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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT  
DISTRICT,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENERAL DYNAMICS  
CORPORATION; LOCKHEED  
MARTIN CORPORATION;  
LOCKHEED MARTIN  
ENGINEERING & SCIENCES  
COMPANY,

Defendants.

Case No. 07-cv-1955-BAS-WVG

**ORDER DENYING WITHOUT  
PREJUDICE PLAINTIFF SAN DIEGO  
UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT’S MOTION  
TO ENFORCE SETTLEMENT  
(ECF No. 118)**

These consolidated actions arise out of environmental contamination emanating from two properties located alongside the San Diego Bay. The San Diego Unified Port District sued General Dynamics Corporation and Lockheed Martin Corporation for allegedly contaminating sediment in the San Diego Bay while conducting industrial activities at the properties.

In 2017, the Court approved the parties’ 300-page Settlement Agreement. As part of the settlement, Lockheed Martin agreed to take remedial action that satisfies the San Diego

1 Regional Water Quality Control Board. Events, however, have not gone as planned.  
2 Lockheed Martin and the Regional Water Board are embroiled in a dispute over the scope  
3 of the remediation. Lockheed Martin claims the Regional Water Board drastically moved  
4 the goalposts for the cleanup, leading to a petition for writ of mandate in the San Diego  
5 Superior Court. That lawsuit seeks to force the Regional Water Board to restore cleanup  
6 terms similar to those Lockheed Martin contends the parties contemplated in their  
7 Settlement Agreement. The petition also argues the settlement in this Court has been  
8 “vitiating” by the agency’s new cleanup terms. The Regional Water Board is not a party to  
9 the lawsuit in this Court, however. The dispute in this Court instead concerns how liability  
10 for the contamination should be allocated among the three potentially responsible parties.

11 The Port District now moves to enforce the Settlement Agreement, arguing Lockheed  
12 Martin is in breach of its promises. The Port District asks the Court to compel Lockheed  
13 Martin to complete the cleanup and withdraw pleadings in the lawsuit against the Regional  
14 Water Board. The motion also asks the Court to enjoin the state court “from entering any  
15 rulings on the subject matter of the Settlement.” Lockheed Martin contends the Port  
16 District’s motion is unripe because if the company succeeds in state court, this Court’s  
17 ruling would likely be moot. General Dynamics weighs in, too, arguing concessions in  
18 Lockheed Martin’s response address the gravamen of the Port District’s motion, and the  
19 parties have not complied with their dispute resolution procedure.

20 The Court agrees. To leave no doubt, the Settlement Agreement approved in this  
21 Court remains in full force and effect and binds the Port District, Lockheed Martin, and  
22 General Dynamics. This Court has exclusive jurisdiction to interpret and enforce the  
23 Settlement Agreement. That said, the Court is unpersuaded that intervening in Lockheed  
24 Martin’s dispute with the Regional Water Board is appropriate. The Court is likewise  
25 unconvinced that the Port District has complied with the Settlement Agreement’s dispute  
26 resolution procedure. Hence, for the following reasons, the Court **DENIES WITHOUT**  
27 **PREJUDICE** the Port District’s Motion to Enforce Settlement (ECF No. 118).

28

## 1 I. BACKGROUND

2 The Court summarized the history of this long-running dispute in its Order Granting  
3 Motion to Confirm Settlement and Bar and Dismiss Claims (“Dismissal Order”). (ECF  
4 No. 105.) Hence, the Court provides only a snapshot here.

5 Settlement. Under the Settlement Agreement, the parties deny liability but agree to  
6 contribute time and resources toward remediating the contamination. (Settlement  
7 Agreement §§ 2.1–2.3, 5.1, ECF No. 106-1.) Lockheed Martin agreed to implement the  
8 Remedial Action Plan required under the Regional Water Board’s Cleanup and Abatement  
9 Order (“CAO”). (*Id.* § 2.1(a).) Based on the then-proposed Remedial Action Plan, the  
10 estimated cost to remediate the premises was \$3.3 million. (Gigounas Decl. ¶¶ 13–14, ECF  
11 No. 105-5.) Lockheed Martin also agreed to remove certain installations and  
12 improvements under a proposed demolition plan. (Settlement Agreement § 2.1(b).) As for  
13 General Dynamics, it promised to contribute to the cleanup by paying \$850,000 to  
14 Lockheed Martin. (*Id.* § 2.3.) Meanwhile, the Port District agreed to abate rent for  
15 Lockheed Martin, contribute staff time for a Coastal Development Permit, and waive  
16 certain claims for reimbursement and damage to natural resources. (*Id.* § 2.2(a), (d).)  
17 Finally, the parties agreed to a dispute resolution process:

18  
19 Each Party agrees to provide the other Parties no fewer than thirty calendar  
20 days’ notice of any dispute, claim, or difference arising out of or in connection  
21 with this Agreement, or the breach or invalidity thereof, including disputes  
22 related to disposal of contaminated dredge spoils in the future, prior to  
23 commencing any proceedings in any court or tribunal. During the thirty day  
24 notice period, the Settling Parties agree to attempt in good faith to resolve the  
25 issue. If the Settling Parties do not reach resolution of the issue, any dispute  
26 concerning this Agreement or disposal costs must be resolved first by  
27 participation in a mediation with Timothy Gallagher, or with another mediator  
28 mutually agreed upon by the parties. *Only if such mediation is unsuccessful shall the parties seek relief in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.* To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Settling Parties agree to personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and venue in that Court for purposes of resolving disputes under this Agreement.

