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INTRODUCTION

- 1. On the morning of November 7, 2007, the M/V Cosco Busan, a 65,131-ton, 900-foot long container ship, departed the Port of Oakland and headed for the Pacific Ocean, bound for South Korea. The 131-foot wide ship was required to pass through a 2,200-foot opening between two tower bases supporting the western span of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The ship failed to navigate successfully through this almost one-half mile wide gap. Instead, at about 8:30 a.m., the ship hit the base of the "D," or "Delta" Tower, tearing a gash in the port side of the ship's hull, ripping open fuel tanks on the ship and releasing about 58,000 gallons of heavy bunker fuel into the San Francisco Bay.
- 2. The release of the fuel fouled the Bay waters, killing or injuring at least 2,200 birds, as well as marine mammals, fish, invertebrates and other marine organisms, damaging property along the San Francisco waterfront controlled, managed, maintained, and regulated by San Francisco, harming the livelihoods of the fishermen who depend on crab and other sea life in and about the Bay, impairing the public's enjoyment of the recreational opportunities afforded by the Bay, and compelling several public entities, including San Francisco, Oakland, and Richmond, and their taxpayers, to expend substantial sums of money for the deployment of personnel for investigation, remediation, and monitoring of environmental conditions.
- 3. In this action, the City and County of San Francisco, and the Cities of Oakland and Richmond (collectively, "the Cities") seek compensation for all of their costs of investigating and responding to this catastrophic and wholly avoidable oil spill, including, without limitation, the costs incurred to assess the extent of the damage, remedy damages caused by the spill, and monitor conditions for continuing impacts of the spill. The Cities also seek to recover for the loss of recreational opportunities caused by the spill. The Cities also request injunctive relief to require defendants to develop and implement a plan to assess, remediate, and monitor for as long as is necessary, all harm to property, marine life, and recreational interests caused by defendants' catastrophic blunder. The San Francisco City Attorney in addition seeks civil penalties on behalf of

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the People of the State of California for defendants' violation of a host of laws designed to protect the delicate marine environment in and about the Bay.

In addition, the City and County of San Francisco seeks to recover the costs it incurred to mobilize and train volunteers.

VENUE

5. Venue is proper in this Court, because the spill, discharge, and violation of laws occurred, in part, in the City and County of San Francisco, and because defendants at all relevant times have done business in the City and County of San Francisco. (Gov. Code, § 8670.59.)

PARTIES

- Plaintiff CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO ("San Francisco," or "the 6. City") is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. Under the Burton Act, Stats. 1968, ch. 1333, San Francisco, acting by and through the Port of San Francisco and other City departments or agencies, has at all relevant times had complete authority to use, operate, maintain, manage, regulate, improve, and control the Port and facilities along approximately 7.5 miles of the eastern and northern waterfront of San Francisco, adjacent to the San Francisco Bay.
- 7. Plaintiff CITY OF OAKLAND ("Oakland") is a municipal corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California.
- Plaintiff CITY OF RICHMOND ("Richmond") is a municipal corporation duly 8. organized and existing under the laws of the State of California.
- 9. Plaintiff THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ("the People") appear by and through Dennis J. Herrera, San Francisco City Attorney, who asserts the seventh cause of action for penalties under Business and Professions Code section 17200, as authorized by Business and Professions Code section 17204. The City has a population in excess of 750,000 as determined by the Demographic Research Unit of the State of California's Department of Finance.
- 10. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant REGAL STONE, LTD. is, and at all relevant times was, the owner, operator or time-charterer of the Cosco

Busan, and that this defendant has at all relevant times done business in the State of California by allowing its operation in California waters.

- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant FLEET MANAGEMENT LTD., which may be otherwise known as Fleet Ship Management, Inc. (hereafter, "Fleet Management Ltd."), is, and at all relevant times was, the operator, or submanager, of the Cosco Busan, and that this defendant has at all relevant times done business in the State of California by operating the ship in California waters.
- 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant **HANJIN** SHIPPING CO., LTD. is, and at all relevant times was, the owner of the spilled bunker fuel, and/or the owner, operator, or charterer of the ship, and that this defendant has at all relevant times done business in the State of California.
- 13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant SYNERGY MANAGEMENT SERVICES is, and at all relevant times was, an agent of defendant Regal Stone, Ltd., and therefore that this defendant has at all relevant times done business in the State of California, and at all relevant times acted within the course and scope of its agency.
- 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant SYNERGY MARINE LIMITED is, and at all relevant times was, an agent of defendant Regal Stone, Ltd., and that this defendant has at all relevant times done business in the State of California, and at all relevant times acted within the course and scope of its agency.
- 15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that defendant **JOHN J. COTA** is an individual residing in Sonoma County, California, and was piloting the ship at the time of the incident.
- 16. Each of the above-named defendants is liable for the torts, breaches, and other wrongs of the others, and was acting within the course and scope of its or his employment or agency.
- 17. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of DOE 1 through DOE 100 are unknown to plaintiffs, who therefore sue such defendants by such fictitious names, and who will amend this complaint to show their true names and capacities when

ascertained. Plaintiffs are is informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the defendants designated as a DOE is responsible in some manner for the wrongs herein referred to and thereby proximately caused injuries and damages as alleged herein.

FACTS

- 18. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, the following facts: The M/V Cosco Busan is a 65,131-ton container ship, longer than 900 feet, constructed in or about 2001. On November 7, 2007, the ship departed the Port of Oakland, bound for South Korea. It was required to follow a routine route through the San Francisco Bay toward the Golden Gate. That route included passing beneath the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. The ship's pilot intended to steer between two bases supporting towers on the west span of the bridge. The spans were 2,200 feet apart. The ship was only 131 feet wide. The pilot of the ship defendant John J. Cota failed to clear the "Delta" tower west of Yerba Buena Island and, as a result, the ship collided with the fender of the tower base.
- 19. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and on that basis allege, the following facts: The ship's collision with the tower base fender created a deep gash in the hull, tearing open tanks carrying bunker fuel. Approximately 58,000 gallons of bunker fuel poured out of the ship into the Bay waters.
- 20. The bunker fuel, a heavy, viscous and toxic substance, killed thousands of sea birds, fouled beaches and wildlife habitats, threatened the livelihood of fishermen who depend on their catch of crabs and other sea life, and impaired boating, swimming, recreational fishing, walking or jogging and other such opportunities for members of the public to use and enjoy the fouled beaches, piers, wharves, and other facilities.
- As an actual and legal result of the spill, the public was prevented from enjoying the use of several beaches and lakes, and municipal facilities, including wharves, piers, and lakes, because of the risk of exposure to hazardous materials, bodily injury and property damage.
- 22. The opening of the crab season, and all other fishing, were postponed, because of the human health risks presented by consumption of sea animals taken from or through the contaminated waters.

- 23. Plaintiff San Francisco has sustained, and will continue to sustain, economic damage. This damage includes, without limitation, the costs and expenses associated with:
 - Establishing an incident command post at Treasure Island to organize, on an ongoing basis, activities in response to the spill ("response activities"), assessment of damage, and monitoring;
 - b. Committing time, labor, and materials to identifying, assessing and cleaning up San Francisco property damaged by the oil spill, containing the oil slick caused by the spill, monitoring for continuing damage and otherwise minimizing and mitigating further damage;
 - c. Engaging fishermen and their vessels in the effort to clean up oil and attempt to save afflicted sea life, in the immediate aftermath of the oil spill;
 - d. Recruiting, training and supervising volunteers to perform cleanup activities and tasks to mitigate and minimize environmental damage;
 - e. Paying San Francisco employees for their time responding to the oil spill, which temporarily precluded these employees' performance of regular job duties;
 - f. Paying employees of the Port of San Francisco who were unable to occupy Port offices in the immediate aftermath of the spill in order to perform their regular job duties; and
 - g. Impressing San Francisco employees into performing duties on an overtime basis to respond on an urgent basis to the crisis created by the oil spill.
- 24. Plaintiff San Francisco has sustained, and will continue to sustain, additional economic damage. This damage includes, without limitation, the loss of:
 - Anticipated rents, berthing, dockage and other fees, tax revenues and profit shares from fishing activities;
 - b. Anticipated income from canceled commuter ferry trips and pleasure excursions, including those to Alcatraz and Angel Islands;

