

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

In re:

FRASER'S BOILER SERVICE, INC.,

Debtor.

CASE NO. 3:19-cv-05648-RBL

ORDER ON NATIONAL UNION'S  
MOTION TO SUPPLEMENT THE  
RECORD

DKT. # 23

NATIONAL UNION FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
PITTSBURGH, PA,

Appellant,

v.

FRASER'S BOILER SERVICE, INC.,  
et al.,

Appellees.

**INTRODUCTION**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Appellant National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA's Motion to Supplement the Record. Dkt. # 23. Although this is a relatively simple motion, it is part of a convoluted dispute and thus requires a lengthy preamble.

1           This case revolves around an effort by Appellee Fraser’s Boiler Service, Inc. (“FBS”), a  
2 defunct company that exists solely to pay out asbestos claims, to sell back the majority of its  
3 insurance policies. In 2018, FBS negotiated a Settlement Agreement with several of its insurers  
4 (the “Settling Insurers”) to sell back policies free and clear of all third-party claims, including  
5 equitable and contractual claims for contribution by FBS’s other insurers (the “Inter-Insurer  
6 Claims”). The Bankruptcy Court approved the Agreement and enjoined the Inter-Insurer Claims  
7 on July 18, 2018. In March of 2019, this Court reversed the Bankruptcy Court’s order and  
8 dissolved the injunction. *See In re Fraser’s Boiler Serv., Inc.*, No. 3:18-CV-05637-RBL, 2019  
9 WL 1099713 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 8, 2019).

10           National Union is one of FBS’s few insurers that was not a party to the Settlement  
11 Agreement and therefore would have continued insuring FBS without the Settling Insurers after  
12 the other policies were sold back. Before FBS entered bankruptcy, National Union had filed a  
13 lawsuit in California state court asserting equitable and contractual contribution claims against  
14 the Settling Insurers. However, after approving the Settlement Agreement, the Bankruptcy Court  
15 issued an order staying the California action (the “Contribution Stay Order”) that National Union  
16 and the Settling Insurers stipulated to.

17           Once this Court reversed the Bankruptcy Court’s order approving the Settlement  
18 Agreement, National Union moved to modify, lift, or vacate the Contribution Stay Order. The  
19 Bankruptcy Court denied this motion on July 2, 2019. Simultaneously, the Bankruptcy Court  
20 issued another order lifting the automatic stay in FBS’s bankruptcy, effective October 1, 2019.  
21 This would allow asbestos plaintiffs to revive stayed lawsuits against FBS. Seeing these  
22 decisions as an end-run around this Court’s reversal of the Bankruptcy Court’s order approving  
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1 the Settlement Agreement, National Union appealed the Bankruptcy Court’s denial of its motion  
2 to lift the Contribution Stay Order.

3 Now, National Union has moved to supplement the record on appeal. Dkt. # 23. Several  
4 of the documents submitted by National Union were “inadvertently omitted from its designation  
5 of the record for this appeal” and are not contested by FBS or the Settling Insurers. Dkt. # 23,  
6 Appendix 1-3. However, National Union also seeks to introduce letters (sent via email)  
7 evidencing FBS’s recent tender of asbestos claims exclusively to National Union, Certain  
8 Underwriters at Lloyd’s, London, and London Market Insurers but not the Settling Insurers.  
9 Dkt. # 23, Appendix 4. These letters post-date the Bankruptcy Court’s order that is the subject of  
10 this appeal. Consequently, the Settling Insurers argue that they cannot be included in the record.  
11 See Dkt. # 29. National Union responds that the Court should allow supplementation of the  
12 record because the letters are directly relevant to a key issue in the appeal and will help the Court  
13 reach a well-informed decision. See Dkt. ## 23, 30.

14 For the following reasons, the Court GRANTS National Union’s Motion.

### 15 DISCUSSION

16 Generally, an appellate court should not allow parties to supplement the record on appeal  
17 absent “extraordinary circumstances.” *United States v. Boulware*, 558 F.3d 971, 976 (9th Cir.  
18 2009) (citing *Lowry v. Barnhart*, 329 F.3d 1019, 1024 (9th Cir. 2003)). However, in *Teamsters*  
19 *Local Union No. 117 v. Washington Dept. of Corrections*, the Ninth Circuit recently allowed a  
20 party to supplement the record with evidence of standing because it was “in the interests of  
21 justice and efficiency” to do so. 789 F.3d 979, 986 (9th Cir. 2015) (citing *Ouachita Watch*  
22 *League v. Jacobs*, 463 F.3d 1163, 1170 (11th Cir. 2006) (allowing supplementation where the  
23 “additional material would be dispositive of pending issues in the case”). The court observed  
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1 that refusing to supplement the record could result in “a remand or dismissal on procedural  
2 grounds [that] would merely prolong resolution of the underlying issues.” *Id.*

