointly and severally, in whole or in part, for the damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs; and
- to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution (2) or indemnification for such damages or settlement payments from any defendant, third/fourth-party defendant or third party.
- Any dismissal of claims or parties in Phase I or any b. election by plaintiffs not to pursue compensatory damages claims against any defendant in Phase I shall be without prejudice to the right of Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund, or any other defendant, third party defendant or fourth-party defendant in Phase II of this action, or other actions arising out of the oil spill, to assert any dismissed claims, to pursue any rights against dismissed parties, to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- c. Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory damages are relevant to any punitive damages claims of plaintiffs, but they have not been able to agree as to what facts may be admissible or how to most fairly present those facts to a jury during the punitive damages trial in Phase II. The parties agree to submit their respective views to the court in advance of the punitive damages trial.
- d. To the extent that the funding mechanisms described in this stipulation are not available up to and including the time of execution of any judgments (for example, should the Fund be dissolved or West become judgment proof), plaintiffs and the USG shall be free to pursue any and all defendants and third/fourth party defendants to recover the amount of the unavailable funding under such rights of action as may exist against each defendant and third/fourth party defendant, it being understood that this provision creates no new or additional rights of action and does not create joint liability where such liability would not otherwise exist.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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f. Plaintiffs stipulate (without prejudice to their right to offer rebuttal evidence on any issue as to their damages, and reserving all other evidentiary objections) that in the first three jury trials they will not object on the ground of relevance to the admissibility of evidence that defendants seek to present regarding (a) the total number of claimants who are seeking recovery; (b) the total damages sought

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- g. The jury verdicts of the first three trials in Phase I shall be given determinative weight by the court in the summary proceedings unless doing so would provide a clearly unfair basis for awarding damages.
- 12. Bankruptcy clause. Except for the USG, all parties (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) agree to join in a stipulation (or not to oppose a motion made by any party hereto) to be presented to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri asking the court to order:
 - a. that the bankruptcy stay be lifted with respect to all proceedings herein, including without limitation any judgment(s) obtained in this action by any defendant, third party or fourth party defendant or by any plaintiff who was within the putative classes of the McGahan and UCIDA actions, on the condition that the foregoing persons or entities agree, (1) to first attempt to execute as to any unsatisfied portions of any judgment(s) against Trinidad against any available proceeds available under Trinidad's insurance contract with West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg), and, (2) in the event any such judgment(s) remain unsatisfied after 30 days, the

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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foregoing persons or entities agree to file their judgments in the bankruptcy court, which shall be entered by the bankruptcy court as allowed claims;

- b. that all other plaintiffs (which term does not include the USG) not described in the preceding subparagraph (i.e., processor plaintiffs) shall be required to submit their claims to the bankruptcy court, which claims will be opposed by Trinidad; but in the event the court allows the filing of such claims, Trinidad will stipulate to the bankruptcy court as set out in the preceding subparagraph;
- c. that West's obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) are in no way limited by the bankruptcy of Trinidad, and West shall be obligated to comply in full with its obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad with respect to Trinidad's liability as to any party, and West will provide to the Bankruptcy Court in the Apex proceeding, of which Trinidad is a party, with all necessary undertakings to assure that West will honor said insurance agreements;
- d. that the foregoing be without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this stipulation with respect to the funding or payment of plaintiffs' TAPAA or Alaska State Statutory damages by SOHIO, West, or the Fund,

- 13. All parties agree that an essential element of this Stipulation and the Plan is that the plaintiffs entitlement to recover compensatory damages will be tried independently of and prior to the discovery or trial of any issues pertaining to the fault of any party. The court or discovery master shall be guided by the foregoing principle in resolving any disputes about the appropriate scope of discovery or the admissibility of any evidence at trial during Phase I.
- 14. Plaintiffs agree to stay until Phase II, all causes of actions they may have against any present party other than their claims against (a) Trinidad, West and the Fund under TAPAA, and (b) Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska Statute.
- 15. To the extent a proper predicate tort may be necessary to assert punitive damages claims against Trinidad or West, Trinidad and West agree not to assert as a defense to a punitive damages claim against them that plaintiffs have failed to prove a predicate tort. Except as stated in the preceding sentence, nothing in this agreement shall be deemed a waiver by Trinidad or West of any defenses to plaintiff's punitive damages claims.
- 16. All parties stipulate and agree that all claims against BP America, Inc., and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation in this action shall

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

•	De dismissed foldmatch without b	rejudice and without an award of					
2	costs or fees to any party and w	ithout prejudice of the Fund to seek					
3	reimbursement against them under TAPAA.						
4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this day of November, 1989.						
5							
6							
7	Brian O'Neill	Peter Galbraith GALBRAITH & OWEN					
8	FAEGRE & BENSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs	Attorneys for Plaintiff Cook Inlet Processing, Inc.					
9							
10	Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT	Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff					
11	Attorneys for Plaintiffs						
12		James D. Gilmore					
13	R. Michael Underhill Attorney for the United States Torts Branch, Civil Division	GILMORE & FELDMAN Attorneys for Andrew Subcleff					
14	U.S. Department of Justice						
15 16		Carl J.D. Bauman HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL					
17	Timothy T. Petumenos BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, CHEROT & ANDERSON	& BRUNDIN Attorneys for Defendant					
18	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.					
19		John A. Treptow					
20	C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs	ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON Attorneys for Defendant					
21		Tesoro					
22	Martin Friedman						
23	FRIEDMAN & BROS. Attorneys for Plaintiffs	Lawrence A. Waks MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE					
24		Attorneys for Defendant Tesoro					
25							
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	CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN	,					

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5	Stephen M. Ellis
6	DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER
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8	CIRO Members
9	Alan Braverman
10	WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING Attorneys for The TAPS Fund
11	-
12	Charles Flynn
13	BURR, PEASE & KURTZ Attorneys for Defendant
14	The TAPS Fund
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16	John A. Reeder BP Exploration
17	Attorneys for BP, SPC and SOHIO
18	
19	Gary J. Strauss
20	GARVEY, SCHUBERT & BARER Attorneys for BP, SPC and
21	SOHIO
22	 GJS/03717/AK8
23	,
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John A. Treptow, Esq.
ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON
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PETROLEUM COMPANY AND TESORO
ALASKA PIPELINE COMPANY
420 L Street, Fifth Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1989
(907)276-1700

NOV 1 7 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

By

DEPUTY

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re)			
)			
the GLACIER BAY)	No.	A88-115	Civil
)			
)	(Consolidated)		
		•		

Refers to all actions

NOTICE OF FILING CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN, CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION, PROTECTIVE ORDER AND ORDER FOR RETENTION & PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS

The parties in the above-captioned litigation hereby file with the Court the following documents: 1) Case Management Plan; 2) Protective Order; 3) Non-Destruct Order; 4) Case Management Plan Stipulation.

The Case Management Plan, the Protective Order and the Order For Retention and Preservation of Documents are in final form. There are minor aspects of the Case Management Plan Stipulation that the parties are still in the process of resolving. It is anticipated that those problems will be resolved and, at the Pretrial Conference scheduled in this

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LAW OFFICES
OTKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
NCHORAGE, ALASKA
ELEPHONE 276-1700

matter for November 21, 1989, the parties will present to the Court a Case Management Plan Stipulation that the parties are in full agreement with.

DATED this ____ day of November, 1989.

ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON Attorneys for Tesoro

John A. Treptow

Service of the foregoing motion has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Service List of September 16, 1989.

John A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
(KINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
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NOTICE OF FILING Page 2 796/3685.43

The Honorable H. Russel Holland

1 2 John A. Treptow Brian B. O'Neill ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON FAEGRE & BENSON 3 420 L. Street, Suite 500 2200 Norwest Center Anchorage, AK 99501-1989 90 South Seventh Street 4 Minneapolis, MN 55402-3901 (907) 276-1700 Liaison Counsel for Defendants (612) 336-3000 5 Liaison Counsel for Private Plaintiffs 6 7 R. Michael Underhill Trial Attorney Torts Branch, Civil Division 8 U.S. Department of Justice 15036 Federal Bldg., 9 P.O. Box 36028 450 Golden Gate Avenue 10 San Francisco, CA 94102-3463 (415) 556-3145 11 Counsel for United States 12 13 14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 15 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA 16 In re 17 No. A88-115 Civil the GLACIER BAY 18 (Consolidated) 19 20 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION 21 WHEREAS, the undersigned represent all parties presently 22 appearing in In Re the GLACIER BAY (Cause No. A88-115 Civil, 23 Consolidated) ("this action"); and 24 WHEREAS, all parties desire to resolve their differences in an 25 expeditious, orderly and reasonable manner; and 26

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WHEREAS, all parties have jointly agreed to a proposed Case

Management Plan ("Plan") which is being submitted herewith to the

court: and

WHEREAS, all parties have made significant compromises in order to achieve a consensus on the Plan and this stipulation; and

WHEREAS, no party will be bound by this stipulation or Plan unless the court approves the Plan as proposed and enters an order approving this stipulation as offered;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other mutual consideration, the undersigned hereby agree as follows:

- 1. This stipulation and the proposed Case Management Plan are conditioned upon all of the following:
 - a. the adoption by the court of the Plan as proposed;
 - b. the approval of the court of this stipulation as offered;
 - c. the dismissal with prejudice of all punitive damage claims which have been or could have been asserted arising out of the Glacier Bay spill against any present parties (other than Trinidad and West) and their parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers and directors in these proceedings;
 - d. the agreement by all defendants and third/fourthparty defendants not to assert punitive damage claims against any other party hereto; and

e. an order of the court making the Plan and this stipulation binding on all parties presently appearing in the action and ordering that no future party to this action shall receive any benefit from the Plan and this stipulation without also being bound by the obligations and agreements undertaken by present parties.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Plan and this stipulation are void.

- 2. Each of the undersigned agree to be bound to every stipulation made or contained herein.
- 3. Trinidad Corporation ("Trinidad"), and The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg) ("West"), formerly known as The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Luxembourg), stipulate that:
 - a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987 and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.

- c. Trinidad and West waive all statutory defenses under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPAA") that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and West waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.
- d. At the time of the spill, Trinidad was an operator, as that phrase is defined in 43 C.F.R. § 29.1(k)(2), of the vessel GLACIER BAY and West was an insurer, as that term is defined in 33 C.F.R. § 131.2(g), who provided a certificate of insurance for Trinidad and the vessel GLACIER BAY pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 131.6.
- 4. All parties stipulate that:
 - a. Trinidad and West are strictly liable jointly and severally under TAPAA for up to the first \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA, but only to the extent that:
 - (1) plaintiffs are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to

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whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery, and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

- plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable (2)under TAPAA;
- (3)plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4)plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and (5)
- plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their (6)damages.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and West under TAPAA. Trinidad and West assert that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements, and attorneys' fees under TAPAA. dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. Trinidad and West assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrases "compensable damages," under TAPAA; "TAPAA

liability"; or "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this stipulation to define their limit of liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the limits of Trinidad's and West's TAPAA liability. That dispute is also not resolved by this stipulation.

- c. Final judgment[s], pursuant to Rule 54(b), shall be entered against West and Trinidad for their TAPAA liability, if any, jointly and severally as to the TAPAA liability admitted this paragraph only, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a verdict or award under TAPAA; provided however:
 - (1) no plaintiff may obtain a judgment against West and Trinidad for strict liability under TAPAA in excess of the remainder of \$14 million less the sum of (a) amounts compensable under TAPAA previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund) and (b) amounts awarded under TAPAA to any plaintiff by prior judgments against West and Trinidad; and
 - (2) all parties reserve all rights to immediately appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I.

e. (1) Trinidad and West agree to pay to the United States Government ("USG") \$1.5 million of the USG's claims for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty days of receiving written agreement, satisfactory to the USG, Trinidad, and West, and further subject to any approvals, if necessary, by the USG, that said payment shall be without prejudice to the claims and rights, if any, of any party in Phase II against the USG alleging negligence of the USG (which negligence is denied by the USG) in causing the spill and resulting damages.

The balances owed to the USG, if any, for cleanup costs and expenses, if not settled or otherwise resolved prior to the conclusion of Phase I discovery and motion practice, shall be the subject of a bench trial to be held in accordance with paragraphs 1.5 and 19.3 of the Joint Case Management Plan. At such trial, and subject to Trinidad's and West's rights, if

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any, to assert claims for contribution against the USG in Phase II, Trinidad and West shall be deemed to have waived any and all statutory defenses under TAPAA to strict liability with respect to the claims of the USG for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, including the statutory defense, as alleged by Trinidad, West, and others, that negligence of the United States or other governmental agency caused the spill. This paragraph is without prejudice to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to litigate in Phase I said parties' contentions that the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses are limited to "reasonable" costs or that the USG failed to mitigate its damages for pollution cleanup costs and expenses.

Final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad and West for the USG's pollution cleanup costs and expenses at the conclusion of the aforesaid bench trial. All parties reserve all rights immediately to appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I as a result of the aforesaid bench trial.

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CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Trinidad or West will pay any judgment for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty (30) days after entry of a final judgment not subject to further appeal.

