

UNDERSTANDING THE NEW BP SETTLEMENT

A Guide for Gulf Coast Business Owners
About the \$7.8 Billion BP Settlement

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“ It is estimated that BP will pay **\$7.8 billion** in the settlement program.

The BP Deepwater Horizon Court Supervised Settlement is the largest in US History. BP has agreed to compensate businesses, nonprofits, and individuals for direct and indirect economic damage.

If you are a business owner, individual, or church or nonprofit, and have not looked into filing a claim, you are missing an unprecedented opportunity to be compensated for economic harm due to the oil spill.

This ebook will help you answer several questions. What is the new settlement all about? Do I qualify? Do I live, work or own a business in one of the Economic Loss Zones? Is this settlement for real? Do I have to live near the coast to participate?

Please feel free to share this ebook with friends and family.

Sincerely,

John Pawlak
President/CEO
ClaimsComp, Inc.

BP DEEPWATER HORIZON SETTLEMENT OVERVIEW

On April 20, 2010, BP's Deepwater Horizon oil well exploded in the Gulf of Mexico creating the largest oil spill in U.S history. The explosion affected the entire Gulf Coast region.

From April 20 to July 15 in 2010, 53,000 barrels of oil per day leaked into the Gulf of Mexico, causing economic damage to businesses throughout a five state area, including those located away from the coast.

Thousands of businesses and individuals were directly and indirectly affected by the spill.

53,000 barrels
of oil per day
for 87 days

4.5 million
barrels of oil
in the
Gulf of Mexico

BP Settlement Overview

In June of 2012, the largest class action settlement in history was approved, and **\$7.8 Billion** was set aside for economic loss payments for class members who were affected by the oil spill. There is no limit to the amount of money British Petroleum (BP) will provide for potential class member claims.

The settlement group has determined that the economic impact includes all areas in the Gulf Coast region, and not just those areas on or near the coast. All counties/parishes in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are eligible and incurred some negative economic impact.

There are several claims that can be filed under the BP settlement: business, nonprofit organizations including churches, and individual claims. Patrick Juneau, a Lafayette, Louisiana, attorney, was appointed as claims administrator for the settlement.

Judge Carl J. Barbier of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana is overseeing this class action. The case is known as In Re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20, 2010, MDL No. 2179

“ There is **no cap** to the amount of money British Petroleum (BP) will provide for potential class member claims.

The Economic and Property Damages settlement class includes people, businesses and other entities in the five state area.

- All parishes in Louisiana
- All counties in Alabama
- All counties in Mississippi
- Certain Gulf Coast counties in Texas
- Most Gulf Coast counties of Florida

If you lived, worked, owned or operated a business in those selected areas, you are eligible to participate and may qualify for compensation.

What exactly is a class action lawsuit?

- ✓ *A class action is a type of lawsuit in which a large group of people collectively bring a claim to court in which a class of defendants is being sued.*
- ✓ *The proposed class must consist of a group of individuals or business entities that have suffered a common injury or injuries, (Economic and Property Damage due to the BP Deepwater Horizon oil spill).*

Important points regarding Class Actions

- ✓ *Class actions provide a way for defendants (such as BP) to compensate thousands of class members in an efficient and equitable manner.*
- ✓ *Allows individuals to participate in the lawsuit without filing a costly suit on their own.*
- ✓ *Avoids costly and lengthy court battles with thousands of plaintiffs.*
- ✓ *Creates compatible standards with which compensation is determined.*

The GCCF or Gulf Coast Claims Facility has been replaced by The Economic & Property Damages Settlement. This is a court supervised settlement program. **BP has agreed to pay individuals and companies based on a financial formula and not based on direct evidence of oil spill impact.**

There are 11 Loss Categories*

1. Individual Economic Loss
2. Individual Periodic Vendor or Festival Vendor Economic Loss
3. Business Economic Loss
4. Start-Up Business Economic Loss
5. Failed Business Economic Loss
6. Coastal Real Property Damage
7. Wetlands Real Property Damage
8. Real Property Sales Loss
9. Subsistence Loss
10. VoO Charter Payment
11. Vessel Physical Damage

* The seafood compensation program has expired.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

If you had economic loss or property damage because of the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, you could get money from a class action settlement.

