## ATHOS I: \$71.5M Judgment in favor of Vessel Owners and Against Charterer and Wharfinger: Lessons Learned

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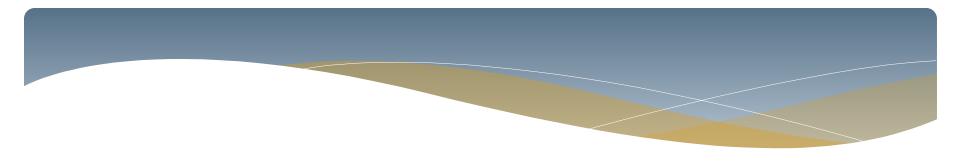


# Damages Sustained by Frescati

1. OPA Unreimbursed Removal Costs \$43.5 M 2. Non-OPA Response Costs 1.5 M 3. Settlement of Salem Nuclear Power Plant Claim 1.5 M 4. Unrepaired Hull Damages .5 M 5. Damages for Vessel and Miscellaneous Port Expenses < .5 M 6. Stipulated Damages (NRDA, Loss of Hire, etc.) 6.5 M <u>\$55.5 M</u>

### Wharfinger's Negligence Take Away - 8 Points

- 1. A wharfinger has a duty to provide ships with a safe berth and approach..
- 2. A wharfinger has a duty to ascertain the conditions in the approach to the berth and remove or warn of any hazards lurking there.
- 3. The "approach" is given its plain meaning in the maritime context: "when a ship transitions from its general voyage to a final, direct path to its destination, it is on an approach."
- 4. The ship must be in the usual path of ships docking at that terminal—no short cuts.



- 5. The standard of care—HOW a terminal should "ascertain" the conditions in the approach—through side scan sonar technology.
- 6. The standard of care will vary based on the demands of reasonableness and prudence.
- 7. Custom does not establish the standards of care.
- 8. Negligent Navigation and Seamanship can result in comparative fault.

# Safe Berth Warranty Take Away – 3 Points

- 1. A safe berth warranty is an express assurance that the berth and the approach are safe for the arriving vessel.
- 2. The warranty may be limited to the draft listed in the voyage orders.
- 3. Exceptions to the warranty for poor navigation and seamanship.

### Damages Take Away

#### Cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard – Priceless

- 1. Oil Spill Cleanup cost minimization is <u>not</u> a priority to the Federal On Scene Coordinator
- 2. House on fire stage vs. negotiation stage: When to pull in the reins on costs.
- 3. Document all clean-up costs—as if it were your own money.

#### Working with the U. S. Coast Guard as a Major Casualty - Take Away Points

- 1. Cooperation plus transparency = Good Will
- 2. Good Will is priceless.
  - Commendation from USCG to Owners
  - USCG took over the cleanup

#### Submitting a Claim to the National Pollution Funds Center – Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund Take Away

- 1. Envision the claim submission on Day 1
  - Stay organized
  - Undocumented expenses, charges? Never pay them!
  - Vet the process with an independent auditor
- 2. The Devil is in the Details.
  - Make it "easy" for the Fund to say "yes" by organizing and backing up the claim
  - Make sure your "Qualified Individual" has an experienced finance department.

### **Lessons for Charterers**

- 1. Under U.S. Law, the vessel owner may be a third party beneficiary of the voyage charter, even though not a party.
- 2. The typical voyage charter party contains safe port and safe berth warranties.
- 3. As the charterer, under U.S. law, the warranty may be deemed "absolute" rather than "due diligence."
- 4. Defenses of Poor Navigation or Seamanship still apply.
- 5. To avoid these consequences, amend the voyage charter party to expressly exclude third-party beneficiaries.

### **Lessons for Wharfingers**

- 1. In the U.S., a wharfinger has a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that berth and approaches are safe for vessels docking there.
- The approaches can include areas designated as Federal anchorages. Don't assume the Feds are checking for obstructions.
- 3. Side Scan Sonar has been found to be effective and relatively inexpensive.
- 4. "Periodic" inspections are required.
- 5. A change in procedures (such as enlarging the docking window) may require an inspection.

# Lessons for Vessel Owners, Vessel Managers and Captains

- 1. Never agree to waive then safe port warranty in a charter party for a vessel transiting U.S. waters.
- 2. Understand that the safe port warranty is also permission for the Captain to refuse to enter a port he or she deems unsafe.
- 3. Do not assume that U.S. ports are fee of hazards lurking on the bottom.
- The Ship's draft is critical to the warranty claim, the wharfinger's negligence claim and can affect the defenses of seaworthiness and negligent navigation.