- c. Anticipated parking ticket revenues that could not be collected because of the deployment of San Francisco parking control officers to non revenue-producing duties; and
- d. Anticipated tax revenues associated with impacts to tourism and business interruption of tenants and lessees of the Port of San Francisco.
- 25. Plaintiff Oakland has sustained, and will continue to sustain, economic damage. This damage includes, without limitation, the costs and expenses associated with committing time, labor, and materials to determining whether any Oakland property was damaged by the oil spill, otherwise responding to the oil spill, monitoring for continuing damage, and otherwise minimizing and mitigating further damage.
- Plaintiff Richmond has sustained, and will continue to sustain, economic damage. 26. This damage includes, without limitation, the costs and expenses associated with committing time, labor, and materials to determining whether any Richmond property was damaged by the oil spill, otherwise responding to the oil spill, which included public information efforts, emergency response and management, and otherwise minimizing and mitigating further damage.
- 27. Plaintiff San Francisco and the People of the State of California also have sustained damage through loss of the use and enjoyment of recreational and other opportunities affected, impacted, or threatened by the spill, including, without limitation, the use of public beaches, wharves, piers, pedestrian and bicycle paths, marinas, and seawalls. This damage includes, without limitation, losses arising from:
 - a. Prevention of the use of San Francisco marinas and harbors by recreational boaters;
 - b. Prevention of the use of City owned or managed Aquatic Park facilities, public beaches, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and other San Francisco marine environments by pedestrians and bicyclists, swimmers, bathers, and waders, including cancellation of the planned swim from Alcatraz to Aquatic Park;
 - c. Cancellation of the planned triathlon at Treasure Island; and
 - d. Prevention of recreational and subsistence fishing off of San Francisco piers and wharves.

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- 28. Plaintiff Oakland also has sustained damage through loss of the use and enjoyment of recreational and other opportunities afforded by the natural resources damaged or threatened by the spill, including, without limitation, the use of public beaches, wharves, piers, pedestrian and bicycle paths, marinas, and seawalls. This damage includes, without limitation, losses arising from:
 - a. Prevention of the use of Oakland marinas and harbors by recreational boaters; and
 - b. Prevention of the use of public beaches, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and other Oakland marine environments, including Lake Merritt, by pedestrians and bicyclists, swimmers, bathers, and waders.
- 29. Plaintiff Richmond also has sustained damage through loss of the use and enjoyment of recreational and other opportunities afforded by the natural resources damaged or threatened by the spill, including, without limitation, the use of public beaches, waterfront parks, wharves, piers, pedestrian and bicycle paths, marinas, and seawalls. This damage includes, without limitation, losses arising from:
 - a. Prevention of the use of Richmond marinas and harbors by recreational boaters; and
 - b. Prevention of the use of public beaches, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and other Richmond marine environments by pedestrians and bicyclists, swimmers, bathers, and waders.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Damages And Civil Penalties Under Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

- 30. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 29 of this First Amended Complaint.
- 31. The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act, Government Code sections 8670.1, et seq. ("the Act") provides that "[a]ny responsible party, as defined in Section 8670.3 [of the Government Code], shall be absolutely liable without regard to fault for any damages incurred by any injured party which arise out of, or are caused by, the discharge or leaking of oil into or onto marine waters." (Gov. Code, § 8670.56.5, subd. (a).)

- 32. "Responsible parties" include "the owner or transporter of oil or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the oil;" and "the owner, operator, or lessee of, or person who charters by demise, any vessel ... or a person or entity accepting responsibility for the vessel" (Gov. Code, § 8670.3, subd. (w).)
- 33. As the owner, operator, lessee, or charterer by demise of the vessel and owner or transporter of the oil of the discharged oil, defendant Regal Stone Ltd. is a responsible party that is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 34. As the owner, operator, lessee, or charterer by demise of the vessel and owner or transporter of the discharged oil, defendant Hanjin Shipping Co., Ltd. is a responsible party that is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 35. As the owner, operator, lessee, or charterer by demise of the vessel, defendant Fleet Management Ltd. is a responsible party that is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 36. As the owner, operator, lessee, or charterer by demise of the vessel, defendant Synergy Management Services is a responsible party that is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 37. As the owner, operator, lessee, or charterer by demise of the vessel, defendant Synergy Marine Limited is a responsible party that is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 38. As the transporter of the oil and the person accepting responsibility for the oil and for the vessel, defendant John J. Cota is a responsible party who is absolutely liable under the Act.
- 39. The bunker fuel that was discharged from the vessel is "oil" within the meaning of the Act, which defines "oil" as "any kind of petroleum, liquid hydrocarbon, or petroleum products or any faction or residues therefrom, including ... bunker fuel" (Gov. Code, § 8670.3, subd. (n).)
- 40. The San Francisco Bay waters are "marine waters" within the meaning of the Act, because the Bay is "subject to tidal influence." (Gov. Code, § 8670.3, subd. (i).)
- 41. On November 7, 2007, defendants discharged or leaked bunker fuel into the San Francisco Bay, and are therefore absolutely liable without regard to fault for all damages that plaintiffs sustained or will sustain.