- (2) Payments of the aforesaid \$1.5 million to the USG do not constitute, and shall not be considered as, a release, an accord and satisfaction, or a final settlement of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, or of any other claims, actions, and demands of the USG, Trinidad, and West for other relief against any party in these consolidated cases, it being expressly agreed and understood by the parties that the balance of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, if any, and the claims of the USG, Trinidad, and West for contribution, shall be resolved or litigated in accordance with the terms of the Case Management Plan.
- (3) This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase I to assert, claim, move, and litigate the contention of the USG that, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321 ("FWPCA") and TAPAA, the USG is entitled to recover the full amount of

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its "actual" cleanup costs and expenses, as opposed to "reasonable" costs and expenses.

- (4)This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase II to claim, litigate, take to trial, and execute judgment(s) against any defendant and/or third/fourth party defendant, including, but not limited to, the GLACIER BAY, in rem (except, to the extent applicable, any letter of undertaking has been substituted in place, and in lieu of, the defendant vessel GLACIER BAY), with respect to liability of any defendants and/or third/fourth party defendants under other statutes and applicable law concerning any and all claims and actions asserted by the USG which are not resolved in Phase I.
- f. Trinidad and West agree that their strict liability, jointly and severally, under TAPAA for up to \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA may not be reduced by the Limitation of Liability Act.

 Trinidad and West do not waive their rights, if any, to claim the benefits of limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act for all other liability arising under TAPAA.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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> CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund ("Fund") stipulates that:

- The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North a. Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
- In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it b. shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.
- c. The Fund waives all statutory defenses under TAPAA that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 6 of this Stipulation, and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, the Fund waives all other defenses to plaintiffs' compensatory claims under TAPAA.

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6. All parties stipulate that:

- a. The Fund is strictly liable under TAPAA for damages compensable under TAPAA that were caused by the spill but:
 - (1) only if damages compensable under TAPAA exceed \$14 million, in which case the Fund is liable for such damages in excess of \$14 million up to the statutory limit of \$100 million in damages compensable under TAPAA (whether paid by settlement with any claimants or as a result of a judgment), and
 - (2) with respect to plaintiffs' claims, only to the extent that
 - (A) plaintiffs are among the class[es] of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (B) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
 - (C) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- (D) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (E) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (F) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (3) with respect to the USG's claims, only to the extent that the USG proves the amount of its damages for pollution cleanup cost claims.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to preb. judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against the Fund under TAPAA. The Fund asserts that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees under TAPAA and its implementing regulations. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. The Fund asserts that such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrase "compensable damages," under TAPAA, "TAPAA liability"; "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this Stipulation to define the amount of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the

limits of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation.

- c. Subject to the limitations set out in this

 paragraph 6, and to the extent that the limits of its

 TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior

 settlements, judgment[s] may be entered against the

 Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability,

 to the plaintiffs whose claims have been tried, no

 later than the conclusion of the trial of the third

 group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I.
- d. To the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, final judgment[s] shall be entered simultaneously against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, to all remaining plaintiffs at the conclusion of all summary proceedings adjudicating the claims of the remaining plaintiffs.
- e. Subject to the limitation set out in paragraph 6(a)(3), and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements of claims or judgments entered against it, final judgment shall be entered against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability to the USG with respect to any pollution

Trinidad and/or West or not covered by a judgment against them pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

The Fund and the USG acknowledge that the Fund will have an opportunity in Phase II of these proceedings to seek to recover amounts paid to the USG pursuant to this paragraph, in the event the USG's negligence (which negligence is denied) is established in Phase II of these proceedings, but only to the extent that such negligence would have relieved the Fund of liability to the USG in the first instance.

- f. The Fund stipulates that it will not seek to limit its liability to plaintiffs and the USG under TAPAA by claiming the protections of the Limitation of Liability of Act.
- g. With respect to any judgments entered against the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs c, d, and e above:
 - (1) The Fund's liability is defined to be damages compensable under TAPAA that exceed \$14 million up to the TAPAA statutory limit (less amounts previously paid by the Fund to plaintiffs or claimants or awarded by prior judgments against the Fund);
 - (2) No judgment may be entered against the Fund until judgments have been entered against West and Trinidad or payments have been made by them to

- (3) The Fund, on the one hand, and West and Trinidad, on the other hand, undertake to attempt to establish a mechanism that would resolve among themselves any disputes as to whether Trinidad and West have made payments to plaintiffs and claimants or had judgments entered against them to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in Paragraph 4 of this Stipulation.

 Failing agreement on a mechanism, the Fund, Trinidad, and West agree to submit said dispute to the court for decision at such point in time as it is determined that a dispute over this issue exists.
- 7. Trinidad and the Standard Oil Company ("SOHIO"), as guarantor of Trinidad only under AS 46.03.822, stipulate that:
 - a. Alaska North Slope crude oil entered into the waters of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska from the vessel GLACIER BAY on or about July 2, 1987 ("the spill").
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.

- c. At the time of the spill, Trinidad had control over the hazardous substance, as that phrase is defined in AS 46.03.826(3), and SOHIO was a guarantor of Trinidad pursuant to AS 46.04.040.
- d. Trinidad and SOHIO, and each of them are, subject to the other terms of this paragraph and paragraph 8 of this Stipulation, strictly liable under AS 46.03.822 ("Alaska statute") to those plaintiffs:
 - (1) who can establish they are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recovery under the Alaska statute (a dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (2) who have suffered damages of the type compensable under the Alaska statute;
 - (3) whose damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
 - (4) who have timely asserted their claims;

- (6) whose recovery under state law is not preempted.
- e. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 SOHIO under the Alaska Statute. Trinidad and SOHIO
 assert that there are legal issues requiring
 resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement,
 if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment
 interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees
 under the Alaska Statute. That dispute is not
 resolved by this Stipulation.
- f. Trinidad and SOHIO admit the spill was not solely the result of an act of war; an intentional act or a negligent act of a third party, other than a party (or its employees) in privity of contract with, or employed by Trinidad or SOHIO; negligence on the part of the USG or the State of Alaska; or an act of God. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in this paragraph 7 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and SOHIO waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' compensatory damages claims under Alaska Statute.

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- Trinidad and SOHIO admit Trinidad and SOHIO are not g. entitled to exoneration under the Limitation of Liability Act.
- Except as stated in 7(g) above, Trinidad and SOHIO do h. not waive any rights they may have to claim the benefits of limitation of liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act for all liabilities arising under the Alaska statute. (Other parties deny Trinidad's and SOHIO's entitlement to limit their liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act. Any party may move pursuant to Rule 12 during Phase I to dismiss the Complaint in Limitation filed by Trinidad and others, as provided in the Plan.)
- i. The parties agree and stipulate that any and all of the stipulations and agreements in paragraphs 7 and 8 made by SOHIO are made solely in SOHIO's role as a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee regarding oil discharge liability relating to the spill from the GLACIER BAY, and are not binding on SOHIO or an any affiliate of SOHIO in any other role.
- 8. All parties stipulate that
 - Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, final a. judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad or SOHIO for amounts compensable under the Alaska statute at the conclusion of the trial of the third group of 16 plaintiffs in Phase I

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a judgment or award under the Alaska Statute.

- b. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is dismissed during Phase I, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO, and each of them under the Alaska statute, to a total amount of 14 million <u>less</u> the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- c. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I, but is found by the court not to limit SOHIO's guarantee, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against SOHIO under the Alaska statute to \$14 million less the sum of:

- (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- d. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I and the court holds that the SOHIO guarantee is limited by the benefits available to Trinidad under the Limitation Act (or the court fails to rule on the issue), subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska statute, to \$6.5 million (or as adjusted by the court pursuant to Admiralty Rule (f)(7) less the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.

- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are

 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I, except SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right to contest amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs against any party except plaintiffs to the extent that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.
 - b. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL further agree that to the extent one or more of them are found strictly or otherwise liable (except to the extent that such liability arises from charter parties or other contractual agreements) to any other party to this proceeding in Phase II for amounts paid or awarded in Phase I, then to the extent plaintiffs' Phase I judgments remain unfunded, SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL (as applicable) shall be similarly liable to

- c. In the event it is determined in Phase II that Trinidad and SOHIO are entitled to the benefits of the Limitation of Liability Act, plaintiffs agree that to the extent any unfunded judgments obtained against Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska statute during Phase I exceed the amount of the limitation fund, plaintiffs will not execute in excess of the total amount of the limitation fund determined by the court to e due to plaintiffs against Trinidad and SOHIO, as guarantor.
- 10. Nothing in this stipulation shall be deemed to waive or diminish any obligations which may be imposed or to prejudice any rights or defenses that may be created, by any revision of TAPAA by Congress, to the extent that those revisions would apply to this proceeding absent this stipulation.
- 11. All parties agree:
 - a. The stipulations, admissions, waiver of defense, consent to judgments, settlements, or payment of judgments by Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund shall be (i) wholly without prejudice to their rights and defenses with respect to plaintiffs' punitive damages claims and (ii) wholly without prejudice to all

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claims, rights, or defenses against each other and against any present or future defendant, third-party defendant or fourth-party defendant in this action, or any other action arising out of the spill, including without limitation, the right:

- (1) to assert that any defendant, third or fourthparty defendant or non-party is liable, jointly and severally, in whole or in part, for the damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs; and
- (2) to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification for such damages or settlement payments from any defendant, third/fourth-party defendant or third party.
- b. Any dismissal of claims or parties in Phase I or any election by plaintiffs not to pursue compensatory damages claims against any defendant in Phase I shall be without prejudice to the right of Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund, or any other defendant, third party defendant or fourth-party defendant in Phase II of this action, or other actions arising out of the oil spill, to assert any dismissed claims, to pursue any rights against dismissed parties, to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or

- c. Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory damages are relevant to any punitive damages claims of plaintiffs, but they have not been able to agree as to what facts may be admissible or how to most fairly present those facts to a jury during the punitive damages trial in Phase II. The parties agree to submit their respective views to the court in advance of the punitive damages trial.
- d. To the extent that the funding mechanisms described in this stipulation are not available up to and including the time of execution of any judgments (for example, should the Fund be dissolved or West become judgment proof), plaintiffs and the USG shall be free to pursue any and all defendants and third/fourth party defendants to recover the amount of the unavailable funding under such rights of action as may exist against each defendant and third/fourth party defendant, it being understood that this provision creates no new or additional rights of action and does not create joint liability where such liability would not otherwise exist.

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All parties stipulate that the results of any of the e. trials of the blocks of 16 plaintiffs' claims for compensatory damages shall not have any subsequent res judicata, collateral estoppel or any other issue preclusive effect, or in any manner be binding on defendants or upon any plaintiffs whose compensatory damages claims have not actually been tried, except with respect to the claims for compensatory damages asserting that a price drop in the price of salmon in late July 1987 was caused by the GLACIER BAY spill. As to that single issue, the initial jury verdict or Court determination shall be binding on all defendants and all plaintiffs and shall be given res judicata and collateral estoppel effect in all subsequent proceedings herein, it being understood that no party waives any rights of appeal.

f. Plaintiffs stipulate (without prejudice to their right to offer rebuttal evidence on any issue as to their damages, and reserving all other evidentiary objections) that in the first three jury trials they will not object on the ground of relevance to the admissibility of evidence that defendants seek to present regarding (a) the total number of claimants who are seeking recovery; (b) the total damages sought

- g. The jury verdicts of the first three trials in Phase I shall be given determinative weight by the court in the summary proceedings unless doing so would provide a clearly unfair basis for awarding damages.
- 12. Bankruptcy clause. Except for the USG, all parties (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) agree to join in a stipulation (or not to oppose a motion made by any party hereto) to be presented to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri asking the court to order:
 - a. that the bankruptcy stay be lifted with respect to all proceedings herein, including without limitation any judgment(s) obtained in this action by any defendant, third party or fourth party defendant or by any plaintiff who was within the putative classes of the McGahan and UCIDA actions, on the condition that the foregoing persons or entities agree, (1) to first attempt to execute as to any unsatisfied portions of any judgment(s) against Trinidad against any available proceeds available under Trinidad's insurance contract with West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg), and, (2) in the event any such judgment(s) remain unsatisfied after 30 days, the

foregoing persons or entities agree to file their judgments in the bankruptcy court, which shall be entered by the bankruptcy court as allowed claims;

- b. that all other plaintiffs (which term does not include the USG) not described in the preceding subparagraph (i.e., processor plaintiffs) shall be required to submit their claims to the bankruptcy court, which claims will be opposed by Trinidad; but in the event the court allows the filing of such claims, Trinidad will stipulate to the bankruptcy court as set out in the preceding subparagraph;
- c. that West's obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) are in no way limited by the bankruptcy of Trinidad, and West shall be obligated to comply in full with its obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad with respect to Trinidad's liability as to any party, and West will provide to the Bankruptcy Court in the Apex proceeding, of which Trinidad is a party, with all necessary undertakings to assure that West will honor said insurance agreements;
- d. that the foregoing be without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this stipulation with respect to the funding or payment of plaintiffs' TAPAA or Alaska State Statutory damages by SOHIO, West, or the Fund,

or by Trinidad to the extent of \$6.5 million or such greater amount as the court directs Trinidad to provide as a bond in the Limitation proceeding.

