

1 David W. Oesting
2 DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP
3 701 West 8th Avenue, Suite 800
4 Anchorage, AK 99501
5 (907) 257-5300

6 Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs

7 Lloyd B. Miller
8 SONOSKY, CHAMBERS, SACHSE,
9 MILLER & MUNSON
10 900 West 5th Avenue, Suite 700
11 Anchorage, AK 99501
12 (907) 258-6377

13 Liaison Counsel for Plaintiffs

Honorable H. Russel Holland

14 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

15 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

16 In re:)
17 The EXXON VALDEZ) Case No. A89-095-CV (HRH)
18) (Consolidated)
19 _____)
20 THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO)
21 ALL CASES)
22 _____)

23 AMENDED PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION OF
24 ALLOCATIONS TO THE PROCESSOR CLAIM CATEGORY

25 I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On June 11, 1996, the Court approved with modifications Plaintiffs' Plan Of Allocation Of Recoveries Obtained By Plaintiffs In Litigation Arising From The EXXON

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 - 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 - Fax: (907) 257-5399

1 VALDEZ Oil Spill ("Allocation Plan"),¹ which established the allocation of recoveries among
 2 groups of "signatory" plaintiffs ("signatories"²) organized into claim categories. The Court-
 3 approved Allocation Plan (p.25) created the Processor Claim Category, *inter alia*, comprised of
 4 claims by signatories engaged in commercial seafood operations for economic losses caused by
 5 the spill, and set the Processor Claim Category "matrix" share of signatories' recoveries at 2.1%.
 6 Recognized losses in the Processor Claim Category include lost profits from 1989 through 1995
 7 caused by the spill and realized losses of equity and assets by processors driven out of operation
 8 by the spill.

9 On May 13, 1997, Plaintiffs filed with the Court their Plan Of Distribution Of
 10 Allocations To The Processor Claim Category ("Distribution Plan"), which proposed, *inter alia*,
 11 a list of 33 signatory seafood processors entitled to participate as claimants in the Processor
 12 Claim Category ("Participating Processors"), and a methodology for determining the
 13 Participating Processors' shares of allocations to the Processor Claim Category. Objections to
 14 the Distribution Plan were filed by defendants Exxon Mobil Corporation and Exxon Shipping
 15 Corporation (collectively, "Exxon"), Western Alaska Fisheries Inc. ("Western"), the John Cabot
 16 Company ("John Cabot"), Cook Inlet Processing ("CIP") and Nautilus Marine Enterprises Inc
 17

18 ¹See Orders No. 317, 327 and 329. Plaintiffs are submitting concurrently with this amended
 19 processor distribution plan a proposed amendment of the Allocation Plan, under which 11% of punitive damage
 20 recoveries (after deduction of the 3% contribution to the Consolidated Case Fund) would be ceded back to the
 21 Exxon defendants. See Stipulation And Order For Amendment Of Plan Of Allocation And Fixing Of Seafood
 22 Processors' Share And Cede Back, *In Re: The EXXON VALDEZ*, No. A89-095-CV (June 29, 2001).

23 ²Signatories are plaintiffs that joined in the joint prosecution agreement, either individually or as class
 24 members. See Allocation Plan 3-4. Claim categories defined in the Allocation Plan include aquaculture association,
 25 area business, cannery worker, municipality, Alaska Native, Native corporation, personal injury, personal property,
 processor, real property, recreational use, subsistence, tender, and "oiled" and "unoiled" commercial fisheries. The
 Court also ordered that two categories of "non-signatory" plaintiffs may share in recoveries governed by the
 Allocation Plan. First, the Court ordered that the non-signatory *pro per* plaintiffs Daniel DeNardo, Donald
 Ferguson, Tom Lakosh and Rainbow King Lodge share in signatories' recoveries on the same terms as similarly-
 situated signatories. See Orders No. 317, 327. Second, the Court ordered that the non-signatory Native
 corporations Chenega Corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Port
 Graham Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation be allocated collectively a total of 4.637% of punitive damages
 recoveries. If the Court approves Plaintiffs' proposed amendment to the Allocation Plan, *see supra* n. 1, signatories
 would be allocated a total of 84.363% of punitive damages recoveries.