A federal court directed this Notice. This is not a solicitation from a lawyer.

- Two settlements—one for economic and property damage claims and another for medical claims—have been reached with BP Exploration & Production Inc. and BP America Production Company (“BP”) over the Deepwater Horizon oil spill.
- This Notice explains the Economic & Property Damages Settlement (“E&PD Settlement”).
- If you are included in the Economic & Property Damages Settlement, you may receive money if you have been damaged by the Deepwater Horizon oil spill in one or more of the following categories:
 - ! Seafood Compensation
 - ! Economic Damage
 - ! Loss of Subsistence
 - ! Vessel Physical Damage
 - ! Vessels of Opportunity Charter Payment
 - ! Coastal Real Property Damage
 - ! Wetlands Real Property Damage
 - ! Real Property Sales Damage
- There are geographic areas or “Zones” associated with several of these categories. The website DeepwaterHorizonSettlements.com has detailed descriptions and maps to help you determine whether a location may be included in one or more of these zones.
- With the exception of certain Seafood Compensation Program claims, eligible E&PD Settlement claims will be paid on a rolling basis and E&PD Settlement claimants may receive payments before the Court considers whether to grant final approval.
- If you are included in the E&PD Settlement (an “E&PD Class Member”), your legal rights are affected whether you act or not. Read this Notice carefully.

E&PD CLASS MEMBERS’ LEGAL RIGHTS AND OPTIONS IN THIS SETTLEMENT:	
SUBMIT A CLAIM FORM	The only way to request a payment under the E&PD Settlement.
EXCLUDE YOURSELF (OPT OUT)	Get no benefits from the E&PD Settlement. Requesting exclusion from this Settlement (also called “Opting Out”) would allow you to file or continue your own lawsuit against BP about the legal claims involved in this E&PD Settlement.
OBJECT	Write to the Court about why you do not like the E&PD Settlement.
GO TO A FAIRNESS HEARING	Ask to speak in Court about the fairness of the E&PD Settlement.
DO NOTHING	Get no individual financial benefits from the E&PD Settlement. However, if you are an E&PD Class Member, the terms of the E&PD Settlement will still apply to you.

These rights and options—and the deadlines to exercise them—are explained in this Notice.

QUESTIONS? CALL 1-866-992-6174 OR VISIT DEEPWATERHORIZONSETTLEMENTS.COM

Si desea recibir esta notificación en español, llámenos o visite nuestra página web. **Đe’ đöéc thöng báo b’á’ng ti’ê’ng Vi’ê’t, xin g’i’ đi’ê’n thoái ho’c v’ào tr’ang m’ang.**

Notice to Claimants

Most individuals and businesses will not receive a separate notice via mail regarding the settlement. A multi-media notice effort covering the entire United States with a focus on the Gulf Coast region was implemented.

The media notice effort included publication in over 1,100 local newspapers; nationwide publication in leading national consumer magazines; trade, business and specialty publications; local television, radio and newspapers in the Gulf Coast region; appropriate foreign language, African-American publications and online banner advertising.

“ Many business owners are simply unaware that they are eligible for a claim.

CHAPTER 2
AM I ELIGIBLE?

Eligible Class Members

Entities - All entities doing business or operating in the Gulf Coast Areas or Specified Gulf Waters that:

- At any time from April 20, 2010 to April 16, 2012, owned, operated or leased a physical facility in the Gulf Coast Areas or Specified Gulf Waters, and
 - A. Sold products in the Gulf Coast Areas or Specified Gulf Waters
 - 1) directly to CONSUMERS, or END USERS of those products or
 - 2) to another Entity that sold those products directly to Consumers or End Users of those products, or
 - B. Regularly purchased Seafood harvested from Specified Gulf Waters in order to produce goods for resale;
- Are service businesses with one or more full-time employees (including owner-operators) who performed their full-time services while physically present in the Gulf Coast Areas or Specified Gulf Waters at any time from April 20, 2010 to April 16, 2012.