- 13. All parties agree that an essential element of this Stipulation and the Plan is that the plaintiffs entitlement to recover compensatory damages will be tried independently of and prior to the discovery or trial of any issues pertaining to the fault of any party. The court or discovery master shall be guided by the foregoing principle in resolving any disputes about the appropriate scope of discovery or the admissibility of any evidence at trial during Phase I.
- 14. Plaintiffs agree to stay until Phase II, all causes of actions they may have against any present party other than their claims against (a) Trinidad, West and the Fund under TAPAA, and (b) Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska Statute.
- assert punitive damages claims against Trinidad or West, Trinidad and West agree not to assert as a defense to a punitive damages claim against them that plaintiffs have failed to prove a predicate tort. Except as stated in the preceding sentence, nothing in this agreement shall be deemed a waiver by Trinidad or West of any defenses to plaintiff's punitive damages claims.
- 16. All parties stipulate and agree that all claims against BP America, Inc., and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation in this action shall

1	be dismissed forthwith without p	rejudice and without an award of
2	costs or fees to any party and w	ithout prejudice of the Fund to seek
3	reimbursement against them under	TAPAA.
4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this	day of November, 1989.
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7	Prior Olyoida	Peter Galbraith
/	Brian O'Neill FAEGRE & BENSON	GALBRAITH & OWEN Attorneys for Plaintiff
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14	Torts Branch, Civil Division	Accorneys for Andrew Subcreff
14	U.S. Department of Justice	
15	-	
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	CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN	20 -

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22	GJS/03717/AK8
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The Honorable H. Russel Holland

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6 | Plaintiffs

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DEC O 1 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

By DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re the GLACIER BAY

No. A88-115 Civil

(Consolidated)

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

WHEREAS, the undersigned represent all parties presently appearing in In Re the GLACIER BAY (Cause No. A88-115 Civil, Consolidated) ("this action"); and

WHEREAS, all parties desire to resolve their differences in an expeditious, orderly and reasonable manner; and

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CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- 1 -

WHEREAS, all parties have jointly agreed to a proposed Case

Management Plan ("Plan") which is being submitted herewith to the

court; and

WHEREAS, all parties have made significant compromises in order to achieve a consensus on the Plan and this stipulation; and

WHEREAS, no party will be bound by this stipulation or Plan unless the court approves the Plan as proposed and enters an order approving this stipulation as offered; and

WHEREAS, Trinidad is a debtor-in-possession in a Chapter 11 case in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division (the "Bankruptcy Court"), Case No. 87-038 45, as part of the procedurally consolidated Chapter 11 cases under the caption Apex Oil Company, et al (87-3804-BKC-BSS) (the "Trinidad Bankruptcy");

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other mutual consideration, the undersigned hereby agree as follows:

- 1. This stipulation and the proposed Case Management Plan are conditioned upon all of the following:
 - a. the adoption by the court of the Plan as proposed;
 - the approval of the court of this stipulation as offered;
 - c. the dismissal with prejudice of all punitive damage claims which have been or could have been asserted arising out of the Glacier Bay spill against any present parties (other than Trinidad, West, and Doug Davis) and their parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers and directors in these proceedings;

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

e. an order of the court making the Plan and this stipulation binding on all parties presently appearing in the action and ordering that no future party to this action shall receive any benefit from the Plan and this stipulation without also being bound by the obligations and agreements undertaken by present parties.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Plan and this stipulation are void.

- Each of the undersigned agree to be bound to every stipulation made or contained herein.
- 3. Trinidad Corporation ("Trinidad"), and The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg) ("West"), formerly known as The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Luxembourg), stipulate that:
 - a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987. [The Spill]
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987 and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- c. Trinidad and West waive all statutory defenses under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPAA") that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and West waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.
- d. At the time of the spill, Trinidad was an operator, as that phrase is defined in 43 C.F.R. § 29.1(k)(2), of the vessel GLACIER BAY and West was an insurer, as that term is defined in 33 C.F.R. § 131.2(g), who provided a certificate of insurance for Trinidad and the vessel GLACIER BAY pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 131.6.
- 4. All parties stipulate that:
 - a. Trinidad and West are strictly liable jointly and severally under TAPAA for up to the first \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA, but only to the extent that:

- (1) plaintiffs are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery, and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
- (2) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
- (3) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (5) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (6) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages.
- b. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 West under TAPAA. Trinidad and West assert that there
 are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as
 to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment
 interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements, and attorneys' fees under TAPAA. That
 dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. Trinidad

and West assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrases "compensable damages," under TAPAA; "TAPAA liability"; or "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this stipulation to define their limit of liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the limits of Trinidad's and West's TAPAA liability. That dispute is also not resolved by this stipulation.

- c. Final judgment[s], pursuant to Rule 54(b), shall be entered against West and Trinidad for their TAPAA liability, if any, jointly and severally as to the TAPAA liability admitted this paragraph only, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a verdict or award under TAPAA; provided however:
 - (1) no plaintiff may obtain a judgment against West and Trinidad for strict liability under TAPAA in excess of the remainder of \$14 million less the sum of (a) amounts compensable under TAPAA previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund) and (b) amounts awarded under TAPAA to any plaintiff by prior judgments against West and Trinidad; and

- d. Plaintiffs agree that they will not execute on any judgments entered against West and Trinidad under TAPAA in Phase I for amounts that exceed the limits of liability of Trinidad and West under TAPAA as defined by this Stipulation.
- e. (1) West agrees to pay to the United States

 Government ("USG") \$1.5 million of the USG's

 claims for cleanup costs and expenses within

 thirty days of receiving written agreement,

 satisfactory to the USG, Trinidad, and West,

 and further subject to any approvals, if

 necessary, by the USG, that said payment shall

 be without prejudice to the claims and rights,

 if any, of any party in Phase II against the

 USG alleging negligence of the USG (which

 negligence is denied by the USG) in causing the

 spill and resulting damages.

The balances owed to the USG, if any, for cleanup costs and expenses, if not settled or otherwise resolved prior to the conclusion of Phase I discovery and motion practice, shall be the subject of a bench trial to be held in accordance with paragraphs 1.5 and 19.3 of the Joint Case Management Plan. At such trial, and

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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subject to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to assert claims for contribution against the USG in Phase II, Trinidad and West shall be deemed to have waived any and all statutory defenses under TAPAA to strict liability with respect to the claims of the USG for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, including the statutory defense, as alleged by Trinidad, West, and others, that negligence of the United States or other governmental agency caused the spill. This paragraph is without prejudice to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to litigate in Phase I said parties' contentions that the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses are limited to "reasonable" costs or that the USG failed to mitigate its damages for pollution cleanup costs and expenses.

Final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad and West for the USG's pollution cleanup costs and expenses at the conclusion of the aforesaid bench trial. All parties reserve all rights immediately to appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I as a result of the aforesaid bench trial.

- (2)Payments of the aforesaid \$1.5 million to the USG do not constitute, and shall not be considered as, a release, an accord and satisfaction, or a final settlement of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, or of any other claims, actions, and demands of the USG, Trinidad, and West for other relief against any party in these consolidated cases, it being expressly agreed and understood by the parties that the balance of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, if any, and the claims of the USG, Trinidad, and West for contribution, shall be resolved or litigated in accordance with the terms of the Case Management Plan.
- and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad, and West in Phase I to assert, claim, move, and litigate the contention of the USG that, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321 ("FWPCA") and TAPAA, the USG is entitled to recover the full amount of

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its "actual" cleanup costs and expenses, as opposed to "reasonable" costs and expenses.

- (4)This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase II to claim, litigate, take to trial, and execute judgment(s) against any defendant and/or third/fourth party defendant, including, but not limited to, the GLACIER BAY, in rem (except, to the extent applicable, any letter of undertaking has been substituted in place, and in lieu of, the defendant vessel GLACIER BAY), with respect to liability of any defendants and/or third/fourth party defendants under other statutes and applicable law concerning any and all claims and actions asserted by the USG which are not resolved in Phase I.
- f. Trinidad and West agree that their strict liability, jointly and severally, under TAPAA for up to \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA may not be reduced by the Limitation of Liability Act.

 Trinidad and West do not waive their rights, if any, to claim the benefits of limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act for all other liability arising under TAPAA.

- a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
- b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.
- c. The Fund waives all statutory defenses under TAPAA that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 6 of this Stipulation, and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, the Fund waives all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

6. All parties stipulate that:

- a. The Fund is strictly liable under TAPAA for damages compensable under TAPAA that were caused by the spill but:
 - (1) only if damages compensable under TAPAA exceed \$14 million, in which case the Fund is liable for such damages in excess of \$14 million up to the statutory limit of \$100 million in damages compensable under TAPAA (whether paid by settlement with any claimants or as a result of a judgment), and
 - (2) with respect to plaintiffs' claims, only to the extent that
 - (A) plaintiffs are among the class[es] of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (B) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
 - (C) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;

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plaintiffs have suffered damages in the (D) amount they claim;

- plaintiffs have timely asserted their (E) claims; and
- (F) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- with respect to the USG's claims, only to the (3) extent that the USG proves the amount of its damages for pollution cleanup cost claims.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to preb. judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against the Fund under TAPAA. The Fund asserts that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees under TAPAA and its implementing regulations. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. The Fund asserts that such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrase "compensable damages," under TAPAA, "TAPAA liability"; "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this Stipulation to define the amount of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the

- c. Subject to the limitations set out in this

 paragraph 6, and to the extent that the limits of its

 TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior

 settlement of claims or prior judgments entered

 against it, judgment[s] may be entered against the

 Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability,

 to the plaintiffs whose claims have been tried, no

 later than the conclusion of the trial of the third

 group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I.
- d. To the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, final judgment[s] shall be entered simultaneously against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, to all remaining plaintiffs at the conclusion of all summary proceedings adjudicating the claims of the remaining plaintiffs.
- e. Subject to the limitation set out in paragraph 6(a)(3), and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements of claims or judgments entered against it, final judgment shall be entered against

the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAN
liability to the USG with respect to any pollution
cleanup costs and expenses not paid to the USG by
Trinidad and/or West or not covered by a judgment
against them pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above.
The Fund and the USG acknowledge that the Fund will
have an opportunity in Phase II of these proceedings
to seek to recover amounts paid to the USG pursuant to
this paragraph, in the event the USG's negligence
(which negligence is denied) is established in Phase
II of these proceedings, but only to the extent that
such negligence would have relieved the Fund of
liability to the USG in the first instance.

- f. The Fund stipulates that it will not seek to limit its liability to plaintiffs and the USG under TAPAA by claiming the protections of the Limitation of Liability of Act.
- g. With respect to any judgments entered against the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs c, d, and e above:
 - (1) The Fund's liability is defined to be damages compensable under TAPAA that exceed \$14 million up to the TAPAA statutory limit (less amounts previously paid by the Fund to plaintiffs or claimants or awarded by prior judgments against the Fund);

(2) No judgment may be entered against the Fund until judgments have been entered against West and Trinidad or payments have been made by them to plaintiffs and claimants to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in paragraph 4 above;

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- (3) The Fund, on the one hand, and West and Trinidad, on the other hand, undertake to attempt to establish a mechanism that would resolve among themselves any disputes as to whether Trinidad and West have made payments to plaintiffs and claimants or had judgments entered against them to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in Paragraph 4 of this Stipulation.

 Failing agreement on a mechanism, the Fund,
 Trinidad, and West agree to submit said dispute to the court for decision at such point in time as it is determined that a dispute over this issue exists.
- (4) All parties reserve all rights to immediately appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 7. Trinidad and The Standard Oil Company ("SOHIO"), as guarantor of Trinidad only under AS 46.03.822, stipulate that:
 - a. Alaska North Slope crude oil entered into the waters of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska from the vessel GLACIER BAY on or about July 2, 1987 ("the spill").

- c. At the time of the spill, Trinidad had control over the hazardous substance, as that phrase is defined in AS 46.03.826(3), and SOHIO was a guarantor of Trinidad pursuant to AS 46.04.040.
- d. Trinidad and SOHIO, and each of them are, subject to the other terms of this paragraph and paragraph 8 of this Stipulation, strictly liable under AS 46.03.822 ("Alaska statute") to those plaintiffs:
 - (1) who can establish they are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recovery under the Alaska statute (a dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

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- (2) who have suffered damages of the type compensable under the Alaska statute;
- (3) whose damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) who have timely asserted their claims;
- (5) who have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (6) whose recovery under state law is not preempted.
- e. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 SOHIO under the Alaska Statute. Trinidad and SOHIO
 assert that there are legal issues requiring
 resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement,
 if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment
 interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees
 under the Alaska Statute. That dispute is not
 resolved by this Stipulation.
- f. Trinidad and SOHIO admit the spill was not solely the result of an act of war; an intentional act or a negligent act of a third party, other than a party (or its employees) in privity of contract with, or employed by Trinidad or SOHIO; negligence on the part of the USG or the State of Alaska; or an act of God.

