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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 WESTERN TOWBOAT COMPANY,

10 Plaintiff–Counterclaim  
Defendant,

11 v.

12 VIGOR MARINE, LLC,

13 Defendant–Counterclaim  
14 Plaintiff.

No. C20-0416-RSM

ORDER DENYING WESTERN  
TOWBOAT’S MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff–Counterclaim Defendant Western  
17 Towboat Company (“Western”)’s Motion for Reconsideration. Dkt. #80. On June 21, 2021, this  
18 Court denied Western’s motion for summary judgment and granted in part and denied in part  
19 Vigor Marine, LLC (“Vigor”)’s motion for summary judgment. Dkt. #77. Western now moves  
20 the Court to reconsider its decision granting Vigor’s motion for summary judgment on its  
21 counterclaim for maritime negligence. The Court has determined that response briefing from  
22 Vigor and oral argument is unnecessary to resolve the underlying issues. *See* Local Rules W.D.  
23 Wash. LCR 7(h)(3).  
24

## II. BACKGROUND

1  
2 In its previous Order, this Court found as a matter of law that Western failed to exercise  
3 prudent seamanship by releasing the Drydock YFD-70 inside the Monterey Bay National Marine  
4 Sanctuary (“Marine Sanctuary”) and granted summary judgment on Western’s counterclaim for  
5 maritime negligence. Dkt. #77. Specifically, the Court concluded that Western failed to exercise  
6 prudent seamanship “with respect to its duty to navigate with cognizance of the vessel’s position  
7 in relation to navigational hazards.” *Id.* at 37.

8 Western requests reconsideration on the basis that (1) the Court failed to consider key  
9 evidence demonstrating the OCEAN RANGER’s awareness of its location inside the Marine  
10 Sanctuary; (2) the Court erred in its application of *Rexach v. Sec’y of the Navy*, No. 75-408, 1978  
11 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19588, at \*24 (D.P.R. Feb. 14, 1978), to the facts at hand; and (3) the Court  
12 disregarded facts demonstrating that release of the tow line was necessary to prevent loss of life.  
13 The Court will address each argument in turn.

## III. DISCUSSION

### A. Legal Standard

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16 “Motions for reconsideration are disfavored.” Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h)(1).  
17 “The court will ordinarily deny such motions in the absence of a showing of manifest error in the  
18 prior ruling or a showing of new facts or legal authority which could not have been brought to its  
19 attention earlier with reasonable diligence.” *Id.*

### B. Captain McGavock’s Positional Awareness

20  
21 Under *Rexach*, prudent seamanship requires a vessel operator to exercise positional  
22 awareness with respect to hazards that are “clearly and adequately charted and warned of on the  
23 nautical chart of the area.” 1978 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19588, at \*4. Western argues that the Court  
24 committed manifest error by ignoring deposition testimony from Captain McGavock stating that

1 he did, indeed, understand he was inside the Marine Sanctuary at the time he released the  
2 Drydock's tow line. In response to questioning as to whether he understood what the blue lines  
3 on the nautical chart meant, Captain McGavock responded: "That's the Farallons, I believe. The  
4 other one is Monterey Bay." Dkt. #52 at 69:23-25. When asked whether he understood at the  
5 time those were marine sanctuary boundaries or only now understood that, Captain McGavock  
6 responded: "I was very well aware of it at the time." *Id.* at 70:1-6. However, Captain McGavock  
7 admitted that he did not understand the navigational hazards presented by those boundary lines.  
8 On the contrary, his testimony indicates that he was unaware that national marine sanctuary  
9 boundaries denoted an area where sinking the Drydock would risk damaging a nationally  
10 significant marine environment and expose parties to potential liability under federal law:

11 Q. Marine sanctuaries, what does that mean to you? You knew what the lines  
were, what did they mean?

12 A. Certain marine sanctuaries, you're forbidden to transit through with a boat of  
13 petroleum, they're all different. Some of them are just marine sanctuaries that  
prevent commercial fishing, but they're all different.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. Different fishing regulations, different shipping regulations.

16 Q. What about sinking stuff?

17 A. Honestly, I don't know.

18 Q. Do you know now?

19 A. Obviously I know now, yes.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. But I'm certain on the East Coast, they even sink ships in sanctuaries for  
22 artificial reefs, so who knows.