Due to the complexity of the 1,032 page settlement agreement and the financial calculations that determine causation, it is not obvious to those unfamiliar with the details of the settlement that they are eligible for a claim.

Eligible claimants may qualify for multiple claims.

ClaimsComp will help claimants determine their eligibility for potential claims.

Generally, All Businesses, Nonprofits And Individuals Within The Gulf Coast Area Are Eligible To Participate In The Settlement.

BP has acknowledged the negative economic impact and has agreed to pay all claims that can show **direct or indirect economic** impact arising from the Deepwater oil spill.

Direct Economic Impact – Any business owner whose property or business suffered economic harm that was “caused” by the oil spill. This is true for most businesses located in Zone A - on or near the coast. Examples include seafood businesses, fishermen, hotels, and restaurants on the coast.

Indirect Economic Impact – Any business (auto repair shop, clothing store, convenience store, etc.) located away from the coast or in the northern counties/parishes of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, or on the coast of Florida and Texas, that experienced a decline or a fluctuation in monthly revenue due to decreased business traffic.

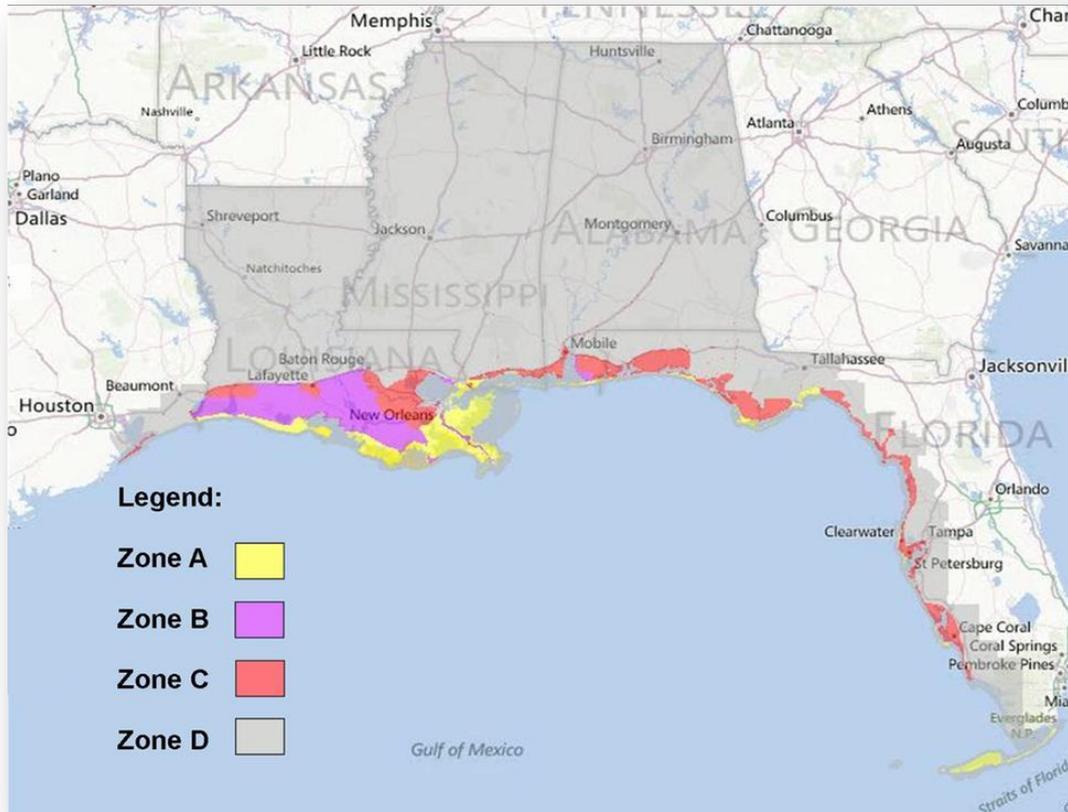
...you do not have to prove a direct connection to the Deepwater oil spill...