- g. Trinidad and SOHIO admit Trinidad and SOHIO are not entitled to exoneration under the Limitation of Liability Act.
- h. Except as stated in 7(g) above, Trinidad and SOHIO do not waive any rights they may have to claim the benefits of limitation of liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act for all liabilities arising under the Alaska statute. (Other parties deny Trinidad's and SOHIO's entitlement to limit their liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act. Any party may move pursuant to Rule 12 during Phase I to dismiss the Complaint in Limitation filed by Trinidad and others, as provided in the Plan.)
- i. The parties agree and stipulate that any and all of the stipulations and agreements in paragraphs 7 and 8 made by SOHIO are made solely in SOHIO's role as a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee regarding oil discharge liability relating to the spill from the

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8. All parties stipulate that

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- a. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad or SOHIO for amounts compensable under the Alaska statute at the conclusion of the trial of the third group of 16 plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a judgment or award under the Alaska Statute.
- b. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is dismissed during Phase I, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO, and each of them under the Alaska statute, to a total amount of 14 million <u>less</u> the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.

- c. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I, but is found by the court not to limit SOHIO's guarantee, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against SOHIO under the Alaska statute to \$14 million less the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- d. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I and the court holds that the SOHIO guarantee is limited by the benefits available to Trinidad under the Limitation Act (or the court fails to rule on the issue), subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska statute, to \$6.5 million (or as adjusted by the court pursuant to Admiralty Rule (f)(7) less the sum of:

- (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than the Fund), and
- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the event that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

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- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the event that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

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- c. In the event it is determined in Phase II that Trinidad and SOHIO are entitled to the benefits of the Limitation of Liability Act, plaintiffs agree that to the extent any unfunded judgments obtained against Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska statute during Phase I exceed the amount of the limitation fund, plaintiffs will not execute in excess of the total amount of the limitation fund determined by the court to be due to plaintiffs against Trinidad and SOHIO, as guarantor.
- 10. Nothing in this stipulation shall be deemed to waive or diminish any obligations which may be imposed or to prejudice any rights or defenses that may be created, by

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any revision of TAPAA by Congress, to the extent that those revisions would apply to this proceeding absent this stipulation.

11. All parties agree:

- a. The stipulations, admissions, waiver of defense, consent to judgments, settlements, or payment of judgments by Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund shall be (i) wholly without prejudice to their rights and defenses with respect to plaintiffs' punitive damages claims and (ii) wholly without prejudice to all claims, rights, or defenses against each other and against any present or future defendant, third-party defendant or fourth-party defendant in this action, or any other action arising out of the spill, including without limitation, the right:
 - (1) to assert that any defendant, third or fourthparty defendant or non-party is liable, jointly and severally, in whole or in part, for the damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs; and
 - (2) to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification for such damages or settlement payments from any defendant, third/fourth-party defendant or third party.
- b. Any dismissal of claims or parties in Phase I or any election by plaintiffs not to pursue compensatory

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

1 damages claims against any defendant in Phase I shall 2 be without prejudice to the right of Trinidad, West, 3 SOHIO and the Fund, or any other defendant, third 4 party defendant or fourth-party defendant in Phase II of this action, or other actions arising out of the 5 oil spill, to assert any dismissed claims, to pursue 6 any rights against dismissed parties, to seek 7 reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification from any such party or to assert that 9 any such party is jointly and severally liable for 10 damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs. 11 Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the C. 12 plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages 13 trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory 14

- c. Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory damages are relevant to any punitive damages claims of plaintiffs, but they have not been able to agree as to what facts may be admissible or how to most fairly present those facts to a jury during the punitive damages trial in Phase II. The parties agree to submit their respective views to the court in advance of the punitive damages trial.
- d. To the extent that the funding mechanisms described in this stipulation are not available up to and including the time of execution of any judgments (for example, should the Fund be dissolved or West become judgment proof), plaintiffs and the USG shall be free to pursue

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- e. trials of the blocks of 16 plaintiffs' claims for compensatory damages shall not have any subsequent res judicata, collateral estoppel or any other issue preclusive effect, or in any manner be binding on defendants or upon any plaintiffs whose compensatory damages claims have not actually been tried, except with respect to the claims for compensatory damages asserting that a price drop in the price of salmon in late July 1987 was caused by the GLACIER BAY spill. As to that single issue, the initial jury verdict or Court determination shall be binding on all defendants and all plaintiffs and shall be given res judicata and collateral estoppel effect in all subsequent proceedings herein, it being understood that no party waives any rights of appeal.
- f. Plaintiffs stipulate (without prejudice to their right to offer rebuttal evidence on any issue as to their

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- g. The jury verdicts of the first three trials in Phase I shall be given determinative weight by the court in the summary proceedings unless doing so would provide a clearly unfair basis for awarding damages.
- 12. Except for the USG, all parties

 (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) agree to join
 in a stipulation (or not to oppose a motion made by any party
 hereto) to be presented to the United States Bankruptcy Court for
 the Eastern District of Missouri asking the court to order:
 - a. that the bankruptcy stay be lifted with respect to all proceedings herein, including without limitation any judgment(s) obtained in this action by any defendant, third party or fourth party defendant or by any plaintiff who was within the putative classes of the McGahan and UCIDA actions, on the condition that the foregoing persons or entities agree, (1) to first attempt to execute as to any unsatisfied portions of

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

any judgment(s) against Trinidad against any available proceeds available under Trinidad's insurance contract with West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg), and, (2) in the event any such judgment(s) remain unsatisfied after 30 days, the foregoing persons or entities agree to file their judgments in the bankruptcy court, which shall be entered by the bankruptcy court as allowed claims of a class and priority determined pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code by the Bankruptcy Court;

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- b. that all other plaintiffs (which term does not include the USG) not described in the preceding subparagraph (i.e., processor plaintiffs) shall be required to submit their claims to the bankruptcy court, which claims will be opposed by Trinidad; but in the event the court allows the filing of such claims, Trinidad will stipulate to the bankruptcy court as set out in the preceding subparagraph;
- c. that West's obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) are in no way limited by the bankruptcy of Trinidad, and West shall be obligated to comply in full with its obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad with respect to Trinidad's liability as to any party, and West will provide to the Bankruptcy Court in the Apex

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- d. that the foregoing be without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this stipulation with respect to the funding or payment of plaintiffs' TAPAA or Alaska State Statutory damages by SOHIO, West, or the Fund, or by Trinidad to the extent of \$6.5 million or such greater amount as the court directs Trinidad to provide as a bond in the Limitation proceeding.
- 13. All parties agree that an essential element of this
 Stipulation and the Plan is that the plaintiffs entitlement to
 recover compensatory damages will be tried independently of and
 prior to the discovery or trial of any issues pertaining to the
 fault of any party. The court or discovery master shall be guided
 by the foregoing principle in resolving any disputes about the
 appropriate scope of discovery or the admissibility of any evidence
 at trial during Phase I.
- 14. Plaintiffs agree to stay until Phase II, all causes of actions they may have against any present party other than their claims against (a) Trinidad, West and the Fund under TAPAA, and (b) Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska Statute.
- 15. Should plaintiffs prove a punitve damage predicate tort in Phase II, the compensatory damages proven in Phase I will be the compensatory damages to be associated with the predicate tort proven in Phase II. Except as stated in the preceding sentence, nothing in

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

this agreement shall be deemed a waiver by Trinidad or West of any defenses to plaintiff's punitive damages claims. All parties stipulate and agree that all claims against BP America, Inc., and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation in this action shall be dismissed forthwith without prejudice and without an award of costs or fees to any party and without prejudice of the Fund to seek reimbursement against them under TAPAA. RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 30 day of November, 1989. 1) Fue Brian O'Neill Martin Friedman FAEGRE & BENSON FRIEDMAN & BROS. Attorneys for Plaintiffs Attorneys for Plaintiffs Peter Galbraith Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT GALBRAITH & OWEN Attorneys for Plaintiffs Attorneys for Plaintiff Cook Inlet Processing, Inc. 17 R. Michael Underhill Robert Hahn Attorney for the United States 18 Torts Branch, Civil Division HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff U.S. Department of Justice 19 20 Timothy T. Petumenos James D. Gilmore 21 BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, GILMORE & FELDMAN CHEROT & ANDERSON Attorneys for Andrew Subcleff 22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 23 Carl J.D. Bauman 24 HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs & BRUNDIN 25 Attorneys for Defendant Kenai Pipe Line, Inc. 26 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION - 30 -

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1 2 John A. Treptow Gary J. Strauss ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON GARVEY, SCHUBERT & BARER Attorneys for Defendant Attorneys for BP, SPC and 4 SOHIO Tesoro 5 John C. Pharr 6 Lawrence A. Waks Attorney for Plaintiffs MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE Attorneys for Delendaly Tesoro 8 Michael Woodell BRADBURY, BLISS & RIORDAN Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee 10 Leasing, West of England and Glacier Bay Transportation, Mathiasen Tanker Industries 11 12 Stephén M. Ellis 13 DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER 14 Attorneys for CIRO and CIRO Members 15 DEC 1 3 1989 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 16 DISTRICTOF ALASKA Alan Braverman 17 WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING Attorneys for The TAPS Fund 18 By -Service of the foregoing stipulation 19 has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Charles Flynn 20 Service List of 10/05/89. BURR, PEASE & KURTZ Attorneys for Defendant 21 The TAPS Fund 22 John A. Treptow 23 John A. Reeder BP Exploration 24 Attorneys for SPC and SOHIO 25 26 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION - 31 -B. O'Neill, J. Treptow, R. Underhill

Brian O'Neill FAEGRE & BENSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff

Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Carl J.D. Bauman HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL & BRUNDIN Attorneys for Defendant Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.

R. Michael Underhill
Attorney for the United States
Torts Branch, Civil Division
U.S. Department of Justice

John A. Treptow ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON Attorneys for Defendant Tesoro

Timothy T. Petumenos BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, CHEROT & ANDERSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Lawrence A. Waks MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE Attorneys for Defendant Tesoro

C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs

Martin Friedman
FRIEDMAN & BROS.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Michael Woodell BRADBURY, BLISS & RIORDAN Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee Leasing, West of England and Glacier Bay Transportation

Peter Galbraith
GALBRAITH & OWEN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Cook Inlet Processing, Inc.

Stephen M. Ellis DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER Attorneys for CIRO and CIRO Members

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

John A. Treptow, Esq.
ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON
ATTORNEYS FOR TESORO ALASKA
PETROLEUM COMPANY AND TESORO
ALASKA PIPELINE COMPANY
420 L Street, Fifth Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1989
(907)276-1700

FILED

DEC 04 1989

UNITED SINIES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re
)
the GLACIER BAY
) No. A88-115 Civil
)
(Consolidated)

Refers to all actions

NOTICE OF FILING PROTECTIVE ORDER

The parties hereby file with the Court a Proposed Protective Order that is Appendix A to the Case Management Plan. Liaison counsel for Defendants inadvertently failed to attach it to the Case Management Plan which was filed on December 1, 1989.

DATED this $\frac{474}{1}$ day of December, 1989.

ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON Attorneys for Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company and Tesoro Petroleum Company

Ву

John A.

Treptow

LAW OFFICES
ATKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 276-1700

NOTICE OF FILING Page 1 813/3685.43



Service of the foregoing protective order has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Service List of October 5, 1989.

Luohn A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
ATKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE SOO
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 278-1700

NOTICE OF FILING Page 2 813/3685.43

The Honorable H. Russel Holland

Brian B. O'Neill
FAEGRE & BENSON
2200 Norwest Center
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(612) 336-3000
Liaison Counsel for Private
Plaintiffs

John A. Treptow ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON 420 L. Street, Suite 500 Anchorage, AK 99501-1989 (907) 276-1700 Liaison Counsel for Defendants

R. Michael Underhill
Trial Attorney
Torts Branch, Civil Division
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15036 Federal Bldg.,
P.O. Box 36028
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3463
(415) 556-3145
Counsel for United States

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

DEC O 1 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

By Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re
)
No. A88-115 Civil
the GLACIER BAY
)
(Consolidated)

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

WHEREAS, the undersigned represent all parties presently appearing in In Re the GLACIER BAY (Cause No. A88-115 Civil, Consolidated) ("this action"); and

WHEREAS, all parties desire to resolve their differences in an expeditious, orderly and reasonable manner; and

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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WHEREAS, all parties have jointly agreed to a proposed Case

Management Plan ("Plan") which is being submitted herewith to the

court; and

WHEREAS, all parties have made significant compromises in order to achieve a consensus on the Plan and this stipulation; and

WHEREAS, no party will be bound by this stipulation or Plan unless the court approves the Plan as proposed and enters an order approving this stipulation as offered; and

WHEREAS, Trinidad is a debtor-in-possession in a Chapter 11 case in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division (the "Bankruptcy Court"), Case No. 87-038 45, as part of the procedurally consolidated Chapter 11 cases under the caption Apex Oil Company, et al (87-3804-BKC-BSS) (the "Trinidad Bankruptcy");

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other mutual consideration, the undersigned hereby agree as follows:

- 1. This stipulation and the proposed Case Management Plan are conditioned upon all of the following:
 - a. the adoption by the court of the Plan as proposed;
 - b. the approval of the court of this stipulation as offered;
 - c. the dismissal with prejudice of all punitive damage claims which have been or could have been asserted arising out of the Glacier Bay spill against any present parties (other than Trinidad, West, and Doug Davis) and their parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers and directors in these proceedings;

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

e. an order of the court making the Plan and this stipulation binding on all parties presently appearing in the action and ordering that no future party to this action shall receive any benefit from the Plan and this stipulation without also being bound by the obligations and agreements undertaken by present parties.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Plan and this stipulation are void.