- 42. The Act entitles a plaintiff to recover a broad variety of damages, including, without limitation, the costs of investigation, response, containment, removal and treatment; damages for injury to, or economic losses resulting from destruction of or injury to real or personal property; lost taxes, royalties, rents, or net profit shares caused by the injury; destruction, loss, or impairment of use of real property, and personal property. (Gov. Code, § 8670.56.5, subd. (h).)
- 43. In addition to those damages, alleged above, in any action brought by a county or city, the Act entitles such an entity to recover damages for loss of use and enjoyment of natural resources, public beaches, and other public resources or facilities. (Gov. Code, § 8670.56.5, subd. (h)(7).)
- 44. The civil remedies provided in the Act are "separate and in addition to, and do not supersede or limit, any and all other remedies, civil or criminal." (Gov. Code, § 8670.61.)
- 45. Plaintiffs sustained a variety of forms of damage recoverable under the Act, in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court, including, without limitation, each of the forms of damage alleged in paragraphs 23 through 29, above.
- 46. The Act further provides that "[a]ny person who intentionally or negligently does any of the following acts shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for each violation, and each day or partial day that a violation occurs is a separate violation: ... Discharges or spills oil into marine waters, unless the discharge is authorized by the United States, the state, or other agency with appropriate jurisdiction. (Gov. Code, § 8670.66, subd. (a)(3).)
- 47. The Act further provides that ... [e]xcept as provided in subdivision (a), any person who intentionally or negligently violates any provision of [the Act] ... or any permit, rule, regulation, standard, or requirement issued or adopted pursuant to those provisions, shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for each violation of a separate provision, or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues." (Gov. Code, § 8670.66, subd. (b).)
- 48. Plaintiffs are informed and believe that defendants committed a violation of the Act, within the meaning of sections 8670.66, subdivisions (a) and (b), by discharging or spilling bunker

fuel into the waters of the Bay, which are marine waters. Each day or partial day that the oil has remained and will remain in marine waters constitutes an additional violation.

49. Defendants are therefore liable for civil penalties under Government Code section 8670.66, in an amount according to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Damages For Negligence)
(By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

- 50. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 49 of this First Amended Complaint.
- 51. Defendants owed a duty of reasonable and ordinary care to plaintiffs, which required them to operate the ship in a safe manner so as to avoid the injuries alleged herein.
- 52. Defendants breached their duty of care to plaintiffs in numerous respects. Examples of their breach include, but are not limited to, the following acts or omissions of defendant Cota:
 - a. Attempting to sail the ship in the Bay in foggy conditions that limited visibility to no greater than 1/10 of a mile;
 - b. Proceeding on a course in the Bay with insufficient information about the level of visibility;
 - c. Proceeding at a speed that was excessive for the circumstances;
 - d. Failing to use all available resources to maximize safety and minimize the risk of an incident, including a tugboat, the Vessel Traffic Service of the Coast Guard, and the ship's lookout;
 - e. Failing to be fully acquainted with and able to operate the ship's navigation system; and
 - f. Failing, upon being informed by the Coast Guard that the vessel was on a course that would result in a collision with the bridge, to heed that warning and to stop or reverse course until the location and course of the vessel could be ascertained with certainty.