1 (“Nautilus”). The Court held a final approval hearing on August 13, 1997. On July 23, 1999, the
2 Court rejected all objections and approved the Distribution Plan, finding that it was “fair,
3 adequate, and reasonable and [did] not result in gross disparity in distribution of funds among the
4 parties.”³

5 Exxon, Western, CIP and Nautilus appealed from the Court’s ruling in Order No.
6 348 to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.⁴ In opinions filed on December
7 18, 2000⁵ and February 8, 2001,⁶ the Ninth Circuit vacated Order No. 348 and remanded the
8 matter for further proceedings. The Ninth Circuit required the inclusion of Western in the
9 Processor Claim Category as a Participating Processor entitled to share on the same basis as the
10 other processors, and the enforcement of certain settlement agreements between Exxon and
11 Western, Copper River Fisherman’s Cooperative (“CRFC”), Kodiak Salmon Packers, Inc.
12 (“KSP”) and Seahawk Seafoods (“Seahawk”).⁷

13 On February 23, 2001, the Court entered Order No. 350 which directed the parties to
14 propose a plan for whatever further proceedings might be necessary. Following that order,
15 Plaintiffs’ Lead Counsel, on behalf of all Plaintiffs, except Western, CRFC, Sea hawk, CIP and
16 Nautilus, submits this Amended Plan of Distribution of Allocations to the Processor Claim
17

18 ³Order No. 348.

19 ⁴John Cabot also filed a notice of appeal, but did not take further steps to pursue the appeal.

20 ⁵*Sea Hawk Seafoods, Inc., et al. v. Exxon Corp., et al.*, 246 F.3d 676 (9th Cir. 2000).

21 ⁶*Grant Baker, et al. v. Exxon Corp., et al.*, 2000 WL 33156289 (9th Cir. 2001).

22 ⁷The Ninth Circuit affirmed the Court’s rejection of objections by CIP and Nautilus. In re: The
23 EXXON VALDEZ: *Cook Inlet Processors, Inc. et al. v. Baker, et al.*, 246 F.3d 673 (9th Cir. 2000) (unpublished
24 opinion), *cert. denied*, 121 S.Ct. 2244 (2001); In re: *The EXXON VALDEZ: Nautilus Marine Enter., Inc. v. Baker, et*
25 *al.*, 246 F.3d 673 (9th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 121 S.Ct. 2244 (2001). Simultaneously with the filing of All
Plaintiffs’ Lead Counsel’s Motion for Approval of the Amend Plan of Distribution of Allocations to the Processor
Claim Category, Lead Counsel is also filing a Stipulation for Amendment of Processor Distribution Plan and Fixing
of Share of certain signatory Processors containing the agreement between Exxon and All Plaintiffs except Western,
CRFC, Sea Hawk, CIP and Nautilus regarding implementation of the Ninth Circuit’s holdings in *Sea Hawk*
Seafoods, Inc., et al. v. Exxon Corp., et al., 246 F.3d 676 (9th Cir. 2000); and *Grant Baker, et al. v. Exxon Corp., et*
al., 2000 WL 33156289 (9th Cir. 2001)

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

Category which proposes a distribution method for allocations to the Processor Claim Category. The proposed methodology is substantively the same as the original approved by the Court as fair, adequate and reasonable, with two exceptions which satisfy the directives of the Ninth Circuit. First, Western is included on the same terms as similarly-situated processors. Second, distributions to CRFC, KSP, Seahawk and Western are based upon not only their 1990 to 1995 damages, but also their 1989 damages which were settled.

