

PLAINS RESOURCES INC
Form PRER14A
June 07, 2004
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SCHEDULE 14A

(RULE 14A-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement **⋮ Confidential, For Use of the Commission Only
(as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under Rule 14a-12

PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if Other Than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

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x Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Shares of Plains Resources common stock, \$0.10 par value per share (Common Stock).

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

22,599,200 shares of Common Stock, \$0.10 par value per share, 76,500 restricted units representing the right to acquire Common Stock and 1,610,785 options representing the right to acquire Common Stock.

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

The filing fee of \$48,799.96 was calculated pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11(c)(1) and is based on (1) the aggregate number of 22,675,700 shares of Common Stock consisting of 22,599,200 shares of Common Stock outstanding plus the 76,500 restricted units representing the right to purchase Common Stock multiplied by the \$16.75 per share merger consideration; plus (ii) the cash-out value of 1,610,785 options representing the right to purchase Common Stock. The filing fee was then calculated by multiplying the resulting transaction cash value of \$385,161,498.00 by 0.00012670.

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

\$385,161,498.00

(5) Total fee paid:

\$48,799.96

x Fee paid previously with preliminary materials: \$48,799.96

.. Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the form or schedule and the date of its filing.

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(1) Amount previously paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

700 Milam Street, Suite 3100

Houston, Texas 77002

Dear Plains Resources Stockholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of the stockholders of Plains Resources Inc. The meeting will be held at [time], local time, on [], 2004, at [], Houston, Texas. Your Board of Directors and management look forward to greeting those of you able to attend in person. We have included a map and directions to the meeting site on the back page of this proxy statement. This proxy statement is dated [], 2004, and is first being mailed to stockholders on or about [], 2004.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote upon the approval and adoption of an Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 19, 2004, by and among us, Vulcan Energy Corporation and Prime Time Acquisition Corporation, a newly formed Delaware corporation wholly owned by Vulcan Energy Corporation, and the merger of Prime Time Acquisition Corporation with and into Plains Resources Inc., which will survive the merger.

Vulcan Energy Corporation is a Delaware corporation currently owned solely by investor Paul G. Allen. James C. Flores, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, and John T. Raymond, our President and Chief Executive Officer, will each acquire a significant interest in Vulcan Energy in connection with the transaction. In this letter and the accompanying proxy statement, Messrs. Flores and Raymond (together with Sable Investments, L.P. and Sable Investments, LLC) will be referred to as the Management Stockholders. Prior to the merger, the Management Stockholders will contribute their shares of vested and restricted common stock to Vulcan Energy and will together hold approximately 11% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy following the merger.

If the merger agreement is approved and adopted and the merger is completed in accordance with its terms you will be entitled to \$16.75 in cash per share of our common stock you own. We will pay the merger consideration without interest and less any applicable withholding taxes.

If the merger is completed, we will no longer be a publicly traded company and will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy.

A special committee of our Board of Directors has unanimously determined that the proposed merger is advisable, fair to and in the best interests of Plains Resources and its stockholders, other than the Management Stockholders, and recommends the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by our stockholders. The special committee consists of two directors who are not our officers or employees, are not directly or indirectly affiliated with Vulcan Energy or the Management Stockholders, and who will not have an economic interest in us or Vulcan Energy following the merger. **Accordingly, the Board of Directors, taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) approved the merger**

agreement and resolved to recommend that you vote **FOR** approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Members of the Board of Directors (excluding Mr. Flores) will receive aggregate merger consideration of approximately \$10,875,048 and certain indemnification rights as a result of this transaction. Please see **Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger** beginning on page 75, for a description of such benefits.

In reaching its decision, the special committee considered many factors, including an oral opinion delivered by Petrie Parkman & Co., the special committee's financial advisor, on February 18, 2004 and subsequently

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confirmed in writing that, as of that date, and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by our stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to our stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders).

The accompanying proxy statement explains the proposed merger and provides specific information concerning the merger agreement and the special meeting. We urge you to read these materials, including the merger agreement and other appendices, completely and carefully.

Your vote is important. The proposed merger cannot occur unless, among other things, the merger agreement and the merger are approved and adopted by an affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock. The Board of Directors appreciates and encourages stockholder participation in our affairs. Whether or not you can attend the meeting, please read the proxy statement carefully, then sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card promptly in the enclosed pre-addressed postage-paid envelope, so that your shares will be represented at the meeting. If you attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy and vote in person.

Failure to return a properly executed proxy card or vote at the special meeting will have the same effect as a vote against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. If you have any questions, or need assistance in voting your proxy, please call our proxy solicitor, Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc. toll-free at (800) 334-9612.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, thank you for your continued support.

This transaction has not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission. Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has passed upon the merits or fairness of this transaction or upon the adequacy or accuracy of the information contained in this proxy statement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This proxy statement is dated [], 2004, and is first being mailed to stockholders on or about [], 2004.

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PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

700 Milam Street, Suite 3100

Houston, Texas 77002

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON [], 2004

We cordially invite you to attend a special meeting of stockholders of Plains Resources Inc., a Delaware corporation. This special meeting will be held at [time], local time, on [], 2004, at [] Houston, Texas. The meeting is being held:

1. To vote on the approval and adoption of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 19, 2004, by and among us, Vulcan Energy Corporation and Prime Time Acquisition Corporation, a newly formed Delaware corporation wholly owned by Vulcan Energy Corporation, and the merger of Prime Time Acquisition Corporation with and into Plains Resources, pursuant to which stockholders of Plains Resources Inc. will receive \$16.75 in cash in exchange for each share of Plains Resources Inc. common stock, and Plains Resources Inc. will become a privately-held company;
2. To grant to the proxyholders the authority to vote in their discretion with respect to the approval of any proposal to postpone or adjourn the special meeting to a later date to solicit additional proxies in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger if there are not sufficient votes for approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger at the special meeting; and
3. To consider any other business that is properly brought before the special meeting or any reconvened meeting after any adjournment or postponement of the meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed the close of business on June 14, 2004, as the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of the meeting.

The Board of Directors, in accordance with the unanimous recommendation of a special committee of the board consisting of two directors who are not our officers or employees, are not directly or indirectly affiliated with Vulcan Energy or the Management Stockholders, and who will not have an economic interest in us or Vulcan Energy following the merger, has unanimously approved the merger agreement and the merger, and has determined that the merger agreement and the merger are advisable and that the proposed merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, all Plains Resources stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). **Accordingly, the Board of Directors, taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) approved the merger agreement and resolved to recommend that you vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Members of the Board of Directors (excluding Mr. Flores) will receive aggregate merger consideration of approximately \$10,875,048 and certain indemnification rights as a result of this transaction. Please see Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger beginning on page 75, for a description of such benefits.**

Under Delaware law, if the merger is completed, holders of our common stock who do not vote in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger will have the right to seek appraisal of the fair value of their shares as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery,

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but only if they submit a written demand for such an appraisal prior to the vote on the merger agreement and they comply with the other Delaware law procedures and requirements explained in the accompanying proxy statement.

Your vote is very important. The merger cannot occur unless holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of Plains Resources vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Even if you plan to attend the special meeting in person, please complete, date, sign and return the enclosed proxy card to ensure that your shares will be represented at the special meeting. A return envelope (which is postage prepaid if mailed in the United States) is enclosed for that purpose. If you attend the special

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meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy card and vote in person. Please note, however, that if your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote at the meeting, you must obtain from the record holder a proxy issued in your name. A broker, bank or other nominee cannot vote your shares on the merger by proxy without your express instructions.

We urge you to read carefully the accompanying proxy statement. A copy of the merger agreement is included as Appendix A to the accompanying proxy statement.

[], 2004

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SUMMARY

*This summary highlights selected information included in this proxy statement and should be read together with the questions and answers on the following pages. Because this is a summary, it may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To more fully understand the merger agreement and the merger and for a more complete description of the legal terms of the merger, you should read this entire proxy statement carefully, including the appendices attached to this proxy statement. The actual terms of the merger are contained in the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement. For additional information, see *Miscellaneous Other Information Where You Can Find More Information* and *Miscellaneous Other Information Incorporation by Reference*.*

*Unless we otherwise indicate or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this proxy statement to *Plains Resources*, *we*, *our*, *us* or similar references mean *Plains Resources Inc. and its subsidiaries, predecessors and acquired businesses*. When we refer to the *Management Stockholders* in this proxy statement, we mean *James C. Flores, chairman of our Board of Directors, and John T. Raymond, our president and chief executive officer, and their respective affiliates*. When we refer to the *subscription agreement* in this proxy statement, we mean the amended and restated subscription agreement, dated as of February 19, 2004, entered into by and among the *Management Stockholders, Vulcan Energy and Paul G. Allen pursuant to which each Management Stockholder will contribute all of his equity interests in Plains Resources, and Paul G. Allen will contribute cash, in exchange for equity interests in Vulcan Energy immediately prior to the effective time of the merger*.*

Transaction Participants (Page 128)

PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

700 Milam Street, Suite 3100

Houston, Texas 77002

Plains Resources Inc. is an independent energy company. We are principally engaged in the midstream activities of marketing, gathering, transporting, terminalling, and storage of oil through our equity ownership in Plains All American Pipeline, L.P., or PAA, a publicly traded master limited partnership that is actively engaged in the midstream energy markets. All of PAA's midstream activities are conducted in the United States and Canada. We also participate in the upstream activities of acquiring, exploiting, developing, exploring for and producing oil through our wholly owned subsidiary, Calumet Florida L.L.C., which has producing properties in the Sunniland Trend in south Florida.

VULCAN ENERGY CORPORATION

505 Fifth Avenue S, Suite 900

Seattle, Washington 98104

Vulcan Energy Corporation (*Vulcan Energy*) was formed on November 19, 2003 for the purpose of acquiring all of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources. It has not carried on any activities to date other than those incidental to its formation and completion of the merger. Vulcan Energy is currently owned solely by Mr. Allen and managed by several employees of Vulcan Capital, an investment vehicle of Mr. Allen.

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Immediately following the merger, Mr. Allen will own approximately 89% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy (excluding the Management Stockholders' unvested shares of restricted stock and stock options), and Vulcan Energy will be managed by a five-member board of directors consisting of Mr. Allen, Jody Patton, David Capobianco, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond. See page 19 Special Factors Structure of the Transaction.

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PRIME TIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

505 Fifth Avenue S, Suite 900

Seattle, Washington 98104

Prime Time Acquisition Corporation (the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary) was incorporated on February 18, 2004 for the purpose of merging with and into Plains Resources. It has not carried on any activities to date other than those incidental to its incorporation and completion of the merger. Vulcan Energy owns all of the outstanding stock of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

Transaction Structure (Page 19)

The proposed transaction is a merger of Prime Time Acquisition Corporation with and into Plains Resources, with Plains Resources continuing as the surviving corporation.

The principal steps that will accomplish this transaction are as follows:

The Equity and Debt Financing. At or prior to the merger (subject to the satisfaction or waiver of all conditions) and pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement with respect to the equity financing and written commitments with respect to the debt financing:

Mr. Allen will contribute to Vulcan Energy approximately \$212 million in order to consummate the merger and pay related fees and expenses in exchange for shares constituting approximately 89% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy;

each of the Management Stockholders will contribute to Vulcan Energy as an investment their respective shares of Plains Resources common stock (both restricted common stock and vested common stock) in exchange for common shares of Vulcan Energy;

following the merger, the Management Stockholders will own, in the aggregate, approximately 11% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy; and

Fleet National Bank will provide financing for Vulcan Energy through a senior secured credit facility in the principal amount of \$175 million and Bank of America N.A. will provide financing for Vulcan Energy through a \$65 million senior term loan guaranteed by Mr. Allen to fund a portion of the acquisition costs and related expenses.

The Merger. Following the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the merger, including completion of the funding described above, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will merge with and into Plains Resources, and Plains Resources will be the surviving corporation.

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As a result of the merger, the stockholders of Plains Resources (other than Vulcan Energy and its affiliates, and the Management Stockholders) will no longer have any interest in, and will no longer be stockholders of, Plains Resources and will not participate in the future earnings or growth of Plains Resources, if any.

Vote Required (Page 16)

Each share of Plains Resources common stock is entitled to one vote.

Under Delaware law, the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock is required to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger. Adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the merger by at least a majority of Plains Resources unaffiliated stockholders is not required.

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The Management Stockholders, who collectively beneficially own 1,180,305, or 4.8% of the, shares of Plains Resources common stock outstanding as of May 28, 2004, have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, LP, which beneficially owns 1,755,916 (or 7.2%) of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock, and EnCap Investments, LP, which through its institutional equity funds controls 1,174,219 (or 4.8%) of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock, have each informed Plains Resources that it intends to vote in favor of adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

Recommendations of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors (Page 59)

A special committee of our Board of Directors, which consists of two directors who are not our officers or employees, are not directly or indirectly affiliated with Vulcan Energy or the Management Stockholders, and who will not have an economic interest in us or Vulcan Energy following the merger, unanimously determined that the proposed merger and the terms of the provisions of the merger agreement are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, our stockholders, other than the Management Stockholders, and unanimously recommended the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by our stockholders. The Board of Directors, taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) also determined that the proposed merger and the terms of the merger agreement are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources stockholders, other than the Management Stockholders. **Accordingly, the Board of Directors, taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) approved the merger agreement and resolved to recommend that the stockholders vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Members of the Board of Directors (excluding Mr. Flores) will receive aggregate merger consideration of approximately \$10,875,048 and certain indemnification rights as a result of this transaction. Please see Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger beginning on page 75, for a description of such benefits.**

Purpose of the Merger; Certain Effects of the Merger (Page 74)

The principal purpose of the merger is to enable Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders to own indirectly all of the equity interests in Plains Resources and to provide you with the opportunity to receive a cash payment for your shares at a premium over the market prices at which Plains Resources common stock traded before announcement of Vulcan Energy's proposal to purchase Plains Resources in November 2003.

The merger will terminate all common equity interests in Plains Resources held by our current stockholders, and Vulcan Energy will be the sole owner of Plains Resources and its business. Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders will be the owners of Vulcan Energy following the merger and therefore will be the beneficiaries of any earnings and growth of Plains Resources following the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, Plains Resources will remove its common stock from listing on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, and Plains Resources common stock will no longer be publicly traded and the registration of Plains Resources common stock under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), will be terminated.

Background of the Merger; Reasons for Approval of the Merger (Pages 20 and 59)

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For a description of the events leading to the approval of the merger agreement and the merger by the Board of Directors, you should refer to Special Factors Background of the Merger and Special Factors

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Recommendations of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the Merger.

Fairness Opinion of Petrie Parkman & Co. (Page 64 and Appendix B)

The special committee received an oral opinion from Petrie Parkman & Co. (Petrie Parkman) on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). The full text of this opinion, dated February 18, 2004, is attached to this proxy statement as Appendix B. You should read the opinion carefully in its entirety.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger (Page 75)

