

CLAIM SUMMARY/DETERMINATION FORM

Claim Number	NI0036-2039
Claimant	[REDACTED]
Type of Claimant	Private (US)
Type of Claim	Loss of Profits or Impairment of Earning Capacity
Amount Requested	\$10,000.00

FACTS

On or about 20 April 2010, the Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit Deepwater Horizon (Deepwater Horizon) exploded and sank in the Gulf of Mexico. As a result of the explosion and sinking, oil discharged. The Coast Guard designated the source of the discharge and identified BP as a responsible party (RP). BP accepted the designation and advertised its OPA claims process. On 23 August 2010, the Gulf Coast Claims Facility (GCCF) began accepting and adjudicating certain individual and business claims on behalf of BP.

On 08 March 2012, the United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana issued a "Transition Order" (TO) limiting the GCCF's ability to accept, process, or pay claims except as provided in that order. The TO created a Transition Process (TP) to facilitate the transition of the claims process from the GCCF to a proposed Court Supervised Settlement Program (CSSP). The Court granted Preliminary Approval of the proposed settlement agreement on 02 May 2012, and the CSSP began processing claims on 04 June 2012.

CLAIM AND CLAIMANT

On 02 April 2015, [REDACTED] ("the Claimant") submitted a claim to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) seeking \$10,000.00 in loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity damages allegedly resulting from the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.¹

At the time of the oil spill, the Claimant states he was seeking employment from HEPACO for awhile, but, as a result of the oil spill, was unsuccessful. The Claimant states that he was also unable to be hired elsewhere through temporary employment agencies because he had applied for and passed a HAZMAT certification course, but that the certification was being held and not released to him.

APPLICABLE LAW

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), at 33 U.S.C. § 2702(a), responsible parties are liable for removal costs and damages resulting from the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone of the United States, as described in § 2702(b) of OPA.

The OSLTF is available to pay claims for uncompensated damages pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 2712(a)(4) and § 2713 and the OSLTF claims adjudication regulations at 33 C.F.R. Part 136.

¹ Optional OSLF Claim Form, unsigned and undated by Claimant.

One type of damages available pursuant to 33 C.F.R. § 136.231 is a claim for loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity due to injury to or destruction of natural resources.

Under 33 C.F.R. § 136.233 a claimant must establish the following:

- (a) That real or personal property or natural resources have been injured, destroyed, or lost;
- (b) That the claimant's income was reduced as a consequence of injury to, destruction of, or loss of property or natural resources, and the amount of that reduction;
- (c) The amount of the claimant's profits or earnings in comparable periods and during the period when the claimed loss or impairment was suffered, as established by income tax returns, financial statements, and similar documents. In addition, comparative figures for profits or earnings for the same or similar activities outside of the area affected by the incident also must be established; and
- (d) Whether alternative employment or business was available and undertaken and, if so, the amount of income received. All income that a claimant received as a result of the incident must be clearly indicated and any saved overhead and other normal expenses not incurred as a result of the incident must be established.

Under 33 C.F.R. § 136.105(a) and § 136.105(e)(6), the claimant bears the burden of providing to the NPFC, all evidence, information, and documentation deemed necessary by the Director, NPFC, to support the claim.

Under 33 C.F.R. § 136.235, the amount of compensation allowable for a claim involving loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity is limited to the actual net reduction or loss of earnings or profits suffered. Calculations for net reductions or losses must clearly reflect adjustments for—

- (a) All income resulting from the incident;
- (b) All income from alternative employment or business undertaken;
- (c) Potential income from alternative employment or business not undertaken, but reasonably available;
- (d) Any saved overhead or normal expenses not incurred as a result of the incident; and
- (e) State, local, and Federal taxes.

Under 33 U.S.C. § 2712(f), payment of any claim or obligation by the Fund under OPA shall be subject to the United States Government acquiring, by subrogation, all rights of the claimant or State to recover from the responsible party.

DETERMINATION OF LOSS

Claimant's Submission to the NPFC

The Claimant submitted the following documentation in support of this claim:

- Optional OSLTF Form, undated and unsigned by Claimant;
- Claim Cover Letter, signed by Claimant;
- GCCF Denial Letter for Claimant, dated 01 April 2011;
- Witness List written by Claimant;

- Documentation Request by Claimant to GCCF, dated 04 January 2012;
- HEPACO Paystub for Claimant, dated 18 June 2010.