The only other substantive difference from the original distribution plan is that this amended distribution plan goes one step farther than the original and proposes for each of the 34 participating processors a specific "final percent share" of allocations to the Processor Claim Category. Otherwise, this amendment updates background information, such as the amounts of projected recoveries, based upon developments since the filing of the original distribution plan on May 13, 1997.

II. RECOVERIES SUBJECT TO THIS DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Participating Processors share in signatories' common recoveries, which presently include roughly: \$216,186,000 already distributed from the Exxon Claims Program and TAPL Fund;⁸ \$87,311,000 from the Alyeska Settlement, which was distributed in the Alyeska Claims Program;⁹ \$24,722,000 collected from Exxon,¹⁰ being distributed in the Supplemental Claims

⁸This figure includes an estimated \$202,159,000 in payments from the Exxon Claims Program, and \$14,027,000 from the TAPL Fund. In this document, dollar amounts are rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

⁹Alyeska settled for \$98 million, of which roughly \$10,689,000 was paid to non-signatory Native corporations.

¹⁰This amount includes \$23,506,000 collected from settlements with Exxon by Alaska Native and municipality plaintiffs, and \$1,216,000 (\$724,000 plus interest) collected by Kodiak Island Borough from a state court judgment against Exxon. The combined \$24,722,000 will be referred to as the "Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries."

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
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Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

1 Program; and a projected \$4,275,715,000,¹¹ plus post-judgment interest,¹² from judgments
2 against Exxon which are not yet collected.¹³

3 Plaintiffs' counsel expect the Processor Claim Category to be allocated roughly
4 \$519,000 from Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries, \$1,209,000 from the
5 uncollected Phase IIA judgment and prejudgment interest, and \$88,581,000 from the punitive
6 damages judgment. From these amounts,¹⁴ which do not include post-judgment interest,¹⁵ would
7 be deducted attorneys' fees, litigation expenses and claims administration expenses which the
8 Court approves.¹⁶

9 As set forth in the Allocation Plan (*see* 38-39), in the Final Distribution to be
10 conducted once all recoveries are collected, the Processor Claim Category will be allocated its
11 matrix share of signatories' recoveries – including Exxon Claims and TAPL Fund payments, the
12 Alyeska Settlement, Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries, the Phase IIA
13 judgment, prejudgment interest and the punitive damages judgment – less previous payments to
14

15 ¹¹This amount consists of a \$19,590,000 compensatory damage judgment won in the federal court
16 Phase IIA trial ("Phase IIA judgment"), \$37,971,000 in prejudgment interest awarded by the Court ("prejudgment
17 interest"), and \$4,218,154,000 (84.363%) of the \$5,000,005,000 punitive damages judgment won in federal court
18 ("punitive damages judgment"). The remaining \$781,851,000 (15.637%) of the punitive damages judgment would
19 be allocated to the non-signatory Native corporations, and Exxon and the Seattle Seven. *See supra* n. 1 & n. 2.

20 ¹²Post-judgment interest accrues at the rate of 5.9% *per annum*.

21 ¹³Plaintiffs' cross appeals could lead to greater compensatory damage recoveries. Conversely, a
22 settlement with Exxon for a lesser amount might be reached before appeals are resolved. Any such settlement
23 would be subject to judicial approval, after plaintiffs are given notice and opportunity to object.

24 ¹⁴This and other allocations to the Processor Claim Category will be deposited into an interest-
25 bearing account designated for the claim category, and held by the Exxon Qualified Settlement Fund pursuant to the
terms of this Court's Order Establishing The Exxon Qualified Settlement Fund And Appointing An Administrator
(Jan. 25, 1995).

¹⁵Plaintiffs' counsel do not believe it productive to speculate at this point about how much post-
judgment interest, if any, signatories ultimately will collect.

¹⁶Plaintiffs' counsel intend to ask the Court to approve attorneys' fees of 22.4% of signatories'
recoveries from Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries and uncollected recoveries. Plaintiffs'
counsel also will seek reasonable expenses of litigation, notice and claims administration.

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
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Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

Participating Processors from individual settlements and signatory plaintiffs' common recoveries. This will be accomplished through a combination of offsets from allocations to other claim categories and distributions to individual Participating Processors.

Plaintiffs' counsel estimate that if signatories collect the projected \$4,275,175,000 in additional recoveries, the Processor Claim Category will be allocated roughly \$96,546,000 (less attorneys' fees and expenses), which includes \$519,000 from Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries, \$1,831,000 from the Alyeska Settlement, \$1,209,000 from the uncollected Phase IIA judgment and prejudgment interest, \$88,581,000 from the uncollected punitive damages judgment, and \$4,406,000 from Exxon Claims and TAPL Fund recoveries.¹⁷ These amounts do not include post-judgment interest.

Exxon has appealed the judgments against it, thereby delaying the date when signatories ultimately collect all their recoveries, and creating risk that the full amounts might never be collected. Plaintiffs' counsel fully expect to prevail in Exxon's remaining appeals, and believe it prudent for the Court and Participating Processors to evaluate this distribution plan under the assumption that Participating Processors ultimately will be allocated \$96,546,000 plus interest.

III. PARTICIPATING PROCESSORS

Participating Processors are limited to the 34 entities listed on the attached Table 1, which are the 33 entities proposed in the original distribution plan, plus Western. Western is the only plaintiff which timely objected to and successfully litigated its exclusion from the original distribution plan. It is the position of Plaintiffs' counsel that the Processor Claim Category is

¹⁷These estimates are based on the 2.1% processor matrix share specified in the Allocation Plan, which is the maximum payable to the Processor Claim Category under the Allocation Plan. As explained *infra*, the 2.1% matrix share might be adjusted to account for developments after the Allocation Plan was filed and approved. The projected total processor allocation of \$96,546,000 is less than the \$109,108,000 projected in the original distribution plan primarily because an additional 11% of punitive damages recoveries is allocated to the Seattle Seven and Exxon.

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

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now closed, and that plaintiffs other than the 34 Participating Processors are barred from relitigating the issue.

IV. METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING FINAL PERCENT SHARES

As a general rule, each Participating Processor's "Final Percent Share"¹⁸ of allocations to the Processor Claim Category equals its proportional percentage share of all Participating Processors' total matrix damages, as determined by Plaintiffs' Allocation Committee. As described in the Allocation Plan, recognized damages include lost profits from 1989 through 1995 caused by the spill, and realized losses of equity and assets by processors driven out of operation by the spill. To estimate damages, the Allocation Committee Reviewed damage reports submitted by Participating Processors, and negotiated at arm's-length with Participating Processors and their counsel.

The only exceptions to this general rule are CIP and Nautilus. The Court found that CIP and Nautilus settled and completely released their claims for punitive damages, and this finding was affirmed on appeal. Accordingly, as proposed in the original distribution plan, CIP and Nautilus do not share in recoveries of punitive damages. In order to avoid further litigation and delay, Plaintiffs' counsel propose to limit allocations to CIP and Nautilus to the amounts already paid them from the Alyeska settlement – i.e., \$399,000 to CIP and \$116,000 to Nautilus. These amounts represent fair shares of signatories' compensatory damage recoveries, given the magnitude of negotiated damages of CIP and Nautilus, and given that CIP and Nautilus also kept to themselves the entire amount of their sizeable settlements with Exxon (\$3,600,000 for CIP and \$2,246,000 for Nautilus). In contrast, the four processors that settled their 1989 claims only (i.e.,

¹⁸In this distribution plan, the term "Final Percent Share" is defined differently than in the Allocation Plan, in which the term denoted a plaintiff's percent share of signatories' recoveries, rather than allocations to a particular claim category. The change in nomenclature is made for administrative reasons.