23 Q: Not in federal sanctuaries, they don't.

24 A: Oh.

1 *Id.* at 71:1-22. Captain McGavock’s statements also indicate that the crew and owners discussed  
2 risks associated with transiting the Greater Farallones National Marine Sanctuary with a sinking  
3 drydock. *See id.* at 72:23-25; 73:1-21 (“Did anyone say that being in a marine sanctuary was an  
4 important risk that needed to be considered? It was brought up, I believe . . . . That’s when I was  
5 concerned with the Farallons.”). This exchange, however, presents no evidence that Captain  
6 McGavock or anyone at Western acknowledged the risks associated with towing the sinking  
7 Drydock into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary after the tow left the Farallones.

8 In addition to Captain McGavock’s deposition statements, Western also introduces new  
9 evidence from the deposition of Captain Russ Johnson. *See* Dkt. #47-1. This evidence was not  
10 available at the time parties moved for summary judgment. In this deposition, Captain Johnson  
11 stated his belief that both Captain McGavock *and* Russell Shrewsbury knew the tow was inside  
12 the marine sanctuary, but “just didn’t know the consequences of being in the marine sanctuary.”  
13 Dkt. #74-1 at 93:13-15.

14 Having reviewed Captain McGavock’s and Russ Johnson’s deposition transcripts, neither  
15 one demonstrates manifest error in the Court’s conclusion that Western failed to exercise prudent  
16 seamanship “with respect to its duty to navigate with cognizance of the vessel’s position *in*  
17 *relation to navigational hazards.*” Dkt. #77 at 37 (emphasis added). Both statements raise a  
18 material dispute of fact as to the extent Western understood that the OCEAN RANGER had  
19 entered a marine sanctuary. However, it remains undisputed that Captain McGavock failed to  
20 understand the hazards presented by that sanctuary to a tug towing a sinking drydock. To observe  
21 the boundaries of a federal marine sanctuary demarcated on the nautical chart, yet not understand  
22 the meaning behind them, cannot be construed as “positional awareness.” Indeed, this lack of  
23 understanding defeats the very purpose of designating a national marine sanctuary on the chart.  
24

1 For these reasons, even if Captain McGavock and/or Russ Shrewsbury recognized that the  
2 OCEAN RANGER had entered a marine sanctuary, no reasonable juror could find that Western  
3 exercised “positional awareness” amounting to prudent seamanship where it had no  
4 understanding of the hazards posed by that sanctuary area.

5 In addition to Captain McGavock’s and Captain Johnson’s deposition testimonies,  
6 Western also argues that the Court overlooked evidence that the U.S. Coast Guard understood  
7 that the OCEAN RANGER was inside the Marine Sanctuary. *See* Dkt. #42-19 (vessel logs); Dkt.  
8 #42-23 (Coast Guard incident report). Because the Coast Guard was in “constant  
9 communication” with the OCEAN RANGER, Western argues, “everyone involved . . . knew that  
10 the tug and tow were in the sanctuary” at the time of sinking. Dkt. #80 at 2-3. Again,  
11 notwithstanding the Coast Guard’s awareness of the OCEAN RANGER’s position inside the  
12 Marine Sanctuary and the hazards posed by that sanctuary to the sinking tow, this evidence is  
13 inapposite to the matter at hand—whether *Western* was aware of these issues. As evidenced by  
14 the record, including the deposition transcripts cited by Western in the instant motion, no  
15 reasonable juror could conclude that Western understood the environmental, economic, and legal  
16 risks it activated when it entered the Marine Sanctuary with a sinking Drydock.

17 For these reasons, none of the evidence presented by Western in the instant motion  
18 demonstrates manifest error by the Court in concluding as a matter of law that Western failed to  
19 exercise prudent seamanship.

### 20 **C. Application of *Rexach***

21 Next, Western argues that the Court committed manifest error in its application of *Rexach*  
22 to the case at hand. As an initial matter, Western made no effort to address *Rexach* in its opposition  
23 to Vigor’s summary judgment motion. *See generally* Dkt. #52. Such arguments are not properly  
24 raised for the first time in a Motion for Reconsideration. *See Kona Enterprises, Inc.*, 229 F.3d at

1 890 (“A Rule 59(e) motion may *not* be used to raise arguments . . . when they could reasonably  
2 have been raised earlier in the litigation.”) (emphasis in original).

3 Even if the Court considers Western’s untimely argument, Western has failed to  
4 demonstrate manifest error. Western points out that the negligence at issue in *Rexach* involved a  
5 boat operator who struck a coral reef on account of not understanding where his vessel was, lacked  
6 the requisite equipment to determine his location, and took no action to determine his location.  
7 *See* 1978 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 19588. Notwithstanding the factual differences between this case and  
8 *Rexach*, the Court relied on *Rexach* for the proposition that prudent seamanship requires a vessel  
9 operator to exercise positional awareness with respect to navigational hazards in the area he is  
10 transiting. *See id.* at \*4 (“The art of piloting reaches its climax in position determination.  
11 Underway on a body of water of any size, where the safety of your boat and its crew is at stake, it  
12 is not ‘where you ought to be’, or ‘where you think you are’, but your knowledge of ‘where you  
13 are for sure’ that counts.”) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Indeed, this positional  
14 awareness is why “[r]easonable maritime practice would require, at a minimum, consultation with  
15 current charts.” *Tidewater Marine, Inc. v. Sanco Int’l, Inc.*, 113 F. Supp. 2d 987, 995 (E.D. La.  
16 2000). The Court declines to draw a distinction between the negligent operator who lacks the  
17 requisite charts and the negligent operator who possesses the charts but does not understand the  
18 meaning of the chart’s notations—in this case, that the boundaries denoted a nationally significant  
19 marine environment protected by federal law. In either scenario, the operator does not understand  
20 his vessel’s position in relation to nearby hazards.

#### 21 **D. Necessity to Release Tow Line**

22 Finally, Western’s motion argues that Captain McGavock’s decision to release the  
23 Drydock before proceeding outside the Marine Sanctuary was not negligent, given that release of  
24 the tow was required to save the lives of the crew. Dkt. #80 at 2. Because release of the tow was

1 necessary to respond to a life-threatening emergency, Western argues, its decision does not give  
2 rise to penalties under the National Marine Sanctuary Act's implementing regulations. *See* 15  
3 C.F.R. § 922.132(b) (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary regulations stating that its  
4 prohibitions "do not apply to an activity necessary to respond to an emergency threatening life,  
5 property, or the environment.").

6 Whether the OCEAN RANGER's release of the tow was necessary to save the lives of the  
7 crew is not dispositive of whether the OCEAN RANGER failed to exercise prudent seamanship  
8 with respect to its decision to enter the Marine Sanctuary with a sinking drydock. As the Court  
9 noted in its order granting summary judgment, the record is replete with Western's  
10 acknowledgement of the risks of bringing a sinking tow into San Francisco Bay such that it  
11 changed course at that time to avoid a "national disaster" by sinking the tow in a major transit area.  
12 *See* Dkt. #40-8 at 5-6 (Bob Shrewsbury stating "I told them that we're not going to go into San  
13 Francisco. We can't take the chance . . . If it sunk anywhere in that entrance area, it would be  
14 national disaster."); *see also* Dkt. #40-6 at 2 (Captain McGavock stating that "[u]pon monitoring  
15 the tow for several hours and witnessing an increase in vessels Port list and trim it was deemed a  
16 hazard to navigation to continue for San Francisco Bay."). The record reflects no countervailing  
17 awareness by Western of the risks of bringing a sinking tow into the Marine Sanctuary where the  
18 Drydock ultimately sank. To that end, to the extent Western presents evidence that sea conditions  
19 and the tow's deteriorating state prevented the OCEAN RANGER from proceeding outside the  
20 sanctuary's boundaries in the hours before the Drydock sank, this evidence does not contradict the  
21 Court's conclusion that Western was negligent in the first instance when it discovered the  
22 Drydock's deteriorating state and charted the OCEAN RANGER's course into the Marine  
23 Sanctuary without regard to the hazards posed by the sanctuary.

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**IV. CONCLUSION**

1  
2 Having reviewed Western's Motion, the exhibits attached thereto, and the remainder of  
3 the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS that Plaintiff Western's Motion for  
4 Reconsideration, Dkt. #80, is DENIED.

5 DATED this 23rd day of June, 2021.

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9 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
10 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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