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- 2. Each of the undersigned agree to be bound to every stipulation made or contained herein.
- 3. Trinidad Corporation ("Trinidad"), and The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg) ("West"), formerly known as The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Luxembourg), stipulate that:
 - a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North
 Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about
 July 2, 1987. [The Spill]
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987 and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- c. Trinidad and West waive all statutory defenses under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPAA") that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and West waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.
- d. At the time of the spill, Trinidad was an operator, as that phrase is defined in 43 C.F.R. § 29.1(k)(2), of the vessel GLACIER BAY and West was an insurer, as that term is defined in 33 C.F.R. § 131.2(g), who provided a certificate of insurance for Trinidad and the vessel GLACIER BAY pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 131.6.
- 4. All parties stipulate that:
 - a. Trinidad and West are strictly liable jointly and severally under TAPAA for up to the first \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA, but only to the extent that:

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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(1) plaintiffs are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery, and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

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- (2) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
- (3) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (5) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (6) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages.
- b. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and West under TAPAA. Trinidad and West assert that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements, and attorneys' fees under TAPAA. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. Trinidad

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

and West assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrases "compensable damages," under TAPAA; "TAPAA liability"; or "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this stipulation to define their limit of liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the limits of Trinidad's and West's TAPAA liability. That dispute is also not resolved by this stipulation.

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- c. Final judgment[s], pursuant to Rule 54(b), shall be entered against West and Trinidad for their TAPAA liability, if any, jointly and severally as to the TAPAA liability admitted this paragraph only, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a verdict or award under TAPAA; provided however:
 - (1) no plaintiff may obtain a judgment against West and Trinidad for strict liability under TAPAA in excess of the remainder of \$14 million less the sum of (a) amounts compensable under TAPAA previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund) and (b) amounts awarded under TAPAA to any plaintiff by prior judgments against West and Trinidad; and

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- d. Plaintiffs agree that they will not execute on any judgments entered against West and Trinidad under TAPAA in Phase I for amounts that exceed the limits of liability of Trinidad and West under TAPAA as defined by this Stipulation.
- e. (1) West agrees to pay to the United States

 Government ("USG") \$1.5 million of the USG's

 claims for cleanup costs and expenses within

 thirty days of receiving written agreement,

 satisfactory to the USG, Trinidad, and West,

 and further subject to any approvals, if

 necessary, by the USG, that said payment shall

 be without prejudice to the claims and rights,

 if any, of any party in Phase II against the

 USG alleging negligence of the USG (which

 negligence is denied by the USG) in causing the

 spill and resulting damages.

The balances owed to the USG, if any, for cleanup costs and expenses, if not settled or otherwise resolved prior to the conclusion of Phase I discovery and motion practice, shall be the subject of a bench trial to be held in accordance with paragraphs 1.5 and 19.3 of the Joint Case Management Plan. At such trial, and

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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subject to Trinidad's and West's any, to assert claims for contribution against the USG in Phase II, Trinidad and West shall be deemed to have waived any and all statutory defenses under TAPAA to strict liability with respect to the claims of the USG for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, including the statutory defense, as alleged by Trinidad, West, and others, that negligence of the United States or other governmental agency caused the This paragraph is without prejudice to spill. Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to litigate in Phase I said parties' contentions that the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses are limited to "reasonable" costs or that the USG failed to mitigate its damages for pollution cleanup costs and expenses.

Final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad and West for the USG's pollution cleanup costs and expenses at the conclusion of the aforesaid bench trial. All parties reserve all rights immediately to appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I as a result of the aforesaid bench trial.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

Trinidad or West will pay any judgment for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty (30) days after entry of a final judgment not subject to further appeal.

- (2) Payments of the aforesaid \$1.5 million to the USG do not constitute, and shall not be considered as, a release, an accord and satisfaction, or a final settlement of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, or of any other claims, actions, and demands of the USG, Trinidad, and West for other relief against any party in these consolidated cases, it being expressly agreed and understood by the parties that the balance of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, if any, and the claims of the USG, Trinidad, and West for contribution, shall be resolved or litigated in accordance with the terms of the Case Management Plan.
- and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad, and West in Phase I to assert, claim, move, and litigate the contention of the USG that, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321 ("FWPCA") and TAPAA, the USG is entitled to recover the full amount of

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- (4)This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase II to claim, litigate, take to trial, and execute judgment(s) against any defendant and/or third/fourth party defendant, including, but not limited to, the GLACIER BAY, in rem (except, to the extent applicable, any letter of undertaking has been substituted in place, and in lieu of, the defendant vessel GLACIER BAY), with respect to liability of any defendants and/or third/fourth party defendants under other statutes and applicable law concerning any and all claims and actions asserted by the USG which are not resolved in Phase I.
- f. Trinidad and West agree that their strict liability, jointly and severally, under TAPAA for up to \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA may not be reduced by the Limitation of Liability Act.

 Trinidad and West do not waive their rights, if any, to claim the benefits of limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act for all other liability arising under TAPAA.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.
- b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.
- that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 6 of this Stipulation, and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, the Fund waives all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.

- a. The Fund is strictly liable under TAPAA for damages compensable under TAPAA that were caused by the spill but:
 - (1) only if damages compensable under TAPAA exceed \$14 million, in which case the Fund is liable for such damages in excess of \$14 million up to the statutory limit of \$100 million in damages compensable under TAPAA (whether paid by settlement with any claimants or as a result of a judgment), and
 - (2) with respect to plaintiffs' claims, only to the extent that
 - (A) plaintiffs are among the class[es] of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (B) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
 - (C) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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- (E) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (F) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (3) with respect to the USG's claims, only to the extent that the USG proves the amount of its damages for pollution cleanup cost claims.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to preb. judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against the Fund under TAPAA. The Fund asserts that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees under TAPAA and its implementing regulations. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. The Fund asserts that such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrase "compensable damages," under TAPAA, "TAPAA liability"; "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this Stipulation to define the amount of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the

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- c. Subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, judgment[s] may be entered against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, to the plaintiffs whose claims have been tried, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I.
- d. To the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, final judgment[s] shall be entered simultaneously against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, to all remaining plaintiffs at the conclusion of all summary proceedings adjudicating the claims of the remaining plaintiffs.
- e. Subject to the limitation set out in paragraph 6(a)(3), and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements of claims or judgments entered against it, final judgment shall be entered against

the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA

liability to the USG with respect to any pollution
cleanup costs and expenses not paid to the USG by
Trinidad and/or West or not covered by a judgment
against them pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

The Fund and the USG acknowledge that the Fund will
have an opportunity in Phase II of these proceedings
to seek to recover amounts paid to the USG pursuant to
this paragraph, in the event the USG's negligence
(which negligence is denied) is established in Phase
II of these proceedings, but only to the extent that
such negligence would have relieved the Fund of
liability to the USG in the first instance.

- f. The Fund stipulates that it will not seek to limit its liability to plaintiffs and the USG under TAPAA by claiming the protections of the Limitation of Liability of Act.
- g. With respect to any judgments entered against the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs c, d, and e above:
 - (1) The Fund's liability is defined to be damages compensable under TAPAA that exceed \$14 million up to the TAPAA statutory limit (less amounts previously paid by the Fund to plaintiffs or claimants or awarded by prior judgments against the Fund);

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- (3) The Fund, on the one hand, and West and Trinidad, on the other hand, undertake to attempt to establish a mechanism that would resolve among themselves any disputes as to whether Trinidad and West have made payments to plaintiffs and claimants or had judgments entered against them to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in Paragraph 4 of this Stipulation.

 Failing agreement on a mechanism, the Fund,
 Trinidad, and West agree to submit said dispute to the court for decision at such point in time as it is determined that a dispute over this issue exists.
- (4) All parties reserve all rights to immediately appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 7. Trinidad and The Standard Oil Company ("SOHIO"), as guarantor of Trinidad only under AS 46.03.822, stipulate that:
 - a. Alaska North Slope crude oil entered into the waters of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska from the vessel GLACIER BAY on or about July 2, 1987 ("the spill").

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- AS 46.03.826(3), and SOHIO was a guarantor of Trinidad pursuant to AS 46.04.040.
- Trinidad and SOHIO, and each of them are, subject to d. the other terms of this paragraph and paragraph 8 of this Stipulation, strictly liable under AS 46.03.822 ("Alaska statute") to those plaintiffs:
 - (1) who can establish they are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recovery under the Alaska statute (a dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

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- (3) whose damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) who have timely asserted their claims;

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- (5) who have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (6) whose recovery under state law is not preempted.
- e. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 SOHIO under the Alaska Statute. Trinidad and SOHIO
 assert that there are legal issues requiring
 resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement,
 if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment
 interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees
 under the Alaska Statute. That dispute is not
 resolved by this Stipulation.
- f. Trinidad and SOHIO admit the spill was not solely the result of an act of war; an intentional act or a negligent act of a third party, other than a party (or its employees) in privity of contract with, or employed by Trinidad or SOHIO; negligence on the part of the USG or the State of Alaska; or an act of God.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

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entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and SOHIO waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' compensatory damages claims under Alaska Statute.

- g. Trinidad and SOHIO admit Trinidad and SOHIO are not entitled to exoneration under the Limitation of Liability Act.
- h. Except as stated in 7(g) above, Trinidad and SOHIO do not waive any rights they may have to claim the benefits of limitation of liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act for all liabilities arising under the Alaska statute. (Other parties deny Trinidad's and SOHIO's entitlement to limit their liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act. Any party may move pursuant to Rule 12 during Phase I to dismiss the Complaint in Limitation filed by Trinidad and others, as provided in the Plan.)
- i. The parties agree and stipulate that any and all of the stipulations and agreements in paragraphs 7 and 8 made by SOHIO are made solely in SOHIO's role as a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee regarding oil discharge liability relating to the spill from the

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

NAME OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

8. All parties stipulate that

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- a. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad or SOHIO for amounts compensable under the Alaska statute at the conclusion of the trial of the third group of 16 plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a judgment or award under the Alaska Statute.
- b. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is dismissed during Phase I, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO, and each of them under the Alaska statute, to a total amount of 14 million <u>less</u> the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.

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- (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- d. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I and the court holds that the SOHIO guarantee is limited by the benefits available to Trinidad under the Limitation Act (or the court fails to rule on the issue), subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska statute, to \$6.5 million (or as adjusted by the court pursuant to Admiralty Rule (f)(7) less the sum of:

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- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the event that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the event that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- c. In the event it is determined in Phase II that

 Trinidad and SOHIO are entitled to the benefits of the

 Limitation of Liability Act, plaintiffs agree that to

 the extent any unfunded judgments obtained against

 Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska statute during

 Phase I exceed the amount of the limitation fund,

 plaintiffs will not execute in excess of the total

 amount of the limitation fund determined by the court

 to be due to plaintiffs against Trinidad and SOHIO, as

 guarantor.
- 10. Nothing in this stipulation shall be deemed to waive or diminish any obligations which may be imposed or to prejudice any rights or defenses that may be created, by

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any revision of TAPAA by Congress, to the extent that those revisions would apply to this proceeding absent this stipulation.

11. All parties agree:

- a. The stipulations, admissions, waiver of defense, consent to judgments, settlements, or payment of judgments by Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund shall be (i) wholly without prejudice to their rights and defenses with respect to plaintiffs' punitive damages claims and (ii) wholly without prejudice to all claims, rights, or defenses against each other and against any present or future defendant, third-party defendant or fourth-party defendant in this action, or any other action arising out of the spill, including without limitation, the right:
 - (1) to assert that any defendant, third or fourthparty defendant or non-party is liable, jointly
 and severally, in whole or in part, for the
 damages awarded or paid by settlement to
 plaintiffs; and
 - (2) to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification for such damages or settlement payments from any defendant, third/fourth-party defendant or third party.
- b. Any dismissal of claims or parties in Phase I or any election by plaintiffs not to pursue compensatory

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

damages claims against any defendant in Phase I shall be without prejudice to the right of Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund, or any other defendant, third party defendant or fourth-party defendant in Phase II of this action, or other actions arising out of the oil spill, to assert any dismissed claims, to pursue any rights against dismissed parties, to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification from any such party or to assert that any such party is jointly and severally liable for damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs.