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Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

1 CRFC, KSP, Seahawk and Western) are crediting their payments from Exxon to the common
2 "pot" to be shared by all signatories.¹⁹

3 Plaintiffs' Lead Counsel understands the 32 Participating Processors other than CIP
4 and Nautilus to have agreed upon their damages and Final Percent Shares. The agreed-upon
5 Final Percent Shares are summarized on the attached Table 1.²⁰

6 **V. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS**

7 There will be no further distributions to CIP and Nautilus. For the other 32
8 Participating Processors, distributions from the Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough and
9 subsequent recoveries will be calculated using Final Percent Shares, with adjustments for
10 previous compensation. Any distribution of proceeds will take place only with the Court's
11 approval and supervision.

12 **A. SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIMS PROGRAM**

13 In the Supplemental Claims Program, Participating Processors' distributions from the
14 Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries will be adjusted for payments already
15

16
17 ¹⁹ These contributions will be accounted for as offsets against these four processors' distributions
18 from unpaid and uncollected recoveries. In the event that an offset were to exceed a processor's past payments, the
processor would retain the full amount of its past recoveries. See *infra* n. 22.

19 ²⁰ The Final Percent Shares of recoveries other than the Alyeska Settlement shown on Table 1 sum up
20 to only 95.556%. The reason for this is as follows. When Plaintiffs' counsel proposed a 2.1% processor matrix
21 share in the Allocation Plan, they did not know that CIP and Nautilus had completely released their punitive
22 damages claims, they did not anticipate that Western would be included in the Processor Claim Category, and they
23 did not plan to make allocations to CRFC, KSP and Sea Hawk based upon their settled 1989 damages. In light of
24 these developments, the original 2.1% now appears to be slightly too high. Plaintiffs' counsel advised in the
original distribution plan that adjustment of the processor matrix share might become necessary. Additional
adjustment might be required if claims in the Non-Native Subsistence, Personal Property and Personal Injury Claim
Categories prove to be lower than projected. After the completion of claims evaluation, Plaintiffs' counsel will
propose to the Court matrix share adjustments, if appropriate. Plaintiffs' counsel expect that any such adjustments
will be minor.

25 Also, for processors other than CIP and Nautilus, the projected final percent share is less for the
Alyeska Settlement than for other recoveries. This is because CIP and Nautilus are allocated a fixed amount from
the Alyeska Settlement (*i.e.*, a total of \$515,000) rather than a percentage share, and the other processors share in
the remainder (projected to be \$1,316,000) in proportion to their negotiated damages.

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

1 received from the Alyeska Settlement and settlements with Exxon. CRFC, KSP, Seahawk and
 2 Western received sizeable settlement payments from Exxon, while the others did not.
 3 Furthermore, in order to expedite payouts, distributions from the Alyeska Settlement were made
 4 on an interim basis, using partial workups of estimated 1989, 1990 and 1991 losses.²¹ In
 5 contrast, Final Percent Shares are based on full workups of losses from 1989 through 1995, and
 6 are plaintiffs' best measure of a fair and equitable distribution. In many cases, distributions from
 7 the Alyeska Settlement deviated substantially from Final Percent Shares. Plaintiffs' counsel
 8 believe that it would be unfair and inequitable to ignore the disparities in previous recoveries.

9 Accordingly, Plaintiffs' counsel propose to begin "catching up" in the Supplemental
 10 Claims Program. To this end, CRFC, KSP, Seahawk and Western would not be paid anything in
 11 the Supplemental Claims Program, and distributions to other Participating Processors would be
 12 calculated in a manner which to the greatest extent possible applies Final Percent Shares to the
 13 both Alyeska Settlement and the Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries.
 14 Specifically, for Participating Processors other than CRFC, KSP, Seahawk and Western (and CIP
 15 and Nautilus), plaintiffs' counsel will calculate "Interim Percent Shares" proportional to agreed-
 16 upon matrix damages. Using these Interim Percent Shares, Plaintiffs' counsel will calculate: a
 17 "gross claim value" equal to the Interim Percent Share times the Processor Claim Category's
 18 projected \$2,353,000 allocation from the Alyeska Settlement and Native/Municipality/Kodiak
 19 Island Borough recoveries; and a "net claim value" equal to the gross claim value minus the
 20 Alyeska Settlement distribution, or zero if the Alyeska Settlement distribution exceeds the gross
 21 claim value. Distributions in the Supplemental Claims Program would be proportional to net
 22 claim values.

