

Deepwater Horizon Response Timeline

- **April 20, 2010** – Explosion and failure of the Deepwater Horizon oil well located fifty (50) miles off the coast of Louisiana, resulting in the death of 11 workers on the rig and the release of four million barrels of oil.
- **May 5, 2010** – The Gulf Coast Attorneys General send letters to BP, Transocean, and Haliburton, asking those companies to memorialize their commitment to fund the clean-up and recovery effort.
- **May 7, 2010** – Florida enters into an initial agreement with BP, providing for \$25 million in emergency funding. Further grants by BP follow over time.
- **May 8, 2010** – BP begins setting up claims centers across the Gulf Coast for processing individual and business claims.
- **June 4, 2010** – The first tar balls wash ashore on Pensacola Beach; 177 miles of Florida's coastline have received some degree of oiling from the spill to date.
- **June 16, 2010** – The White House announces that BP will establish a \$20 billion escrow fund for all oil spill claims, with Kenneth Feinberg as the claims administrator. BP agrees to contribute to the escrow fund over time.
- **July 15, 2010** – The flow of oil was stopped with a cap over the well.
- **August 4, 2010** – Achievement of static kill for the well; the well is officially declared dead on September 19, 2010.
- **August 18, 2010** – BP stops accepting individual and business claims, after paying \$81 million to Floridians. BP continues to process governmental claims.
- **August 23, 2010** – The Gulf Coast Claims Facility or GCCF begins processing individual and business claims.
- **September 28, 2010** – The filing of the Notice of Intent to Conduct Restoration Planning; Phase II of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process.
- **November 22, 2010** – The GCCF begins accepting interim and final claims; the “emergency” payment process paid out almost \$980 million to Floridians.

- **January 11, 2011** – The National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill releases its Final Report.
- **April 20, 2011** – BP enters into the Framework Agreement with the state and federal trustees, providing \$1 billion for early restoration projects for natural resources injured by the spill.
- **January 18, 2012**– Judge Barbier accepts arguments made by Attorney General Bondi in an amicus brief and refuses to impose holdback on recoveries from the GCCF by unrepresented claimants.
- **February 17, 2012**– Moex Offshore agrees to \$90 million civil penalty global settlement under the Clean Water Act, with \$10 million going to Florida for various water quality improvement projects.
- **March 9, 2012** -- Attorney General Bondi selects four law firms as co-counsel for the State's economic damages claim after an open request for proposal process.
- **April 19, 2012** – Floridians receive \$37.7 million in supplemental payments after an audit of the GCCF's operations; our office participated in the audit process.
- **June 1, 2012** – The GCCF ceases operations after paying \$2.81 billion total to Floridians; the Court-Supervised Settlement Program run by Mr. Patrick Juneau now processes any individual or business claims.
- **July 6, 2012** – The RESTORE Act becomes law, directing 80% of any recovery of Clean Water Act civil penalties by the United States to the five Gulf Coast states.
- **November 15, 2012** -- BP pleads guilty to felony manslaughter, environmental crimes, and obstruction of congress and agrees to pay \$4 billion fine.
- **December 17, 2012** – The Florida Commission on Oil Spill Response Coordination submits its final report to the Legislature.
- **January 4, 2013** -- Transocean pleads guilty to a criminal violation of the Clean Water Act and agrees to pay \$400 million fine.

- **April 20, 2013** -- Attorney General Bondi sues BP and Halliburton for the State's lost tax revenues and other economic damages from the oil spill.
- **March 5, 2014** -- The Florida natural resource trustees (DEP & FWC), with the Attorney General as their legal advisor, sue BP, Anadarko, and Transocean for Florida's natural resource damages from the oil spill.
- **April 16, 2014** -- The United States Coast Guard completes its active shoreline cleanup activities; BP remains responsible to remove any tar balls or other debris.
- **September 4, 2014** – After the completion of the first phase of the limitation trial, Judge Barbier finds that BP was grossly negligent in the disaster, exposing it to the higher level of Clean Water Act civil penalties.
- **January 15, 2015** – After the completion of the second phase of the limitation trial, Judge Barbier finds that BP should be held liable for the net discharge of 3.19 million barrels or 134 million gallons, taking into account its collection efforts, setting the maximum Clean Water Act civil penalty at \$13.7 billion. The third phase of the trial, which was supposed to start the following week, was never held.
- **July 2, 2015** -- BP enters into an agreement-in-principle to settle the economic, natural resource damage, and Clean Water Act civil penalty claims as part of a joint federal-state settlement of over \$20 billion.
- **July 27, 2015** -- BP accepts a settlement framework with 400 local governments across the Gulf Coast providing for up to \$1 billion in economic loss payments.
- **September 22, 2015** – The most recent report from the Court-Supervised Settlement Program shows that Floridians have received \$1.42 billion to date for their individual and business claims from that program.
- **October 5, 2015** -- The economic settlement is finalized and signed; the Consent Decree is also lodged. Florida's total recoveries under the settlement exceed \$3.25 billion; there are also parent company guarantees.
- **March 23, 2016** -- The MDL court will hold a hearing to consider approval of the Consent Decree after the completion of the public comment process.