There are four questions to determine whether an entity qualifies to file a claim:



1. Is the entity in an industry that is included in the settlement? Excluded business categories are discussed in Chapter 6.
2. Is the entity located in one of the four Economic Loss Zones that qualify?
3. Does the entity fall into one or more of the 11 claims categories?
4. Does the entity have an economic loss due to the indirect or direct impact of the oil spill?

Economic Loss Zones



If you lived, worked, owned property or operated a business in the Gulf Coast economic loss zones, you may be eligible to receive compensation related to the local economic impact from the BP oil spill.

You do not have to work in an industry directly associated with the incident to be eligible to participate.

There are four Gulf Coast counties in Texas and 30 Gulf Coast counties in Florida that qualify.

HOSPITALITY

- Hotels, Motels and Spas
- Country Clubs
- Catering Companies
- Banquet Halls
- Taxis/Limousines

TOURISM

- RV Parks
- Travel Agencies
- Bars, Night Clubs
- Sports and Water Sports Rentals
- Boat Tours and Charter Boats
- Marinas
- Rental Properties
- Resorts and Timeshares

FOOD SERVICE

- Restaurants and Fast Food
- Coffee Shops
- Ice Cream Parlors

FISHING RELATED INDUSTRIES

- Suppliers/Vendors
- Warehousing

RETAIL

- Convenience Stores
- Gas Stations
- Car Washes
- Tire and Battery Shops
- Auto Repair Shops
- Shipping Companies
- Hardware Stores
- Laundromats
- Dry Cleaners
- Grocery
- Liquor Stores
- Cigar Shops
- Shopping Centers
- Gift Shops
- Photo Studios
- Florists
- Barbers, Hair and Nail Salons

DEVELOPMENT

- Raw lands
- Real Estate
- Manufacturers
- Construction

BUSINESS SERVICES

- Accounting Firms
- Consulting Firms
- Law Firms
- Realtors
- Holding and Security Companies
- Management Companies
- Contractors
- Building Supply
- Credit Card Processors
- Telecommunications

OTHER

- Churches
- Synagogues
- Mosques
- Nonprofit Organizations
- Rescue Missions
- Crisis Centers
- Rehabilitation Facilities
- Food Banks
- Private Schools
- Child Care Centers
- Agriculture
- Transportation
- Manufacturing

To be eligible to file a Business Economic Loss (BEL) claim, a business or nonprofit entity must:

- Be located in an economic loss zones (see map).
- Have operated a minimum of 18 months prior to the date of the oil spill, April 20, 2010.
- Prove causation with a financial calculation if located in Zones B, C or D.
- Zone A has “presumed causation.”

Exclusions

Claims for economic damage suffered by entities in the Banking, Gaming, Financial, Insurance, Oil and Gas, Real Estate Development, Defense Contractor Industries, and entities selling BP-branded fuel (including jobbers and branded dealers) are excluded from this settlement agreement. These industries can take legal action outside of the settlement.

Real estate developers can make claims for Coastal Real Property Damage, Wetlands Real Property and Real Property Sales Damage.

CHAPTER 3
ECONOMIC LOSS ZONES

Four geographic zones were identified as part of the BP settlement. “Economic Loss Zone” is the term created by the Plaintiffs Steering Committee to describe the affected areas.

The settlement’s Economic Loss Zones spread over five states in the Gulf Region.



Economic Loss Zones

Economic Loss Zones

If your business was located in Zone A (coastal Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi), economic damage or “causation” is presumed. If you had a dip in revenue within the specified time, you automatically qualify to file a claim. Your business might qualify even if you didn’t experience revenue decline over prior year.