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 25

²¹See Plaintiffs' Plan For Distribution Of The Alyeska Settlement And Memorandum In Support 7-8 (Oct. 1, 1993).

B. THE FINAL DISTRIBUTION

1 Once punitive damage recoveries are collected, there will be a Final Distribution, in
2 which offsets will be made for distributions from prior recoveries, including the Exxon Claims
3 Program, TAPL Fund, Alyeska Settlement and Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough
4 recoveries.²² See Allocation Plan 38-39. Claimants' final distributions will be adjusted by the
5 difference between their allotments from these recoveries based on Final Percent Shares, and
6 what they actually received.²³ The object will be to apply Final Percent Shares, which are the
7 best measure of a fair and equitable distribution, to all of signatories' recoveries.

C. FUTURE INTERIM DISTRIBUTIONS

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9
10 Plaintiffs' counsel do not expect to be able to make additional interim distributions
11 after the Supplemental Claims Program and before the Final Distribution, because the Exxon
12 defendants are not expected to pay anything more until the litigation is finally resolved. If
13 additional interim distributions do become possible, distributions to claimants of all types,
14 including Participating Processors, would be adjusted to reflect the extent to which they have
15 already been compensated.²⁴ Nothing would be distributed to claimants already paid more than
16 their Interim Percent Share of their claim category's matrix share of signatories' recoveries to
17 date. Claimants paid less would be paid in proportion to the shortfall. This methodology simply
18 extends forward in time the fundamental principle of the Final Distribution, set forth in the

19
20 ²² Any payment of a Final Distribution to Participating Processors CRFC, KSP, Sea Hawk and/or
21 Western shall be made in accordance with the terms of the Stipulation for Amendment of Processor Plan of
22 Distribution and Fixing of Share of Certain Signatory Processors, and/or any order of the Court on said Stipulation;
23 it is possible therefore that all or a portion of such payments may be made to Exxon.

24
25 ²³ In the event that a claimant's actual past recoveries were to exceed its ultimate allotment based
upon Final Percent Shares, the claimant would retain the full amount of its past recoveries.

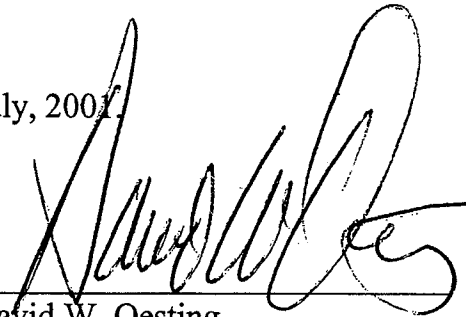
²⁴ This would be done in the following manner. Denote the amount to be distributed as the "Interim
Recovery." For every claimant in every claim category, plaintiffs' counsel would calculate: a "gross claim value"
equal to the claimant's Interim Percent Share, times the matrix share of the claimant's claim category, times the total
amount of signatories' recoveries collected to date (including the Interim Recovery); and a "net claim value" equal
to the gross claim value minus previous payments to the claimant (from Exxon Claims, the TAPL Fund, the Alyeska
Settlement, individual settlements, Native/Municipality/Kodiak Island Borough recoveries, etc.), or zero if the
claimant's previous payments exceed the gross claim value. Plaintiffs' counsel would distribute the Interim
Recovery in proportion to net claim.

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

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Court-approved Allocation Plan, that matrix shares and Final Percent Shares should govern the distribution of all of signatories' recoveries.

Respectfully submitted this 11th day of July, 2001.