The Claimant states that this claim was first presented to the Responsible Party and that the RP denied payment on this claim.² On 02 April 2015, the Claimant presented this claim to the NPFC, seeking \$10,000.00 in loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity. The NPFC will adjudicate the claim to the extent presentment requirements have been satisfied. If any damages subject of this claim were not first presented to and denied by the RP, these damages are denied for improper presentment.

Evidence in this claim submission indicates that the Claimant is a member of the Deepwater Horizon Economic and Property Damage Class Action Settlement (E&PD Settlement).³

NPFC Determination

Under 33 U.S.C. § 2702(b)(2)(E) and 33 C.F.R. Part 136, a claimant must prove that any loss of income was due to injury, destruction or loss of real or personal property or of a natural resource as a result of a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Under 33 C.F.R. § 136.105(a) and § 136.105(e)(6), the claimant bears the burden of providing all evidence, information, and documentation deemed necessary by the Director, NPFC, to support the claim.

As an initial matter, the claim is denied primarily on the basis that it was not presented within three (3) years after the date on which the injury and its connection with the discharge in question were reasonably discoverable with the exercise of due care. See, 33 U.S.C. § 2712(h)(2).

Additionally, it appears that the Claimant is a member of the E&PD Settlement Class. This claim is therefore considered to have been settled, and the Claimant is ineligible to recover funds from the OSLTF. According to OPA, the payment of any claim by the NPFC is subject to the NPFC's ability to obtain, by subrogation, the rights to recover all costs and damages from the responsible party. If a claim has been settled, the claimant no longer has rights to the claim and therefore cannot subrogate the NPFC to those rights.

While this claim may not have been quantified or paid, it is considered to have been settled by virtue of the Court's preliminary approval of the settlement agreement. If the Claimant disagrees that he is a member of the economic damages class of the E&PD Settlement, he should submit evidence to indicate that he has either opted out or is excluded from the E&PD Settlement in his request for reconsideration of this claim.

Furthermore, even if the Claimant was not included in the Settlement Class, this claim is denied on its merits. In order to prove a claim for loss of profits or impairment of earning capacity damages, a claimant must provide evidence sufficient to prove (1) that the claimant sustained a loss or reduction in income, and (2) that the loss was caused by damage to real or personal property or natural resources caused by the discharge of oil during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.

² See GCCF Denial Letter for Claimant, dated 4/01/2011..

³ At the time of the spill, the Claimant was working within Economic Loss Settlement Zone D.

The Claimant alleged that the company for which he worked did not keep him employed, nor could he get hired elsewhere. He also states that he applied for and passed a HAZMAT certification course, but that the certification was being held and not released to him to begin/find employment elsewhere.

All documentary evidence presented by the Claimant indicates that the Claimant's loss resulted from an independent business decision by employers not to hire him, and not as a result of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico. The Claimant's loss did not occur because there was an oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, but rather because a determination was made by various employers to reduce their workforce. It should be noted that the Claimant did not provide supporting evidence as to why he was terminated from HEPACO, not hired by Reliable Temp Services, and/or why his HAZMAT certification was held by Miller Temp Services. There could be many reasons why this was the case but, without documentation to show otherwise, it does not appear to be a direct result of the oil spill.

Additionally, the Claimant has not provided comparable financials from 2008, 2009 and 2010 that show whether or not he was employed either temporarily, permanently or both. The claimant only provided one paystub for June 2010, but that in and of itself does not show a loss. Thus, his claimed loss of \$10,000.00 is either unsubstantiated or speculative in nature and not supported by the record.

Based on the foregoing, this claim is denied because the Claimant has failed to provide evidence sufficient to prove (1) that he sustained a financial loss in the amount of \$10,000.00, or (2) that the alleged loss is due to the injury, destruction, or loss of property or natural resources as a result of a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, and (3) Claimant failed to timely file his loss within the 3 year statute of limitations for loss of profits and earning capacity damages. Additionally, this claim is considered to have been settled by virtue of the Claimant belonging to the E&PD Settlement.

Claim Supervisor: *NFFC Claims Adjudication Division*

Date of Supervisor's Review: *4/13/05*

Supervisor's Action: *Denial approved*

Supervisor's Comments: