



# Chemical bank v washington public power supply system

@article{osti\_5997017, title = {Chemical Bank v. WPPSS: a case of judicial meltdown}, author = {Tamietti, R L}, abstractNote = {When the Washington Supreme Court ruled that take or pay contracts between the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) and the participants were void, WPPSS defaulted in the largest single incident of municipal default in US history.

WPPSS originally aimed to build 20 nuclear power plants to provide electricity to the Pacific Northwest. Only one functioning plant was completed. Construction of two of the plants was financed through bonds guaranteed by a consortium of 88 public utilities in the region. These backers would later learn that the bonds were sold on false pretenses, in violation of both state ...

Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 691 P.2d 524, 102 Wash. 2d 874 -- Brought to you by Free Law Project, a non-profit dedicated to creating high quality open legal information.

Read Haberman v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 109 Wn. 2d 107, see flags on bad law, and search Casetext's comprehensive legal database ... Five basic groups were named as defendants and are respondents on this appeal: the Supply System, the 23 members of the Supply System, Chemical Bank, the 88 WNP 4 and WNP 5 &quot;Participants&quot;, and ...

Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, supra. The majority held that their agreement with WPPSS was ultra vires because, although each participant had authority to contract for the purchase of electric power, it did not have authority to contract to pay for power generating capability that might turn out to be zero. The ...

Research the case of Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, from the Washington Supreme Court, 06-15-1983. AnyLaw is the Friendly legal research service that gives you unlimited access to massive amounts of valuable legal data.

Research the case of Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, from the Washington Supreme Court, 11-06-1984. AnyLaw is the Friendly legal research service that gives you unlimited access to massive amounts of valuable legal data.

Page 98. 104 Wn.2d 98. 702 P.2d 128. CHEMICAL BANK, a New York corporation, Respondent, v. WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM, a Washington. municipal corporation and joint operating agency,

The Washington Supreme Court has given new life to the old, but very powerful, ultra vires doctrine.<sup>1</sup> In two recent deci-sions, Noel v. Cole<sup>2</sup> and Chemical Bank v. Washington Public ...



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The Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) started in the 1950s as a means to guarantee electric power to homes and industry in the Northwest. Well-meaning officials believed that building nuclear power plants ... The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has initiated an extensive program of construction of new chemical process plants, research facilities and ...

2. Class Counsel requested attorneys' fees totalling \$103 million from the settlement fund, which they asserted was a reasonable fee under either the percentage-of-the-fund method or the lodestar/multiplier approach.<sup>2</sup> See *In re Washington Pub. Power Supply Sys. Sec. Litig.*, 779 F.2d 1063, 1084 (D.Ariz.1990) [hereinafter WPPSS II].

*Chemical Bank v. Washington Pub. Power Supply Sys.*, 99 Wn.2d 772, 666 P.2d 329 (1983), *aff'd* on reconsideration, 102 Wn.2d 874, 691 P.2d 524 (1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1075, 105 S.Ct. 2154, 85 L.Ed.2d 510 (1985). Supply System subsequently defaulted on the Project 4 and 5 bonds, while the Participants dropped their request for a ...

The Washington Supreme Court erred in *Chemical Bank* by misapplying the distinctions between primary and secondary ultra vires that it had articulated in *Edwards v. City of Renton* and reaffirmed in *Noel*. In the interest of consistent, fair, and logical results, the court will ultimately need to retreat from the very technical interpretation of primary ultra vires that it applied in ...

FREDRIC HABERMAN, ET AL, Appellants, v. WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM, ET AL, Respondents. No. 52559-5. The Supreme Court of Washington, En Banc. ... Five basic groups were named as defendants and are respondents on this appeal: the Supply System, the 23 members of the Supply System, Chemical Bank, the 88 WNP 4 and WNP 5 ...

Bonneville Power Administration, Plaintiff-appellant, v. Washington Public Power Supply System, Defendant, v. Chemical Bank, Plaintiff-intervenor-appellee. Bonneville Power Administration, Plaintiff, and Chemical Bank, Plaintiff-intervenor-appellee, v. Washington Public Power Supply System, Defendant, and Portland General Electric Company; Puget Sound Power and Light ...

Six Oregon defendants who prevailed in earlier litigation involving agreements to build two nuclear power plants brought suit to recover attorney fees under the Washington long-arm statute, ...

*Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System: The Questionable Use of the Ultra Vires Doctrine to Invalidate Governmental Take-Or-Pay Obligations* ... David P. Wohabe. Recommended Citation. David P. Wohabe, *Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System: The Questionable Use of the Ultra Vires Doctrine to Invalidate* ...

*Chemical Bank v. WPPSS* - 104 Wash. 2d 98, 702 P.2d 128. 104 Wn.2d 98 (1985) 702 P.2d 128. CHEMICAL BANK, Respondent, v. WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM, ET AL,



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Defendants, CENTRAL LINCOLN PEOPLE'S UTILITY DISTRICT, ET AL, Appellants.

Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 99 Wash. 2d 772, 666 P.2d 329 (1983), aff'd on rehearing, 102 Wash. 2d 874, 691 P.2d 524 (1984). On remand to the state Superior Court, the Participants' Agreements, which had unconditionally obligated the participating utilities to make payments to cover the costs of the projects, whether ...

Read Public Utility District No. 1 v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 104 Wn. 2d 353, see flags on bad law, and search Casetext's comprehensive legal database ... This court eventually resolved these disputes in Chemical Bank v. WPPSS, 99 Wn.2d 772, 666 P.2d 329 (1983) ( Chemical Bank I) and Chemical Bank v.

This essay is divided into two parts. The first is a factual description of the Washington Public Power Supply System's history. The second is an analysis of why things went wrong. There is no attempt made to find scapegoats: the purpose is to place the Supply...

Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 99 Wash. 2d 772, ... Haberman v. Washington Public Power Supply System, and Hoffer v. State of Washington, are both pending on appeal in the Washington Supreme Court. [3] The 1985 Amendment to § 21.20.430(7) reads:

Washington Public Power Supply System, 666 P.2d 329, 99 Wash. 2d 772 -- Brought to you by Free Law Project, a non-profit dedicated to creating high quality open legal information. Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 666 P.2d 329, 99 Wash. 2d 772 - CourtListener

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Haberman v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 750 P.2d 254 (Wash.1988), app. dismd. American Express Travel Related Services Co. v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 488 U.S. 805, 109 S. Ct. 35, 102 L. Ed. 2d 15 (1988). These firms represented various plaintiffs, some of whom were Class members in MDL 551, in the state court litigation.

Washington Law Review Volume 59 Number 3 7-1-1984 A Cry for Reform in Construing Washington Municipal Corporation Statutes--Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System, 99 Wn. 2d 772, 666 P.2d 329 (1983) Richard Shattuck Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr> Digital Commons Network Logo

Chemical Bank sued WPPSS and the participants, seeking a determination that the participants owed WPPSS sufficient funds to pay the bonds with interest. The participants disputed their ...



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Chemical Bank may ask the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn the Washington ruling and make the Northwestern utilities live up to their contracts. As it is, the Northwesterners are not getting off ...

The Washington Supreme Court erred in Chemical Bank by misapplying the distinctions between primary and secondary ultra vires that it had articulated in *Edwards v. City of Renton* and ...

In *Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)*, the Washington Supreme Court invalidated a participants' agreement among municipal corporations for joint development of nuclear power plants. The supreme court held that the agreement was void and unenforceable against Washington cities, towns, and public utility districts because these ...

"*Chemical Bank v. Washington Public Power Supply System and Columbia Rural Electrical Association, Inc.*, 99 Wash. 2d 772, 666 P.2d 329 (1983) (for clarity and brevity, the case will be referred to throughout as *Chemical Bank v. WPPSS*). 2Revenue bonds are issued by a public agency to raise capital. They are to be repayed by

In *Re Washington Public Power Supply System Securities Litigation*, 650 F. Supp. 1346 (W.D. Wash. 1986) case opinion from the US District Court for the Western District of Washington ... *Chemical Bank v. Arthur Andersen & Co.*, 726 F.2d 930, 943 & n. 23 (2d Cir.1984), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 884, 105 S. Ct. 253, 83 L. Ed. 2d 190 (1984); *Schlick v ...*

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