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53. Because defendant John J. Cota was at all relevant times acting within the course and scope of his employment or agency for each of the other defendants, each such other defendant is liable for the acts and omissions of defendant Cota on the basis of respondent superior.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Damages For Negligence Per Se) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

- 54. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 53 of this First Amended Complaint.
- 55. Defendants violated several statutes, ordinances, or regulations, including, without limitation, the following statutes and implementing and related regulations and ordinances:
 - a. Government Code, § 8670.25;
 - b. Government Code, § 8670.25.5;
 - c. Government Code, § 8670.27;
 - d. Government Code, § 8670.56.5;
 - e. Government Code, § 8670.62;
 - f. Government Code, § 8670.64;
 - g. Government Code, § 8670.66;
 - h. Government Code, § 8670.67.5;
 - i. Fish & Game Code, § 5650;
 - j. Fish & Game Code, § 12015;
 - k. Harbors & Navigation Code, § 133;
 - 1. Water Code, § 13350, subd. (a)(3); and
 - m. Water Code, § 13271, subds. (a) & (c).
- 56. Defendants' violation of statutes, ordinances, or regulations actually and legally caused injury and other harm to plaintiffs, as alleged herein.
- 57. Plaintiffs' harm resulted from an occurrence of the nature that these statutes, ordinances, or regulations were designed to prevent.
- 58. Plaintiffs are members of the class of persons for whose protection the statutes, ordinances, or regulations were adopted.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Damages For And Abatement of Nuisance) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

- 59. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 58 of this First Amended Complaint.
- 60. Defendants' conduct as alleged herein constituted a use of the San Francisco Bay in such a manner as to constitute a private and public nuisance. The particular conduct constituting a nuisance is the discharge of approximately 58,000 gallons of bunker fuel into the Bay environment.
- 61. Defendants' creation of the nuisance was the result of unsafe, negligent, unnecessary, unreasonable, and injurious methods of operation of their business.
- 62. Defendants' conduct constitutes a private nuisance within the meaning of Section 3479 of the Civil Code, and a public nuisance within the meaning of section 3490 *et seq*. of the Civil Code.
 - 63. The conduct of which the Cities complain is especially injurious to the Cities.
- 64. Despite abundant notice and demands, defendants have failed and refused, and continue to fail and refuse, to completely investigate, assess, monitor, and abate the nuisance.
- 65. Defendants have threatened to and will, unless restrained by this Court, continue to maintain the nuisance and continue the acts complained of, and each and every act has been, and will be, without the consent, against the will, and in violation of plaintiffs' rights.
- 66. As an actual and proximate result of the nuisance created by defendants, plaintiffs have been, and will be, damaged in an amount to be determined, in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court.
- 67. Unless defendants are restrained by order of this Court, it will be necessary for plaintiffs to commence many successive actions against defendants to secure compensation for damages sustained, thus requiring a multiplicity of suits, and the general public will be daily threatened with harm to their health, safety, and recreational interests.
- 68. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law, and injunctive relief requiring immediate abatement of the nuisance is expressly authorized by Sections 526 and 731 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction requiring defendants to devise

and implement a plan to investigate, assess, contain, remediate, and monitor on an ongoing basis, all harm to San Francisco waterfront property, marine life, and recreational opportunities at and about the waterfront abutting the Bay, and the beaches along the Bay and Pacific Ocean.

69. In maintaining the nuisance, defendants are acting with full knowledge of the consequences and damage being caused, and their conduct is willful, oppressive and malicious; accordingly, the City is entitled to punitive damages against defendants.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Trespass) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

- 70. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 69 of this First Amended Complaint.
- Plaintiff San Francisco has complete authority to use, conduct, operate, maintain, manage, regulate, improve and control the San Francisco Port, including without limitation property conveyed to San Francisco in trust pursuant to the Burton Act and other property held in fee by the City, and its facilities harmed or threatened by defendants' conduct, including piers, wharves, pedestrian paths, seawalls, riprap, and marinas and harbors and their associated landside facilities ("the property").
- 72. Beginning on November 7, 2007, and continuing to the present time, defendants, without San Francisco's consent, trespassed on the property by causing the bunker fuel spill to occur, failing to prevent the migration of the spilled fuel, and failing to remove the spilled product from the marine environment, despite abundant notification of its obligation and opportunity to perform.
- 73. As an actual and legal result of the trespass, San Francisco has been and continues to be damaged in an amount to be determined, in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Unjust Enrichment) (By San Francisco Against All Defendants)

74. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 73 of this First Amended Complaint.