- c. Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory damages are relevant to any punitive damages claims of plaintiffs, but they have not been able to agree as to what facts may be admissible or how to most fairly present those facts to a jury during the punitive damages trial in Phase II. The parties agree to submit their respective views to the court in advance of the punitive damages trial.
- d. To the extent that the funding mechanisms described in this stipulation are not available up to and including the time of execution of any judgments (for example, should the Fund be dissolved or West become judgment proof), plaintiffs and the USG shall be free to pursue

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- All parties stipulate that the results of any of the e. trials of the blocks of 16 plaintiffs' claims for compensatory damages shall not have any subsequent res judicata, collateral estoppel or any other issue preclusive effect, or in any manner be binding on defendants or upon any plaintiffs whose compensatory damages claims have not actually been tried, except with respect to the claims for compensatory damages asserting that a price drop in the price of salmon in late July 1987 was caused by the GLACIER BAY spill. As to that single issue, the initial jury verdict or Court determination shall be binding on all defendants and all plaintiffs and shall be given res judicata and collateral estoppel effect in all subsequent proceedings herein, it being understood that no party waives any rights of appeal.
- f. Plaintiffs stipulate (without prejudice to their right to offer rebuttal evidence on any issue as to their

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- The jury verdicts of the first three trials in Phase I g. shall be given determinative weight by the court in the summary proceedings unless doing so would provide a clearly unfair basis for awarding damages.
- 12. Except for the USG, all parties (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) agree to join in a stipulation (or not to oppose a motion made by any party hereto) to be presented to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri asking the court to order:

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that the bankruptcy stay be lifted with respect to all a. proceedings herein, including without limitation any judgment(s) obtained in this action by any defendant, third party or fourth party defendant or by any plaintiff who was within the putative classes of the McGahan and UCIDA actions, on the condition that the foregoing persons or entities agree, (1) to first attempt to execute as to any unsatisfied portions of

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

any judgment(s) against Trinidad against any available proceeds available under Trinidad's insurance contract with West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg), and, (2) in the event any such judgment(s) remain unsatisfied after 30 days, the foregoing persons or entities agree to file their judgments in the bankruptcy court, which shall be entered by the bankruptcy court as allowed claims of a class and priority determined pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code by the Bankruptcy Court;

- b. that all other plaintiffs (which term does not include the USG) not described in the preceding subparagraph (i.e., processor plaintiffs) shall be required to submit their claims to the bankruptcy court, which claims will be opposed by Trinidad; but in the event the court allows the filing of such claims, Trinidad will stipulate to the bankruptcy court as set out in the preceding subparagraph;
- with Trinidad (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay
 Transportation) are in no way limited by the
 bankruptcy of Trinidad, and West shall be obligated to
 comply in full with its obligations under its
 insurance contract with Trinidad with respect to
 Trinidad's liability as to any party, and West will
 provide to the Bankruptcy Court in the Apex

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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- d. that the foregoing be without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this stipulation with respect to the funding or payment of plaintiffs' TAPAA or Alaska State Statutory damages by SOHIO, West, or the Fund, or by Trinidad to the extent of \$6.5 million or such greater amount as the court directs Trinidad to provide as a bond in the Limitation proceeding.
- 13. All parties agree that an essential element of this Stipulation and the Plan is that the plaintiffs entitlement to recover compensatory damages will be tried independently of and prior to the discovery or trial of any issues pertaining to the fault of any party. The court or discovery master shall be guided by the foregoing principle in resolving any disputes about the appropriate scope of discovery or the admissibility of any evidence at trial during Phase I.
- 14. Plaintiffs agree to stay until Phase II, all causes of actions they may have against any present party other than their claims against (a) Trinidad, West and the Fund under TAPAA, and (b) Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska Statute.
- 15. Should plaintiffs prove a punitve damage predicate tort in Phase II, the compensatory damages proven in Phase I will be the compensatory damages to be associated with the predicate tort proven in Phase II. Except as stated in the preceding sentence, nothing in

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Arthur S. Robinson

ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT Attorneys for Maintiffs

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R. Michael Underhill Attorney for the United States Torts Branch, Civil Division

U.S. Department of Justice

Timothy T. Petumenos BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, CHEROT & ANDERSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs

C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs -Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Peter Galbraith GALBRAITH & OWEN Attorneys for Plaintiff Cook Inlet Processing, Inc.

Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff

James D. Gilmore GILMORE & FELDMAN Attorneys for Andrew Subcleff

Carl J.D. Bauman

HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL & BRUNDIN

Attorneys for Defendant Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

- 30 -

1 2 John A. Treptow Gary J. Strauss ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON GARVEY, SCHUBERT & BARER Attorneys for Defendant Attorneys for BP, SPC and 4 Tesoro SOHIO 5 6 Lawrence A. Waks John C. Pharr MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE Attorney for Plaintiffs 7 Attorneys for Declarate Desoro 8 Michael Woodell 9 BRADBURY, BLISS & RIORDAN Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee 10 Leasing, West of England and Glacier Bay Transportation, Mathiasen Tanker Industries 11 12 Stephen M. Ellis 13 DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER 14 Attorneys for CIRO and CIRO Members 15 DEC 1 3 1989 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICTOR ALASKA 16 Alan Braverman 17 Deputy WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING Attorneys for The TAPS Fund 18 BY -Service of the foregoing stipulation 19 has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Charles Flynn 20 Service List of 10/05/89. BURR, PEASE & KURTZ Attorneys for Defendant 21 The TAPS Fund 22 John A. Treptow 23 John A. Reeder BP Exploration 24 Attorneys for SPC and SOHIO 25 26 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION - 31 -O'Neill, J. Treptow, R. Underhill

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this ____ day of November, 1989.

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Brian O'Neill FAEGRE & BENSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff

with the second second

Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT Attorneys for Plaintiffs Carl J.D. Bauman
HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL
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Attorneys for Defendant
Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.

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Lawrence A. Waks MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE Attorneys for Defendant Tesoro

C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs

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FRIEDMAN & BROS.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Michael Woodell
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Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee
Leasing, West of England and
Glacier Bay Transportation

Peter Galbraith
GALBRAITH & OWEN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Cook Inlet Processing, Inc.

Stephen M. Ellis DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER Attorneys for CIRO and CIRO Members

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION





John A. Treptow, Esq.
ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON
ATTORNEYS FOR TESORO ALASKA
PETROLEUM COMPANY AND TESORO
ALASKA PIPELINE COMPANY
420 L Street, Fifth Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1989
(907)276-1700

FILED

DEC 04 1989

UNITED SINIES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re)	
the GLACIER BAY	- {	No. A88-115 Civil
		(Consolidated)

Refers to all actions

NOTICE OF FILING PROTECTIVE ORDER

The parties hereby file with the Court a Proposed Protective Order that is Appendix A to the Case Management Plan. Liaison counsel for Defendants inadvertently failed to attach it to the Case Management Plan which was filed on December 1, 1989.

DATED this 4TH day of December, 1989.

ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON Attorneys for Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company and Tesoro Petroleum Company

.

John A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
ATKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 276-1700

NOTICE OF FILING Page 1 813/3685.43

BI

Service of the foregoing protective order has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Service List of October 5, 1989.

John A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
ATKINSON, CONWAY
a GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 276-1700

NOTICE OF FILING Page 2 813/3685.43

The Honorable H. Russel Holland

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Counsel for United States

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re
)
No. A88-115 Civil
the GLACIER BAY
)
(Consolidated)

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

WHEREAS, the undersigned represent all parties presently appearing in In Re the GLACIER BAY (Cause No. A88-115 Civil, Consolidated) ("this action"); and

WHEREAS, all parties desire to resolve their differences in an expeditious, orderly and reasonable manner; and

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

WHEREAS, all parties have jointly agreed to a proposed Case

Management Plan ("Plan") which is being submitted herewith to the

court; and

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WHEREAS, all parties have made significant compromises in order to achieve a consensus on the Plan and this stipulation; and

WHEREAS, no party will be bound by this stipulation or Plan unless the court approves the Plan as proposed and enters an order approving this stipulation as offered; and

WHEREAS, Trinidad is a debtor-in-possession in a Chapter 11 case in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division (the "Bankruptcy Court"), Case No. 87-038 45, as part of the procedurally consolidated Chapter 11 cases under the caption Apex Oil Company, et al (87-3804-BKC-BSS) (the "Trinidad Bankruptcy");

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other mutual consideration, the undersigned hereby agree as follows:

- 1. This stipulation and the proposed Case Management Plan are conditioned upon all of the following:
 - a. the adoption by the court of the Plan as proposed;
 - b. the approval of the court of this stipulation as offered;
 - c. the dismissal with prejudice of all punitive damage claims which have been or could have been asserted arising out of the Glacier Bay spill against any present parties (other than Trinidad, West, and Doug Davis) and their parents, subsidiaries, employees, officers and directors in these proceedings;

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e. an order of the court making the Plan and this stipulation binding on all parties presently appearing in the action and ordering that no future party to this action shall receive any benefit from the Plan and this stipulation without also being bound by the obligations and agreements undertaken by present parties.

If any of these conditions are not met, the Plan and this stipulation are void.

- Each of the undersigned agree to be bound to every stipulation made or contained herein.
- 3. Trinidad Corporation ("Trinidad"), and The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (Luxembourg) ("West"), formerly known as The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection and Indemnity Association (Luxembourg), stipulate that:
 - a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987. [The Spill]
 - b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987 and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil

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- c. Trinidad and West waive all statutory defenses under the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act ("TAPAA") that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 4 of this Stipulation and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, Trinidad and West waive all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.
- d. At the time of the spill, Trinidad was an operator, as that phrase is defined in 43 C.F.R. § 29.1(k)(2), of the vessel GLACIER BAY and West was an insurer, as that term is defined in 33 C.F.R. § 131.2(g), who provided a certificate of insurance for Trinidad and the vessel GLACIER BAY pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 131.6.
- 4. All parties stipulate that:
 - a. Trinidad and West are strictly liable jointly and severally under TAPAA for up to the first \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA, but only to the extent that:

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(1) plaintiffs are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery, and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

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- (2) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
- (3) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) plaintiffs have suffered damages in the amount they claim;
- (5) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and
- (6) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages.
- b. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and West under TAPAA. Trinidad and West assert that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements, and attorneys' fees under TAPAA. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. Trinidad

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and West assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrases "compensable damages," under TAPAA; "TAPAA liability"; or "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this stipulation to define their limit of liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the limits of Trinidad's and West's TAPAA liability. That dispute is also not resolved by this stipulation.

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- c. Final judgment[s], pursuant to Rule 54(b), shall be entered against West and Trinidad for their TAPAA liability, if any, jointly and severally as to the TAPAA liability admitted this paragraph only, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a verdict or award under TAPAA; provided however:
 - (1) no plaintiff may obtain a judgment against West and Trinidad for strict liability under TAPAA in excess of the remainder of \$14 million less the sum of (a) amounts compensable under TAPAA previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund) and (b) amounts awarded under TAPAA to any plaintiff by prior judgments against West and Trinidad; and

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- d. Plaintiffs agree that they will not execute on any judgments entered against West and Trinidad under TAPAA in Phase I for amounts that exceed the limits of liability of Trinidad and West under TAPAA as defined by this Stipulation.
- (1)West agrees to pay to the United States Government ("USG") \$1.5 million of the USG's claims for cleanup costs and expenses within thirty days of receiving written agreement, satisfactory to the USG, Trinidad, and West, and further subject to any approvals, if necessary, by the USG, that said payment shall be without prejudice to the claims and rights, if any, of any party in Phase II against the USG alleging negligence of the USG (which negligence is denied by the USG) in causing the spill and resulting damages.

The balances owed to the USG, if any, for cleanup costs and expenses, if not settled or otherwise resolved prior to the conclusion of Phase I discovery and motion practice, shall be the subject of a bench trial to be held in accordance with paragraphs 1.5 and 19.3 of the Joint Case Management Plan. At such trial, and

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subject to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to assert claims for contribution against the USG in Phase II, Trinidad and West shall be deemed to have waived any and all statutory defenses under TAPAA to strict liability with respect to the claims of the USG for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, including the statutory defense, as alleged by Trinidad, West, and others, that negligence of the United States or other governmental agency caused the spill. This paragraph is without prejudice to Trinidad's and West's rights, if any, to litigate in Phase I said parties' contentions that the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses are limited to "reasonable" costs or that the USG failed to mitigate its damages for pollution cleanup costs and expenses.

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Final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad and West for the USG's pollution cleanup costs and expenses at the conclusion of the aforesaid bench trial. All parties reserve all rights immediately to appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I as a result of the aforesaid bench trial.

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- Payments of the aforesaid \$1.5 million to the (2)USG do not constitute, and shall not be considered as, a release, an accord and satisfaction, or a final settlement of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, or of any other claims, actions, and demands of the USG, Trinidad, and West for other relief against any party in these consolidated cases, it being expressly agreed and understood by the parties that the balance of the USG's claims for pollution cleanup costs and expenses, if any, and the claims of the USG, Trinidad, and West for contribution, shall be resolved or litigated in accordance with the terms of the Case Management Plan.
- and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad, and West in Phase I to assert, claim, move, and litigate the contention of the USG that, pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1321 ("FWPCA") and TAPAA, the USG is entitled to recover the full amount of

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its "actual" cleanup costs and expenses, as opposed to "reasonable" costs and expenses.

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- (4)This stipulation is without prejudice to any and all rights, if any, of the USG, Trinidad and West in Phase II to claim, litigate, take to trial, and execute judgment(s) against any defendant and/or third/fourth party defendant, including, but not limited to, the GLACIER BAY, in rem (except, to the extent applicable, any letter of undertaking has been substituted in place, and in lieu of, the defendant vessel GLACIER BAY), with respect to liability of any defendants and/or third/fourth party defendants under other statutes and applicable law concerning any and all claims and actions asserted by the USG which are not resolved in Phase I.
- f. Trinidad and West agree that their strict liability, jointly and severally, under TAPAA for up to \$14 million in damages compensable under TAPAA may not be reduced by the Limitation of Liability Act.