If your business was located in Zones B, C or D, you will need to demonstrate economic loss. Economic loss and proof of causation is determined by a specific financial calculation of variable profit or wages relative to a prior bench mark period. If a business establishes causation, it is eligible to file a claim.

The Economic Loss Zones encompass all of Alabama, all of Louisiana, and all of Mississippi and certain coastal counties in Texas and Florida. You *don’t* have to be located near the coast to qualify for a claim.

“Are you located in an Economic Loss Zone?”

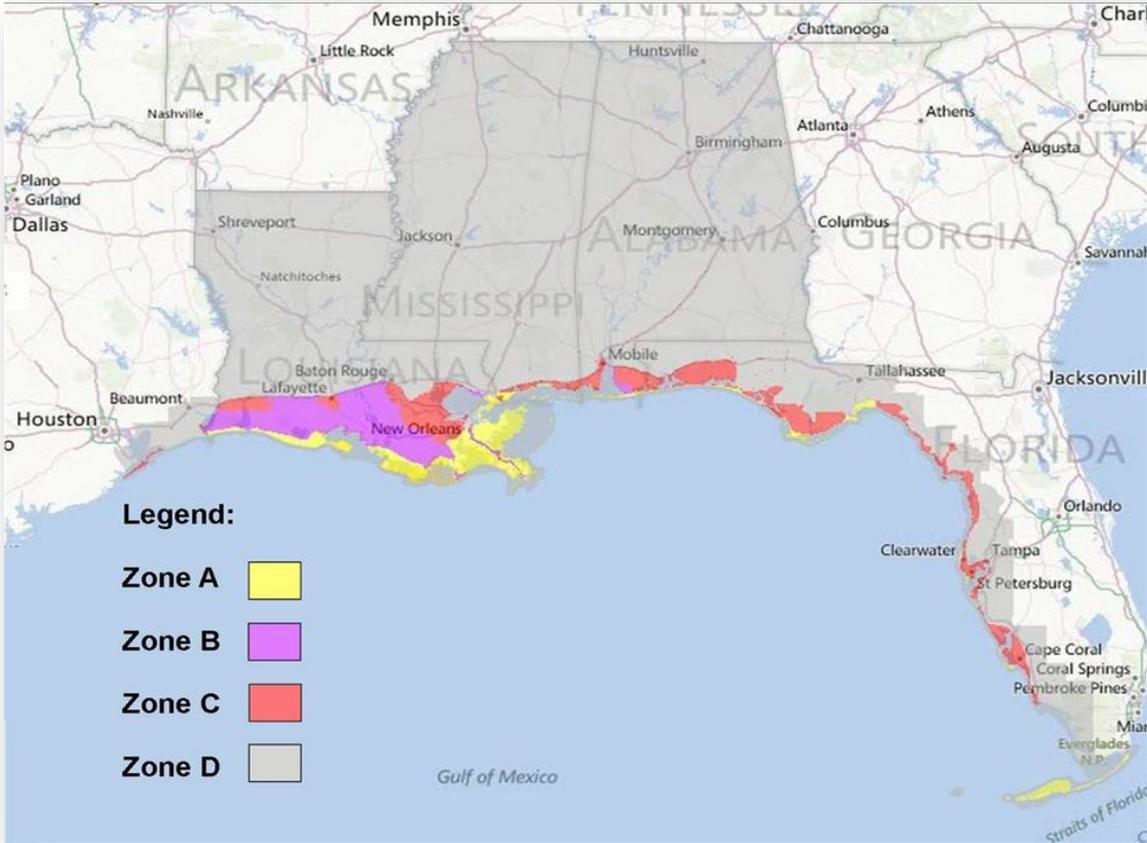
CAUSATION AND FINANCIAL CALCULATION

The BP settlement is unique in that individuals and businesses with claims (claimants) are not required to prove that their economic or property damage was “caused” by the oil spill.