- 75. The volunteers whom San Francisco recruited, trained and supervised performed hundreds or thousands of hours of service, including, without limitation, retrieving, treating and saving oiled birds and other marine life, cleaning up fouled beaches and other coastal property.
- 76. The volunteer service constituted a benefit to defendants, who were obligated by law to perform the work that the volunteers performed.
- 77. Defendants have unjustly retained and been enriched by the benefit of the volunteers' service, at the expense of San Francisco.
 - 78. Defendants must disgorge to plaintiffs their unjustly retained benefit.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION (Unfair Business Practices Act, Bus. & Profs. Code, § 17200) (By The People Against All Defendants)

- 79. The People reallege and incorporate by reference paragraphs 1 through 78 of this First Amended Complaint.
- 80. Section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code provides that unfair competition shall mean and include any "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practices and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising."
- 81. Each of the defendants' acts alleged herein was unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent, within the meaning, and in violation, of section 17200.
- 82. Violations of statutes, ordinances, or regulations constitute unlawful acts within the meaning of section 17200. Such provisions that defendants violated include, without limitation, the statutes, ordinances and regulations alleged in paragraph 55, above.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Wherefore, plaintiffs pray for judgment against defendants as follows:

- 1. For damages in excess of the jurisdictional limit of this Court, in an amount to be determined at trial, including, without limitation, all damages necessary to compensate for the economic interests and real property damages and for the loss of use and enjoyment of recreational opportunities alleged herein;
- 2. For an injunction requiring defendants to abate the nuisance and devise and implement a plan to investigate, assess, monitor, contain and remediate, on an ongoing basis, all

harm to San Francisco waterfront property, marine life, and recreational interests at and about the waterfront abutting the Bay, and the beaches along the Bay and Pacific Ocean.

- 3. For an order requiring defendants to disgorge to plaintiffs the value of all unjustly retained benefits flowing from the commitment of volunteers' remediation activities in response to the spill;
- 4. For civil penalties under Government Code section 8670.66, Business and Professions Code section 17206, and any other applicable law;
- 5. For an award of reasonable costs and attorney's fees under Government Code section 8670.56.5, subdivision (f); Code of Civil Procedure section 1033.5; and any other applicable law;
 - 5. For punitive damages; and
 - 6. For trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: February 8, 2008

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Dated: February 8, 2008

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| K. SCOTT DICKEY | BARBARA PARKER |
| Chief Deputy City Attorney | Assistant City Attorney |
| - / | DORYANNA MORENO |
| By | Supervising Deputy City Attorney |
| K. SCOTT DICKEY | |
| Chief Deputy City Attorney | By |
| A. S. Division of the Co. | DOR YANNA MORENO |
| Attorneys for Plaintiff CITY OF | Supervising Deputy City Attorney |
| RICHMOND | |
| t | Attorneys for Plaintiff CITY OF OAKLAND |
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harm to San Francisco waterfront property, marine life, and recreational interests at and about the waterfront abutting the Bay, and the beaches along the Bay and Pacific Ocean.

- 3. For an order requiring defendants to disgorge to plaintiffs the value of all unjustly retained benefits flowing from the commitment of volunteers' remediation activities in response to the spill;
- 4. For civil penalties under Government Code section 8670.66, Business and Professions Code section 17206, and any other applicable law;
- 5. For an award of reasonable costs and attorney's fees under Government Code section 8670.56.5, subdivision (f); Code of Civil Procedure section 1033.5; and any other applicable law;
 - 5. For punitive damages; and
 - 6. For trial by jury of all issues so triable.

Dated: February 8, 2008

| | DENNIS J. HERRERA City Attorney THERESE M. STEWART Chief Deputy City Attorney DONALD P. MARGOLIS THOMAS S. LAKRITZ Deputy City Attorneys |
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| | THOMAS S. LAKRITZ Deputy City Attorney |
| | Attorneys for Plaintiffs CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA |
| LOUISE H. RENNE | JOHN RUSSO |
| City Attorney | City Attorney |
| K. SCOTT DICKEY | BARBARA PARKER |
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| | DORYANNA MORENO |
| K. SCOTT DICKEY | Supervising Deputy City Attorney |
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| RICHMOND | Saparition & Saparition of |
| | Attorneys for Plaintiff CITY OF OAKLAND |
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