 Trinidad and West do not waive their rights, if any, to claim the benefits of limitation of liability under the Limitation of Liability Act for all other liability arising under TAPAA.

a. The vessel GLACIER BAY discharged a quantity of North Slope crude oil into Cook Inlet, Alaska on or about July 2, 1987.

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- b. In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs it shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not caused by that other source.
- that the spill was caused by an act of war or the negligence of the United States or other governmental agency. Except for defenses specifically concerning the entitlement to, and the fact or amount of damages of any particular plaintiffs and except as provided in paragraph 6 of this Stipulation, and Section II, paragraph 6.1 of the Plan, the Fund waives all other defenses to plaintiffs' and the USG's compensatory damage claims under TAPAA.

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- a. The Fund is strictly liable under TAPAA for damages compensable under TAPAA that were caused by the spill but:
 - (1) only if damages compensable under TAPAA exceed \$14 million, in which case the Fund is liable for such damages in excess of \$14 million up to the statutory limit of \$100 million in damages compensable under TAPAA (whether paid by settlement with any claimants or as a result of a judgment), and
 - (2) with respect to plaintiffs' claims, only to the extent that
 - (A) plaintiffs are among the class[es] of claimants who are entitled to recover under TAPAA. (A dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);
 - (B) plaintiffs' damages are of the type compensable under TAPAA;
 - (C) plaintiffs' damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;

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(E) plaintiffs have timely asserted their claims; and

- (F) plaintiffs have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (3) with respect to the USG's claims, only to the extent that the USG proves the amount of its damages for pollution cleanup cost claims.
- The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to preb. judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees against the Fund under TAPAA. The Fund asserts that there are legal issues requiring resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement, if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees under TAPAA and its implementing regulations. That dispute is not resolved by this stipulation. The Fund asserts that such amounts that are awarded by the court shall be included within the meaning of the phrase "compensable damages," under TAPAA, "TAPAA liability"; "strict liability under TAPAA" or any like phrase, as used in this Stipulation to define the amount of the Fund's liability under TAPAA. Plaintiffs assert that any such amounts that are awarded by the court should be in addition to the

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- c. Subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, judgment[s] may be entered against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, to the plaintiffs whose claims have been tried, no later than the conclusion of the trial of the third group of sixteen plaintiffs in Phase I.
- d. To the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlement of claims or prior judgments entered against it, final judgment[s] shall be entered simultaneously against the Fund pursuant to Rule 54(b) for its TAPAA liability, subject to the limitations set out in this paragraph 6, to all remaining plaintiffs at the conclusion of all summary proceedings adjudicating the claims of the remaining plaintiffs.
- e. Subject to the limitation set out in paragraph 6(a)(3), and to the extent that the limits of its TAPAA liability have not been exhausted by prior settlements of claims or judgments entered against it, final judgment shall be entered against

liability to the USG with respect to any pollution cleanup costs and expenses not paid to the USG by Trinidad and/or West or not covered by a judgment against them pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

The Fund and the USG acknowledge that the Fund will have an opportunity in Phase II of these proceedings to seek to recover amounts paid to the USG pursuant to this paragraph, in the event the USG's negligence (which negligence is denied) is established in Phase II of these proceedings, but only to the extent that such negligence would have relieved the Fund of liability to the USG in the first instance.

- f. The Fund stipulates that it will not seek to limit its liability to plaintiffs and the USG under TAPAA by claiming the protections of the Limitation of Liability of Act.
- g. With respect to any judgments entered against the Fund pursuant to subparagraphs c, d, and e above:
 - (1) The Fund's liability is defined to be damages compensable under TAPAA that exceed \$14 million up to the TAPAA statutory limit (less amounts previously paid by the Fund to plaintiffs or claimants or awarded by prior judgments against the Fund);

(2) No judgment may be entered against the Fund untijudgments have been entered against West and
Trinidad or payments have been made by them to
plaintiffs and claimants to the full extent of
their TAPAA liability as set out in paragraph 4
above;

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- (3) The Fund, on the one hand, and West and Trinidad, on the other hand, undertake to attempt to establish a mechanism that would resolve among themselves any disputes as to whether Trinidad and West have made payments to plaintiffs and claimants or had judgments entered against them to the full extent of their TAPAA liability as set out in Paragraph 4 of this Stipulation.

 Failing agreement on a mechanism, the Fund,
 Trinidad, and West agree to submit said dispute to the court for decision at such point in time as it is determined that a dispute over this issue exists.
- (4) All parties reserve all rights to immediately appeal any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 7. Trinidad and The Standard Oil Company ("SOHIO"), as guarantor of Trinidad only under AS 46.03.822, stipulate that:
 - a. Alaska North Slope crude oil entered into the waters of Upper Cook Inlet, Alaska from the vessel GLACIER BAY on or about July 2, 1987 ("the spill").

- In resolving the claims of individual plaintiffs shall be presumed that any oil encountered in Upper Cook Inlet between July 2, 1987, and September 30, 1987, was discharged by the vessel GLACIER BAY, unless defendants produce admissible evidence that the oil causing damage to a particular plaintiff was from another source, in which case the affected plaintiff will have the burden of proving his damages were not
- At the time of the spill, Trinidad had control over the hazardous substance, as that phrase is defined in AS 46.03.826(3), and SOHIO was a guarantor of Trinidad
- Trinidad and SOHIO, and each of them are, subject to the other terms of this paragraph and paragraph 8 of this Stipulation, strictly liable under AS 46.03.822 ("Alaska statute") to those plaintiffs:
 - (1) who can establish they are among the class of claimants who are entitled to recovery under the Alaska statute (a dispute exists between plaintiffs and defendants as to whether certain classes of plaintiffs such as tenders, cash buyers and processors are entitled to recovery and this stipulation does not resolve this dispute);

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- (3) whose damages were in fact and proximately caused by the spill and not by their own negligence or other causes;
- (4) who have timely asserted their claims;
- (5) who have not failed to mitigate their damages; and
- (6) whose recovery under state law is not preempted.
- e. The plaintiffs assert they are entitled to prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs,
 disbursements and attorneys' fees against Trinidad and
 SOHIO under the Alaska Statute. Trinidad and SOHIO
 assert that there are legal issues requiring
 resolution by the court as to plaintiffs' entitlement,
 if any, to pre-judgment interest, post-judgment
 interest, costs, disbursements and attorneys' fees
 under the Alaska Statute. That dispute is not
 resolved by this Stipulation.
- f. Trinidad and SOHIO admit the spill was not solely the result of an act of war; an intentional act or a negligent act of a third party, other than a party (or its employees) in privity of contract with, or employed by Trinidad or SOHIO; negligence on the part of the USG or the State of Alaska; or an act of God.

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g. Trinidad and SOHIO admit Trinidad and SOHIO are not entitled to exoneration under the Limitation of Liability Act.

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- h. Except as stated in 7(g) above, Trinidad and SOHIO do not waive any rights they may have to claim the benefits of limitation of liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act for all liabilities arising under the Alaska statute. (Other parties deny Trinidad's and SOHIO's entitlement to limit their liability pursuant to the Limitation of Liability Act. Any party may move pursuant to Rule 12 during Phase I to dismiss the Complaint in Limitation filed by Trinidad and others, as provided in the Plan.)
- i. The parties agree and stipulate that any and all of the stipulations and agreements in paragraphs 7 and 8 made by SOHIO are made solely in SOHIO's role as a guarantor pursuant to a guarantee regarding oil discharge liability relating to the spill from the

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

8. All parties stipulate that

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- a. Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, final judgment, pursuant to Rule 54(b), may be entered against Trinidad or SOHIO for amounts compensable under the Alaska statute at the conclusion of the trial of the third group of 16 plaintiffs in Phase I and at the end of each summary proceeding thereafter in favor of each plaintiff who has obtained a judgment or award under the Alaska Statute.
- b. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is dismissed during Phase I, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO, and each of them under the Alaska statute, to a total amount of 14 million less the sum of:
 - (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
 - (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.

c. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I, but is found by the court not to limit SOHIO's guarantee, subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against SOHIO under the Alaska statute to \$14 million less the sum of:

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- (1) amounts compensable under the Alaska statute previously paid by settlement (other than by the Fund), and
- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- d. In the event Trinidad's Complaint in Limitation is not dismissed during Phase I and the court holds that the SOHIO guarantee is limited by the benefits available to Trinidad under the Limitation Act (or the court fails to rule on the issue), subject to paragraph 8(f) below and pending the completion of the proceedings there described, plaintiffs agree to limit their right to execute on judgments obtained in Phase I against Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska statute, to \$6.5 million (or as adjusted by the court pursuant to Admiralty Rule (f)(7) less the sum of:

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- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the even that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

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- (2) amounts awarded under the Alaska statute to any plaintiff by prior judgments against Trinidad or SOHIO.
- e. Plaintiffs agree not to execute judgments pursuant to paragraphs 8(b)-(d) above prior to 30 days following the entry of judgment.
- f. With respect to any judgments obtained against

 Trinidad or SOHIO under the Alaska Statute that are
 not funded at the conclusion of Phase I as a result of
 the limitations contained herein, plaintiffs agree not
 to execute on each judgment until 30 days after the
 entry of judgments in the Phase II proceeding that
 apportion ultimate liability among the various
 defendants.
- f. All parties reserve all rights to appeal immediately any final judgment entered in Phase I.
- 9. a. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL agree not to contest the amount of damages awarded to any plaintiff in Phase I. SPC, Tesoro, CIRO and KPL reserve the right, however, to contest against any party, except plaintiffs, amounts paid in settlements to plaintiffs in the event that any contribution or indemnity claim is made against them to recover any of those amounts.

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- c. In the event it is determined in Phase II that Trinidad and SOHIO are entitled to the benefits of the Limitation of Liability Act, plaintiffs agree that to the extent any unfunded judgments obtained against Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska statute during Phase I exceed the amount of the limitation fund, plaintiffs will not execute in excess of the total amount of the limitation fund determined by the court to be due to plaintiffs against Trinidad and SOHIO, as guarantor.
- 10. Nothing in this stipulation shall be deemed to waive or diminish any obligations which may be imposed or to prejudice any rights or defenses that may be created, by

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any revision of TAPAA by Congress, to the extent that those revisions would apply to this proceeding absent this stipulation.

11. All parties agree:

- a. The stipulations, admissions, waiver of defense, consent to judgments, settlements, or payment of judgments by Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund shall be (i) wholly without prejudice to their rights and defenses with respect to plaintiffs' punitive damages claims and (ii) wholly without prejudice to all claims, rights, or defenses against each other and against any present or future defendant, third-party defendant or fourth-party defendant in this action, or any other action arising out of the spill, including without limitation, the right:
 - (1) to assert that any defendant, third or fourthparty defendant or non-party is liable, jointly and severally, in whole or in part, for the damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs; and
 - (2) to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification for such damages or settlement payments from any defendant, third/fourth-party defendant or third party.
- b. Any dismissal of claims or parties in Phase I or any election by plaintiffs not to pursue compensatory

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damages claims against any defendant in Phase I shall be without prejudice to the right of Trinidad, West, SOHIO and the Fund, or any other defendant, third party defendant or fourth-party defendant in Phase II of this action, or other actions arising out of the oil spill, to assert any dismissed claims, to pursue any rights against dismissed parties, to seek reimbursement, subrogation, contribution or indemnification from any such party or to assert that any such party is jointly and severally liable for damages awarded or paid by settlement to plaintiffs.