In the case of those located in Zone A (coastal Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi), the courts have presumed “causation” based on the location of the property or the claimant. If your business had a dip in revenue within the specified time, you may qualify to file a claim.

If your business was located in Zones B, C or D, you will need to demonstrate economic loss. Economic loss and proof of causation are determined by a specific financial calculation of variable profit or wages relative to a prior bench mark period. If a business establishes causation, it is eligible to file a claim.

- Zone A (yellow)
- Zone B (purple)
- Zone C (red)
- Zone D (gray)



Economic Loss Zones

Economic Loss Zones & Causation

ZONE A (YELLOW)

1. Causation
 - a) Presumed (All)
2. Business Economic Loss Calculation
 - a) Compensation for Business Economic Losses
 - b) Nuances for BEL for Start-up Businesses
 - c) Compensation for BEL for Failed Businesses
 - d) Compensation for BEL for Failed Start-up Businesses
3. Risk Transfer Premium (RTP)

ZONE C (RED)

1. Causation
 - a) Presumed and Not Presumed Business Categories
 - b) Seafood Distribution, Charter Boats Presumed
2. Business Economic Loss Calculation
(Same as Zone A)
3. Risk Transfer Premium (RTP)

ZONE B (PURPLE)

1. Causation
 - a) Presumed and Not Presumed Business Categories
 - b) Tourism, Seafood Distribution, Charter Boats Presumed
2. Business Economic Loss Calculation
(Same as Zone A)
3. Risk Transfer Premium (RTP)

ZONE D (GRAY)

1. Causation
 - a) Presumed and Not Presumed Business Categories
 - b) Primary Seafood Distribution Presumed
2. Business Economic Loss Calculation
(Same as Zone A)
3. Risk Transfer Premium (RTP)
Other Causation Methods/Tests

CAUSATION

The calculation to determine settlement eligibility is complex and begins with establishing a cause-and-effect relationship (“causation”) between the economic decline in affected areas and related business performance. The settlement agreement mandates that certain businesses outside of Zone A prove causation for participation eligibility.

Causation is based upon revenue decline patterns for three or more consecutive months between May and December 2010. The determined compensation period is then compared to a benchmark period between 2007 and 2009.

The court has approved three patterns of decline, each having a minimal decline threshold that justifies a business’s eligibility in the program. (For instance, a V-Shaped Revenue Pattern in Zones B & C must have a minimum of 8.5% decline). The settlement agreement also allows for the use of three different benchmark periods.

BUSINESS ECONOMIC LOSS (BEL)

After causation is established and a company is eligible to submit a claim, the next part of the process is the calculation of potential compensation. Similar to the causation step, a company must select three or more consecutive months between May and December 2010 as the designated compensation period.

This period does NOT have to be the same used to prove causation. However, the benchmark period method used must be the same (i.e. 2008-2009, or 2009 only).

POTENTIAL SETTLEMENT AMOUNT

The BEL is a measure of lost variable profits in the compensation period, including a reimbursement for lost potential growth. Once the BEL has been calculated, a Risk Transfer Premium (RTP) is applied to allow for future, unforeseen damages/losses that may be associated with the oil spill.

Once causation is established, the calculation of compensation is a two step process.

Step 1

Compensation is calculated for reduction in 2010 variable profits in comparison to an established benchmark period.

Variable profit for the selected compensation period is calculated as revenues less variable costs. (Note: Variable and Fixed Costs are defined by the Settlement Agreement). The variable profit is also calculated for the benchmark. The difference in variable profit for the compensation period vs. the benchmark is the first step to determine compensation.

Step 2

Supplemental compensation is calculated for the lost potential revenue growth pattern that could have been realized without the oil spill incident.

This compensation is for a six-month period minimum. Based on claimant's growth in January through April of 2010, compared to the growth realized in the benchmark period, a Claimant Specific Factor is established (the range is limited from -2% to 10%). All class members receive an additional General Adjustment Factor of 2% for inflation.