3 Courts also may supplement the record by taking judicial notice. *See Lowry*, 329 F.3d at  
4 1024. Under Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2), courts may take judicial notice of facts that “can be  
5 accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be  
6 questioned.” *See E.E.O.C. v. Ratliff*, 906 F.2d 1314, 1318 n.6 (9th Cir. 1990) (taking judicial  
7 notice of facts pertinent to determining if Title VII applied to appellee’s business). This rule has  
8 been found particularly applicable in bankruptcy appeals due to the ongoing nature of the  
9 underlying insolvency proceeding. *See In re Cummins*, 20 B.R. 652, 653 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1982);  
10 *see also In re Victory Const. Co., Inc.*, 37 B.R. 222, 227 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1984) (“An appellate  
11 court may take judicial notice of developments subsequent to appeal.”). In *Cummins*, the court  
12 was particularly un-swayed by the appellee’s attempt to withhold facts from the record that he  
13 readily acknowledged were true. 20 B.R.at 654.

14 Here, the Bankruptcy Court’s decision not to lift the Contribution Stay Order focused on  
15 the balance of equities between National Union and the Settling Insurers. June 26 Hearing  
16 Transcript, Dkt. # 18-1, at 144-45. The court observed that the harm to the Settling Insurers from  
17 lifting the stay would be concrete because any defense and indemnification costs incurred by the  
18 Settling Insurers would be deducted from the settlement money paid to FBS if the Ninth Circuit  
19 ultimately upheld the Settlement Agreement. *Id.* at 127-128. In contrast, the Bankruptcy Court  
20 viewed the potential harm to National Union as hypothetical because National Union had not yet  
21 incurred costs defending revived asbestos claims and the court doubted it would anytime soon.  
22 *Id.* at 147-48. The court even left the door open for National Union to renew its motion to lift the  
23 Contribution Stay Order if it could make a showing of “actual and substantial loss.” *Id.* at 148.

1           Because the Bankruptcy Court’s order depended partly on predicting future events, it  
2 would make little sense for this Court to needlessly take the same speculative approach to events  
3 that have come to pass. If there is new, straightforward evidence that may alter the Bankruptcy  
4 Court’s calculus of the equities, it would be in the interests of justice and efficiency for this  
5 Court to consider it. *See Teamsters Local Union No. 117*, 789 F.3d at 986. Ignoring it could  
6 result in National Union simply renewing its motion to lift the Contribution Stay Order before  
7 the Bankruptcy Court based partly on the same evidence.

8           The letters contained in Appendix 4 qualify as such straightforward evidence. They  
9 “accurately and readily” indicate that FBS has tendered numerous claims either to National  
10 Union alone or to National Union and Lloyd’s/London Market Insurers. *See Fed. R. Evid.*  
11 *201(b)(2)*; Dkt. # 23, Appendix 4, at 2, 6, 10, 14, & 16. Although their ultimate impact on the  
12 issues is uncertain, the letters undoubtedly shed new light on the threats faced by National Union  
13 if the Contribution Stay Order is not lifted. The Settling Insurers do not argue to the contrary.  
14 Consequently, whether under the authority to supplement the record or take judicial notice, the  
15 Court will consider the letters. National Union’s Motion is GRANTED.

16           However, this reasoning cuts both ways. It may be that the Settling Insurers can offer  
17 similarly straightforward evidence in response. To eliminate the possibility of prejudice, the  
18 Court GRANTS the Settling Insurers’ request for a reasonable opportunity to designate  
19 additional items for the appellate record in response to the letters. *See Objection*, Dkt. # 29, at 4.

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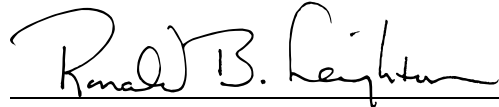
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1 The Settling Insurers should make their designations within 10 days of this Order. The Court will  
2 hold any items offered by the Settling Insurers to the same standards described here to determine  
3 if they should be added to the record.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated this 19<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2019.

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8 Ronald B. Leighton  
9 United States District Judge  
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