By 
David W. Oesting
DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1450
Anchorage AK 99501
(907) 257-5300
Lead Counsel for Plaintiffs

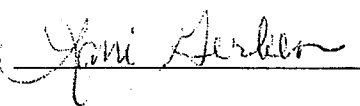
Certificate of Service

The undersigned certifies that on July 11, 2001, pursuant to Pretrial Order No. 9, § (2), dated December 29, 1989, a copy of the foregoing was served on the following attorneys or parties of record by:

- () Mail
- () Facsimile
- (X) Hand Delivery

Douglas J. Serdahely
PATTON BOGGS LLP
1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 504
Anchorage, AK 99501

Lloyd B. Miller
SONOSKY, CHAMBERS, SACHSE,
MILLER & MUNSON
900 West 5th Avenue, Suite 700
Anchorage, AK 99501



Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399

Table 1
FINAL PERCENT SHARES

	<u>Attorney</u>	Tentative Final Percent Shares Of <u>Alveska Settlement</u>	Final Percent Shares <u>Other Recoveries</u>
5	All Alaskan Seafoods	Ashburn 22.5449%	30.3439%
6	Allied Processing	Faegre 0.3555%	0.4785%
7	Bailey d/b/a The Smokehouse	Brown 0.5934%	0.7987%
8	Cook Inlet Processors	Weidner 22.4711%	0.0000%
9	Copper River Fishermen's Cooperative	Jameson 7.4277%	9.9972%
10	D&G Enterprises	Faegre 0.1308%	0.1761%
11	Eagle Fisheries	Ashburn 7.9967%	10.7630%
12	Ellis M. dba Trans-Ocean Enter.	Ashburn 0.1086%	0.1462%
13	Erickson dba Hidden Bay Seafoods	Ashburn 0.2124%	0.2859%
14	Estate of E.H. Bendikson/ Mister B	Hellsell 0.1992%	0.2681%
15	Ginn, G.	Gerry 0.0159%	0.0215%
16	Hames dba Cold Water Harvesters	Gerry 0.0389%	0.0524%
17	Keener Packing Co.	Faegre 2.0701%	2.7862%
18	Kodiak Salmon Packers	Jamin 5.3591%	7.2130%
19	Kopecky dba Great Alaska Seafood Co.	Brown 0.0190%	0.0256%
20	Latta, D.	Jameson 0.0407%	0.0548%
21	M.S.P. Corporation	Gerry 0.0942%	0.1268%
22	McLean dba Prime Ak Seafoods	Gerry 0.0986%	0.1328%
23	Nautilus Marine Enterprises Inc.	Weidner 6.5330%	0.0000%
24	Northland Fisheries, Inc.	Coe 0.4042%	0.5440%
25	Odyssey Enterprises	Young 0.8579%	1.1546%
	Pan Pacific Seafoods	Bennett 1.4095%	1.8971%
	Queen Fisheries Inc. dba E. Point Seafoods	Hellsell 2.0136%	2.7101%
	Samer - I Seafoods	Jameson 0.1906%	0.2566%
	Schilling P. dba Alaska Gourmet	Jameson 0.1626%	0.2189%
	Sea Captain's Choice, Inc.	Peterson 0.3534%	0.4757%
	Sea Hawk Seafoods	Ashburn 10.3349%	13.9101%
	Seafood Sales	Young 0.7740%	1.0417%
	Sea-Nik Foods/ Marutsubo-Suisan	Faegre 0.4608%	0.6203%
	Seasonal Seafoods	Faegre 0.5831%	0.7849%
	Smith, S. dba Virgin Bay Kelp Co.	Ashburn 0.1255%	0.1689%
	Taylor, G. dba Taylor Aquatic Enter.	Ashburn 0.3354%	0.4515%
	Western Alaska Fisheries Inc.	Hall 4.5779%	6.1615%
	Woodbine Alaska Fish Co.	Faegre 1.1067%	1.4895%
	Total	100.0000%	95.5560%

Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
LAW OFFICES
Suite 800 · 701 West 8th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 257-5300 · Fax: (907) 257-5399