Total revenue for the benchmark period is then multiplied by the Claimant Specific Factor and General Adjustment Factor of 2%. This figure is then multiplied by the variable profit margin established in Step 1 to determine the potential lost profits.

Total Business Economic Loss (BEL) = Step 1 + Step 2 Calculations

SETTLEMENT AMOUNT:

The settlement program includes a Risk Transfer Premium (RTP) for potential future damages (losses not currently known). RTPs are based upon the zone and industry of the business.”

Total BEL + (Total BEL x RTP) = Gross Compensation

Example: If your Total Business Economic Loss is \$50,000, you are in Zone A, and your business is classified as Tourism, your RTP is 2.50. Your Gross Compensation is \$175,000.

$$\$50,000 + (\$50,000 \times 2.50) = \$175,000$$

If any BP or GCCF payments have been previously received, those amounts will be deducted from the Gross Compensation amount.

Business Economic Loss
Claim Average

As of 2/6/2013

Average BEL Claim
\$233,459

Individual Economic Loss
Claim Average

As of 2/6/2013

Average IEL Claim
\$10,219

START-UP, FAILED AND EXCLUDED BUSINESSES

The Settlement Agreement also provides special consideration for other businesses.

“Start-Up” Businesses with less than 18 months of operating history prior to the oil spill.

“Failed” Businesses, which commenced operations prior to November 1, 2008, and after May 1, 2010, but prior to December 31, 2011, ceased operations, entered bankruptcy or otherwise initiated or completed a liquidation of substantially all of its assets.

“Failed Start-Up,” which commenced operations prior to November 1, 2008, and that after May 1, 2010, but prior to December 31, 2011, ceased operations, entered bankruptcy or otherwise initiated or completed a liquidation of substantially all of its assets.

NAICS Codes Exclusions

Industry exclusions are generally based on NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes

Used by federal statistical agencies for classifying businesses.

The Claims Administrator shall determine the appropriate industry designation based on:

- NAICS Code on entity's 2010 tax return
- An Entity's 2010 business permits or license(s); and/or
- Other evidence of the business' activities necessary for the Claims Administrator to determine the appropriate NAICS code.

NAICS Codes also determine eligibility and RTP within the four zones defined by the settlement agreement.

Excluded Industries

- Financial Institutions
- Financial Vehicles and Trusts
- Gaming Businesses (but not bingo parlors or video gaming at bars, hotels, restaurants, etc.)
- Insurance Entities
- Oil and Gas Industry
- Defense Contractors (50% of Revenue)
- Real Estate Developers
- Any Entity Selling or Marketing BP-Branded Fuel
- Governmental Claims

CHAPTER 6

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Documentation required to calculate your Business Economic Loss Claim

- 2007 through 2011 Monthly and Annual Income Statements
- 2007 through 2011 Tax Returns

Start-Up Businesses

- 2008 through 2012 Monthly and Annual P&L'S and Tax Returns

Additional Supporting Documentation

- Articles of Incorporation
- Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- IRS Confirmation Letter (SS-4) or (147C)
- 2007-2011 Sales and Tax Use Statements (if applicable)

CHAPTER 7
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why is there a settlement?

BP agreed to compensate businesses, nonprofit organizations and individuals in a five state area due to the negative economic impact of the Deepwater oil spill in 2010. This settlement will resolve thousands of lawsuits by businesses and individuals that were directly and indirectly affected by the oil spill.

The \$7.8 billion settlement will avoid the costs of a lengthy trial and costly litigation as well as the risks associated with a prolonged legal battle with industries and organizations throughout the Gulf Coast region.

Do I qualify even if I don't live on or near the coast?

The \$7.8 billion settlement makes all businesses in the designated economic loss zones eligible for compensation – not just those on or near the coast or affiliated with tourism, seafood, fishing or lodging. Individuals and nonprofit organizations, including churches, are also eligible for compensation.



What geographic areas are included in the settlement?

All counties in Alabama and Mississippi, all parishes in Louisiana and certain coastal counties in Florida and Texas are eligible.