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- c. Notwithstanding the above, Trinidad, West and the plaintiffs acknowledge that in any punitive damages trial in Phase II the amounts paid in compensatory damages are relevant to any punitive damages claims of plaintiffs, but they have not been able to agree as to what facts may be admissible or how to most fairly present those facts to a jury during the punitive damages trial in Phase II. The parties agree to submit their respective views to the court in advance of the punitive damages trial.
- d. To the extent that the funding mechanisms described in this stipulation are not available up to and including the time of execution of any judgments (for example, should the Fund be dissolved or West become judgment proof), plaintiffs and the USG shall be free to pursue

- All parties stipulate that the results of any of the trials of the blocks of 16 plaintiffs' claims for compensatory damages shall not have any subsequent res judicata, collateral estoppel or any other issue preclusive effect, or in any manner be binding on defendants or upon any plaintiffs whose compensatory damages claims have not actually been tried, except with respect to the claims for compensatory damages asserting that a price drop in the price of salmon in late July 1987 was caused by the GLACIER BAY spill. As to that single issue, the initial jury verdict or Court determination shall be binding on all defendants and all plaintiffs and shall be given res judicata and collateral estoppel effect in all subsequent proceedings herein, it being understood that no party waives any rights of appeal.
- f. Plaintiffs stipulate (without prejudice to their right to offer rebuttal evidence on any issue as to their

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- g. The jury verdicts of the first three trials in Phase I shall be given determinative weight by the court in the summary proceedings unless doing so would provide a clearly unfair basis for awarding damages.
- 12. Except for the USG, all parties

 (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) agree to join
 in a stipulation (or not to oppose a motion made by any party
 hereto) to be presented to the United States Bankruptcy Court for
 the Eastern District of Missouri asking the court to order:
 - a. that the bankruptcy stay be lifted with respect to all proceedings herein, including without limitation any judgment(s) obtained in this action by any defendant, third party or fourth party defendant or by any plaintiff who was within the putative classes of the McGahan and UCIDA actions, on the condition that the foregoing persons or entities agree, (1) to first attempt to execute as to any unsatisfied portions of

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- b. that all other plaintiffs (which term does not includ the USG) not described in the preceding subparagraph (i.e., processor plaintiffs) shall be required to submit their claims to the bankruptcy court, which claims will be opposed by Trinidad; but in the event the court allows the filing of such claims, Trinidad will stipulate to the bankruptcy court as set out in the preceding subparagraph;
- c. that West's obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad (including Mathiason and Glacier Bay Transportation) are in no way limited by the bankruptcy of Trinidad, and West shall be obligated to comply in full with its obligations under its insurance contract with Trinidad with respect to Trinidad's liability as to any party, and West will provide to the Bankruptcy Court in the Apex

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- d. that the foregoing be without prejudice to any of the other provisions of this stipulation with respect to the funding or payment of plaintiffs' TAPAA or Alaska State Statutory damages by SOHIO, West, or the Fund, or by Trinidad to the extent of \$6.5 million or such greater amount as the court directs Trinidad to provide as a bond in the Limitation proceeding.
- 13. All parties agree that an essential element of this Stipulation and the Plan is that the plaintiffs entitlement to recover compensatory damages will be tried independently of and prior to the discovery or trial of any issues pertaining to the fault of any party. The court or discovery master shall be guided by the foregoing principle in resolving any disputes about the appropriate scope of discovery or the admissibility of any evidence at trial during Phase I.
- 14. Plaintiffs agree to stay until Phase II, all causes of actions they may have against any present party other than their claims against (a) Trinidad, West and the Fund under TAPAA, and (b) Trinidad and SOHIO under the Alaska Statute.
- 15. Should plaintiffs prove a punitve damage predicate tort in Phase II, the compensatory damages proven in Phase I will be the compensatory damages to be associated with the predicate tort proven in Phase II. Except as stated in the preceding sentence, nothing in

this agreement shall be deemed a waiver by Trinidad or West of any defenses to plaintiff's punitive damages claims. 16. All parties stipulate and agree that all claims against BP America, Inc., and Tesoro Petroleum Corporation in this action shall be dismissed forthwith without prejudice and without an award of reimbursement against them under TAPAA. RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this DN Eur 15/21xw Brian O'Neill FAEGRE & BENSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT Attorneys for Plaintiffs R. Michael Underhill Attorney for the United States Torts Branch, Civil Division U.S. Department of Justice Timothy T. Petumenos BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, CHEROT & ANDERSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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costs or fees to any party and without prejudice of the Fund to seek day of November, 1989. Martin Friedman FRIEDMAN & BROS. Attorneys for Plaintiffs GALBRAITH & OWEN Attorneys for Plaintiff Cook Inlet Processing, Inc. Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff James D. Gilmore GILMORE & FELDMAN Attorneys for Andrew Subcleff Carl J.D. Bauman HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL & BRUNDIN Attorneys for Defendant

Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION

Attorney for Plaintiffs

C. Michael Hough

1 2 Gary J. Strauss John A. Treptow ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON GARVEY, SCHUBERT & BARER Attorneys for Defendant Attorneys for BP, SPC and 4 Tesoro SOHIO 5 Re A. Walks John C. Pharr 6 Lawrence A. Waks Attorney for Plaintiffs MILGRIM THOMAJAN & LEE Attorneys for periendant Tesoro 7 8 Michael Woodell 9 BRADBURY, BLISS & RIORDAN Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee 10 Leasing, West of England and Glacier Bay Transportation, Mathiasen Tanker Industries 11 12 Stephén M. Ellis 13 DELANEY, WILES, HAYES, REITMAN & BRUBAKER 14 Attorneys for CIRO and CIRO Members 15 DEC 1 3 1989 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICY OF ALASKA 16 Alan Braverman 17 WILMER, CUTLER & PICKERING Attorneys for The TAPS Fund 18 BY -Service of the foregoing stipulation 19 has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Charles Flynn 20 Service List of 10/05/89. BURR, PEASE & KURTZ Attorneys for Defendant 21 The TAPS Fund 22 23 John A. Reeder BP Exploration 24 Attorneys for SPC and SOHIO 25 26 CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION 31 -O'Neill, J. Treptow, R. Underhill

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Brian O'Neill FAEGRE & BENSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs Robert Hahn HAHN, JEWELL & STANFILL Attorneys for Plaintiff

COMMON TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

Arthur S. Robinson ROBINSON, BEISWENGER & ERHARDT Attorneys for Plaintiffs Carl J.D. Bauman
HUGHES, THORSNESS, GANTZ, POWELL
& BRUNDIN
Attorneys for Defendant
Kenai Pipe Line, Inc.

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U.S. Department of Justice

John A. Treptow ATKINSON, CONWAY AND GAGNON Attorneys for Defendant Tesoro

Timothy T. Petumenos BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, CHEROT & ANDERSON Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Lawrence A. Waks
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Tesoro

C. Michael Hough Attorney for Plaintiffs

Martin Friedman
FRIEDMAN & BROS.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Michael Woodell BRADBURY, BLISS & RIORDAN Attorneys for Trinidad, Kee Leasing, West of England and Glacier Bay Transportation

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GALBRAITH & OWEN
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Cook Inlet Processing, Inc.

Stephen M. Ellis
DELANEY, WILES, HAYES,
REITMAN & BRUBAKER
Attorneys for CIRO and
CIRO Members

CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN STIPULATION





John A. Treptow, Esq.
ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON
ATTORNEYS FOR TESORO ALASKA
PETROLEUM COMPANY AND TESORO
ALASKA PIPELINE COMPANY
420 L Street, Fifth Floor
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1989
(907)276-1700

FILED

DEC 0 4 1989

UNITED SIMILES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re
)
the GLACIER BAY
) No. A88-115 Civil
)
(Consolidated)

Refers to all actions

NOTICE OF FILING PROTECTIVE ORDER

The parties hereby file with the Court a Proposed Protective Order that is Appendix A to the Case Management Plan. Liaison counsel for Defendants inadvertently failed to attach it to the Case Management Plan which was filed on December 1, 1989.

DATED this $\frac{474}{}$ day of December, 1989.

ATKINSON, CONWAY & GAGNON Attorneys for Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company and Tesoro Petroleum Company

By Chone H. Carlo

NOTICE OF FILING Page 1 813/3685.43

ATKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 276-1700

AN

Service of the foregoing protective order has been made upon all counsel of record based upon the court's Master Service List of October 5, 1989.

Lohn A. Treptow

LAW OFFICES
ATKINSON, CONWAY
& GAGNON, INC.
420 L STREET
SUITE 500
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
TELEPHONE 276-1700

NOTICE OF FILING Page 2 813/3685.43

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DEC 1 3 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ALASKA

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re the GLACIER BAY

No. A88-115 Civil (Consolidated)

PRE-TRIAL ORDER NO. 5

Adoption of Case Management Plan and Related Matters

Approval of Stipulations for Development of Case

The court has heretofore received and reviewed the case management plan stipulation of the parties, the case management plan, and a proposed protective order to which all parties have stipulated. The case management plan is approved. The court has noted its approval of the case management plan stipulation thereon. The court has signed the protective order. The court has received a draft of a stipulation for preservation of docu-

PRE-TRIAL ORDER NO. 5

Page 1 of 7

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ments, which the court understands is currently being circulated for approval. It will be approved upon submission. The foregoing approvals are subject, however, to the following.

Organization of Counsel. The case management plan provides far less organization as between counsel than the court The case management plan does make provision for had expected. liaison counsel. (Messrs. O'Neill and Treptow are to remain liaison counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, respectively.) No provision is made for lead counsel. The court perceives the functions of liaison counsel and lead counsel to be different. Manual for Complex Litigation, Second § 20.221 (1985). The court perceives that the functions of both liaison counsel and lead counsel are necessary in this case. The court is informally advised that Mr. O'Neill will act as lead counsel for plaintiffs, and that role for Mr. O'Neill is also approved. Although the not addressed, the court understands that subject was Mr. Underhill is to act as lead counsel for the Government. situation as to the other defendants as regards the need for designation of lead counsel and a possible candidate for that position is not so clear. The court will defer any further action with respect to the organization of defense counsel so long as the absence of a designated lead attorney does not appear to inhibit the ordinary and expeditious development of the case.

The court expects all counsel to coordinate their efforts where positions are the same to the end that redundant briefing and argument is avoided.

(2) <u>Discovery</u>. The case management plan, while containing a general outline for the conduct of discovery in this case as well as considerable detail on various aspects of discovery, does not make specific provision for the holding of a Rule 26(f) discovery conference. If counsel are able to plan and schedule the necessary discovery within the framework of the present plan, they are of course free to do so. The court assumes and expects that the parties are planning their discovery in such a fashion as to have the same completed by the agreed discovery close date.

The case management plan makes provision for and nominates a discovery master. The court had heretofore informally advised counsel that the court would require a special master for discovery proceedings in this case inasmuch as the press of other business to which this court and its magistrates must attend makes it impossible for the judicial officers of the court to timely accommodate discovery issues which may arise in this case. It is the court's perception that timely disposition of discovery matters is imperative to the integrity of the case management plan which the court has approved. Accordingly, the court will in due course enter an order specially referring to a master all discovery matters which arise in this case.

In connection with the appointment of a discovery master, and as an exception to the court's general approval of the case management plan, the court's order of reference to a discovery master will contain provisions for the processing of

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appeals from the discovery master somewhat different from those spelled out by the parties in Section 1, Article 17.3.3. In particular, the time-line employed by the court's Local General Rule 5 is not acceptable for discovery appeals. It takes too much time.

- appears not to restrict the parties from calling at trial persons who have not been identified during the discovery phase of the case. Discovery with respect to Phase I of the case is scheduled to conclude October 15, 1990. Not less than sixty days prior to the date for the concluding of all discovery as to Phase I, each party shall serve and file a final witness list, naming all lay and expert witnesses whom the party may wish to call for trial testimony. Witnesses not so disclosed will not be permitted to testify.
- The (4)Motion Practice. case management plan contains provision for the presentation of motions in Section II, Article 15. It strikes the court that certain of the provisions made for the filing of motions to dismiss or for summary judgment (Section II, Article 15.3.2) hold considerable potential for the withholding of numerous motions until ninety days prior to trial. If any significant number of motions are held until only ninety days prior to trial, the parties' trial dates will be in severe jeopardy. Motions which do not require any discovery should be filed at the earliest possible time after the completion of the first round of motions which are required to be filed forty-five

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days following approval of the case management plan. While the court deems it unnecessary at this juncture to attempt to impose a schedule on counsel other than that suggested by the case management plan, the court does expect to pursue this subject further with counsel as the case develops during the course of status conferences.

- (5) Status Reports or Conferences. The court desires to have the parties report to it regularly with respect to the progress of this case. Initially, the court desires that liaison counsel provide it with a status report at sixty-day intervals, the first such report to be due on or before January 2, 1990. Absent an agreement of the parties to the contrary, these reports shall be prepared by liaison counsel for plaintiff. Liaison counsel shall in each instance consult with Government counsel in the course of preparing such reports. Alternatively, liaison counsel may, at their discretion, opt for telephonic status conferences with the court at sixty-day intervals, beginning January 2, 1990. The date and time for such telephonic conferences shall be arranged through the court's case management clerk who can be contacted at 907-271-5577. Liaison counsel shall confer with Government counsel before such telephonic status conferences or shall have him join in such conferences by telephone.
- (6) Final Pre-Trial Order. It is the court's normal practice to call upon the parties to certify a case ready for trial by an order normally issued at or about the date set for

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the close of discovery. By such order, the court looks to the parties to identify matters yet to be done, if any, and to suggest trial dates. The court may very well follow that process in this case. Counsel should also be aware that the court frequently holds a status conference at this point in the development of a case at the request of the parties in lieu of a written response to its order to certify a case ready for trial. In any event, the court expects to fix a trial date for this case shortly after the close of discovery. As soon as a trial date is established, it is the court's normal practice to enter a detailed order for final pre-trial proceedings, which order by and large addresses the sort of considerations dealt with by Section IV, Articles 24 and 25, of the case management plan. The court will likely issue such an order in this case, and that order will likely contain both the same or similar requirements as set out in Articles 24 and 25 as well as additional pre-trial requirements which at the time appear necessary or appropriate.

The court will schedule a final pre-trial conference approximately one to three weeks prior to trial. Attendance at this conference by trial counsel will be mandatory.

Subject to the foregoing, the case management plan submitted by the parties has been approved. The court's approval of the case management plan should be understood to be subject to the right of any party to move for a modification of the plan, or

PRE-TRIAL ORDER NO. 5

Page 6 of 7

for the court, after notice and an opportunity for input from the parties, to require a change in the case management plan. DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this _____day of December, 1989. O'Neill Treptow R. Underhill

Page 7 of 7

PRE-TRIAL ORDER NO. 5

FILED

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DEC 1 3 1989

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Deputy

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

In re
the GLACIER BAY

No. A88-115 Civil (Consolidated)

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PRE-TRIAL ORDER NO. 5

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