1 (*Id.* § 7.3 (emphasis added).)

2 After a hearing, the Court approved the parties' settlement. (ECF Nos. 111, 112.)  
3 The Court incorporated the Settlement Agreement throughout its Dismissal Order. (*E.g.*,  
4 Dismissal Order 7:10–8:13, 20:14–22:2.) Further, upon dismissing the parties' claims with  
5 prejudice, the Court expressly retained jurisdiction:

6 The Court shall retain jurisdiction over both the subject matter of this  
7 Settlement Agreement and the parties for the duration of the performance of  
8 the terms and provisions of the Settlement Agreement for the purpose of  
9 enabling the parties, and each of them, to apply to the Court at any time for  
10 such further order, direction, and relief as may be necessary or appropriate to  
11 construe, implement, or enforce compliance with the terms of the Settlement  
12 Agreement, which rights and obligations shall survive the dismissal of these  
13 actions.

12 (*Id.* 21:15–21.)

13 Petition. Events did not unfold as expected. In 2023, Lockheed Martin filed a  
14 Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate and Request for Stay against the Regional Water  
15 Board and the California State Water Resources Control Board. (State Pet., ECF No. 118-  
16 11.) Lockheed Martin's lawsuit allegedly follows several years' worth of negotiations and  
17 disputes with Regional Water Board on the scope of the cleanup. (*Id.* ¶¶ 36–68.)

18 In the Petition, Lockheed Martin claims it “is ready, willing, and able to execute the  
19 background cleanup that was mutually agreed upon” in the Settlement Agreement. (State  
20 Pet. ¶ 2.) Lockheed Martin contends, however, that the Regional Water Board violated  
21 state law by “dramatically moving the goal posts” for the cleanup and issuing “an entirely  
22 new CAO in August 2022.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 3, 5.) This new CAO allegedly upends the Settlement  
23 Agreement “and decades of work by multiple parties and consultants—an administrative  
24 process that took nearly fifteen months, during which time the Site could have been  
25 remediated.” (*Id.* ¶ 5 (emphasis omitted).) Hence, Lockheed Martin advances various  
26 theories to convince the San Diego Superior Court to require the Regional Water Board to  
27 rescind the 2022 CAO and return to the 2017 cleanup proposal. (*Id.* ¶¶ 167–215.)  
28

1 As part of its arguments, Lockheed Martin also casts doubt on the continued viability  
2 of the Settlement Agreement. One of Lockheed Martin’s state court arguments is that the  
3 Regional Water Board improperly omitted the Port District and General Dynamics from  
4 the 2022 CAO as responsible parties. (State Pet. ¶¶ 125–139.) Lockheed Martin contends  
5 that “while the terms of the 2017 Settlement Agreement have not changed, the 2017  
6 Settlement Agreement itself was *vitiated* upon issuance of an entirely new and substantially  
7 different CAO and that Lockheed Martin does not agree to be the sole implementing party  
8 of the expanded cleanup.” (*Id.* ¶ 130.) Thus, Lockheed Martin claims the Settlement  
9 Agreement “does not govern [the parties’] respective allocation of liability at the  
10 [properties] under the 2022 CAO.” (*Id.* ¶ 134.)

11 The Port District now moves to enforce the Settlement Agreement in light of  
12 Lockheed Martin’s Petition and failure to complete the cleanup. (ECF No. 118.) Lockheed  
13 Martin opposes. (ECF No. 129.) Both the Port District and General Dynamics reply. (ECF  
14 Nos. 130, 131.) The Court finds this Motion suitable for determination on the papers  
15 submitted and without oral argument. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); Civ. L. R. 7.1(d)(1).

## 16 II. ANALYSIS

17 The Court begins by confirming its jurisdiction. A court may retain ancillary  
18 jurisdiction to enforce a settlement agreement if the parties agree and the court embodies  
19 the agreement in its dismissal order. *Kelly v. Wengler*, 822 F.3d 1085, 1095 (9th Cir. 2016)  
20 (citing *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 381 (1994)). As recapped  
21 above, the Court incorporated the parties’ Settlement Agreement throughout its Dismissal  
22 Order and expressly retained jurisdiction at the parties’ request. Lockheed Martin  
23 unequivocally subjected itself to this Court’s jurisdiction and panoply of enforcement  
24 powers. (Dismissal Order 21:15–21.) The Court thus can consider the Port District’s claim  
25 that Lockheed Martin is in breach of the Settlement Agreement and has therefore violated  
26 the Dismissal Order. *See id.* at 1095–96 (affirming court’s civil contempt finding and  
27 award of attorneys’ fees based on breach of an incorporated settlement agreement).

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