Do I have to prove that the oil spill caused the decline in my business?

Businesses are no longer required to prove that the oil spill directly impacted their business. Claimants must provide financial statements and tax returns to show the loss, but the settlement is generous and provides all businesses a chance for recovery.

Is there a limit to the amount of my claim?

There is no individual or group limitation. You are entitled to full economic recovery from the settlement.

Should I attempt to obtain a settlement on my own?

Although it is possible to file on your own, the process is complex and time consuming. There are over 1,000 pages in the settlement document. An experienced claims company that specializes in class action settlements can help you process your claim quickly and reduce your chances for rejection.

What types of businesses qualify?

Almost all types of businesses qualify if located in an Economic Loss Zone. Among them:

- Auto repair shops
- Clothing stores
- Catering companies
- Ice parlors
- Coffee shops
- Suppliers/Vendors
- Car washes
- Churches
- Synagogues
- Mosques
- Rescue missions
- Crisis centers
- Taxis/Limousines
- Photo studios
- Private schools

Should you consult with someone who is familiar with this type of claim process?

You are not required to use a third-party to file a claim. Having someone familiar with the claims process who can accurately prepare the claim and calculation, can increase the likelihood of a timely accepted claim versus a rejected claim.

Is there a deadline for filing a claim?

Claims can be filed until April 2014. The process can take several months. You'll want to file as soon as possible.

How long will it take to file a claim and receive payment?

After you submit a claim, it must be verified and approved by the settlement group. Claims are generally being paid within 90 days.

For more questions and answers
<http://claimscomp.com/frequently-asked-questions/>

CHAPTER 8
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

IMPORTANT BUSINESS ECONOMIC LOSS DEFINITIONS

- **LOSS ADDRESS:** Address of your business or property that was affected by the oil spill; may not refer to the actual business headquarters' address.
- **ECONOMIC LOSS ZONE (or just ZONE):** Certain geographic areas of the Gulf Coast area categorized by certain Settlement Damage Categories.
- **NAICS CODE:** The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes are used by Federal statistical agencies to measure data related to the U.S. business economy. For the purposes of the Deepwater Horizon Settlement program, the NAICS code identifies the specific industry in which a business operates.
- The NAICS code can be found either on your business tax return or by using <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics>
- The NAICS code determines if a business has to establish causation.
- The NAICS code also identifies the RTP associated with compensation calculations.
- **CAUSATION:** A cause-and-effect relationship that establishes a loss associated with the oil spill.
- **PRESUMPTIVE CAUSATION:** Causation is assumed to exist without verification. Certain Zones and Industries have presumed causation.
- **MANUAL CAUSATION:** The verification of causation required if causation is not presumed.
- **RISK TRANSFER PREMIUM (RTP):** A supplement built into the settlement agreement to give claimants an allowance for unforeseen damages or losses associated with the oil spill; acts as a multiplier on the Business Economic Loss Settlement; based upon Zone and NAICS code.



About the Author

John Pawlak is the President and CEO of ClaimsComp, Inc., and has helped businesses, nonprofits including churches, and individuals recover funds from large class action settlements.

Our experienced Executive Team has helped over 180,000 people collect more than \$240 million in the last 15 years.

ClaimsComp helps businesses recover funds from class action settlements and is one of the largest recovery companies in the United States.

Experience matters. Let ClaimsComp take the hassle out of filing your BP claim. Class action settlements are complex, and filing a claim can be time consuming. There's no risk and no upfront or out-of-pocket cost to see if you qualify.

We have a dedicated staff waiting to help you with your claim. Visit www.claimscomp.com and get started!



Find Out If You Qualify

www.claimscomp.com

1-888-404-1395

info@claimscomp.com

Fast Track
My Claim!

Helpful Tip: Having your documents in order is half the challenge to filing a settlement claim. To process your claim as quickly as possible and to optimize the claim amount, you will need to have tax documents from 2007-2011.