In considering the recommendations of the special committee and the Board of Directors, you should be aware that some Plains Resources officers, directors and affiliates have interests in the merger that may be different from or in addition to your interests as a Plains Resources stockholder generally, including the following:

as of June 14, 2004, executive officers and directors of Plains Resources (other than the Management Stockholders) held

options to purchase an aggregate of shares of Plains Resources common stock,

shares of restricted stock, and

restricted stock units;

all shares of restricted stock will become fully vested and all options generally will become fully vested and exercisable immediately prior to the effective time of the merger. The aggregate amount to be paid (based on the same \$16.75 per share purchase price to be paid to all other stockholders) to the executive officers and directors (other than the Management Stockholders) in the merger with respect to such vesting restricted stock and the cancellation of the options and restricted stock units will be approximately \$1,905,750;

Upon completion of the merger, approximately 11% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy will be owned by the Management Stockholders. In addition, each Management Stockholder will be granted an option to purchase a number of shares of Vulcan Energy common stock equal to 5% of the outstanding shares on a fully diluted basis (calculated utilizing the treasury method) on the date of grant. In addition, under certain circumstances, including a sale of Vulcan Energy, where a 20% or greater internal rate of return to common equity has been achieved, each Management Stockholder will be entitled to an incentive payment of up to 2.5% of the value of Vulcan Energy above the original investment amount. For more details regarding the Management Stockholders interests in the transaction, see page 74 Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger and page 82 Special Factors Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders;

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upon the closing of the merger, Vulcan Energy must reimburse the Management Stockholders for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with the merger, including the fees of legal counsel;

Mr. Flores, the chairman of the Plains Resources Board of Directors, and Mr. Raymond, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Plains Resources, will enter into employment agreements with Plains Resources upon completion of the merger. These employment agreements will provide significant benefits to these individuals;

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Stephen A. Thorington, Plains Resources Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, will receive a severance payment of \$400,000 under the terms of his employment agreement with Plains Resources;

Plains Resources must continue to provide indemnification and related insurance coverage to former directors and officers of Plains Resources following the merger;

affiliates of Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond and of EnCap Investments L.L.C. and Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P., two of our significant stockholders, will retain their separate equity interests in the general partner of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. (PAA), a publicly-owned midstream oil and gas master limited partnership. Two members of the Board of Directors, Robert V. Sinnott and D. Martin Phillips, are affiliates of Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. and EnCap Investments L.L.C. respectively, and Mr. Sinnott is also a member of the board of directors of Plains All American GP LLC (PAA GP), the entity that controls the general partner of PAA;

Mr. Raymond will continue to serve as a director of PAA GP; and

The Management Stockholders will continue to beneficially own an aggregate of 1,687,048 PAA common units.

The special committee and the Board of Directors were aware of these different or additional interests and considered them along with other matters in approving the merger agreement and merger.

Conditions to the Merger (Page 102)

The obligations of Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to complete the merger are subject to various conditions, including

approval and adoption by Plains Resources stockholders of the merger agreement and merger,

the receipt by Vulcan Energy of the cash proceeds of the debt financing,

the number of dissenting shares not exceeding 10% of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock,

the absence of any order or injunction prohibiting the merger or any government proceeding seeking any such order or injunction,

the continued accuracy of the representations and warranties of each party to the merger agreement,

the performance in all material respects by the parties to the merger agreement of their respective covenants contained in the merger agreement,

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the absence of any event or occurrence since December 31, 2002 which has had or would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Plains Resources or PAA,

the receipt of certain third party consents to the merger,

the continued accuracy of the representations and warranties of each of the Management Stockholders in the subscription agreement, and the performance in all material respects by each of the Management Stockholders of their respective covenants contained in the subscription agreement,

the financial statements of PAA filed with the SEC since January 1, 2000 must be accurate and must have complied with, and been prepared in accordance with, applicable accounting requirements and with the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect to those financial statements, and

all PAA filings with the SEC since January 1, 2000 must be accurate and must have complied with, and been prepared in accordance with, the applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the Securities Act and the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC.

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Amendments to the Merger Agreement (Page 117)

No amendment of the merger agreement, whether before or after approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by Plains Resources stockholders, can be made without the authorization of the Board of Directors.

After approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by Plains Resources stockholders, no amendment can be made without first obtaining the approval of Plains Resources stockholders if that amendment alters or changes

the merger consideration payable under the merger agreement,

any term of the certificate of incorporation of the surviving entity in the merger, or

any terms or conditions of the merger agreement if such alteration or change would adversely affect any Plains Resources stockholder.

Termination of the Merger Agreement (Page 108)

The merger agreement may be terminated before the merger is completed, under certain circumstances.

Termination Fees and Expenses (Page 109)

Upon the termination of the merger agreement under specified circumstances, Plains Resources has agreed to reimburse all of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. In addition, in some of these circumstances, Plains Resources has agreed to pay Vulcan Energy a termination fee of \$15 million. In all other circumstances, each party must pay all fees and expenses it incurs relating to the merger.

No Solicitation; Our Ability to Accept a Superior Proposal (Pages 105 and 106)

The merger agreement generally restricts Plains Resources' ability to solicit, initiate, knowingly encourage or facilitate any competing acquisition inquiries, proposals or offers. However, Plains Resources may provide information in response to a request for information by a person who has made, or participate in discussions or negotiations with respect to, an unsolicited bona fide written acquisition proposal that is reasonably likely to lead to a superior proposal under certain circumstances. Plains Resources may also, with respect to an unsolicited superior bona fide written acquisition proposal, withdraw or modify its recommendation in favor of the merger, recommend the competing offer to the stockholders or terminate the merger agreement under certain circumstances.

Merger Financing; Source of Funds (Page 95)

Completion of the merger will require total funding by Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy of approximately \$452 million. Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy currently expect that the funds necessary to finance the merger will come from the following sources:

Mr. Allen will provide approximately \$212 million in cash through an equity investment in Vulcan Energy; and

Vulcan Energy has received written commitments from Fleet National Bank and Bank of America to provide a \$175 million senior secured credit facility and a \$65 million senior term loan guaranteed by Mr. Allen, respectively, to Vulcan Energy.

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Litigation Related to the Merger (Page 87)

Seven purported class action lawsuits relating to the merger have been served. Six of these lawsuits purport to be brought on behalf of Plains Resources common stockholders, and the other lawsuit purports to be brought on behalf of all of the limited partners and unit holders of PAA. The complaints seek a preliminary and permanent injunction to enjoin the merger and, if the merger is consummated, rescission and damages.

Regulatory Approvals and Requirements (Page 87)

In connection with the merger, Plains Resources will be required to make certain filings with, and comply with certain laws of, various federal and state governmental agencies. It is currently expected that no regulatory approvals will be required in order to complete the merger.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER

The following questions and answers are intended to briefly address some commonly asked questions regarding the merger. It should be read together with the summary. These questions and answers may not address all questions that may be important to you as a Plains Resources stockholder. Please refer to the more detailed information contained elsewhere in this proxy statement and the appendices to this proxy statement.

Q: When and where is the special meeting?

A: The special meeting of stockholders will be held on [], 2004, at [] Houston, Texas at [] local time.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on?

A: You are being asked to vote to approve and adopt a merger agreement and merger pursuant to which a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy Corporation, or Vulcan Energy, which will be owned at the time of the merger by Paul G. Allen, James C. Flores and John T. Raymond, will merge with and into Plains Resources, which will survive the merger.

Q: Why am I being asked to grant to the proxy holders the authority to vote in their discretion on a motion to adjourn or postpone the special meeting?

A: We may determine to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, for example, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger agreement.

Q: What will I receive in the merger?

A: As a stockholder of Plains Resources, you will be entitled to receive \$16.75 in cash, without interest, in exchange for each of your shares of Plains Resources common stock at the time of the merger, unless you do not vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger and you exercise and perfect your appraisal rights under Delaware law.

Q: What will happen in the merger?

A: The Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will merge with and into Plains Resources, and Plains Resources will be the surviving corporation and will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy, an entity that, as of the effective time of the merger, will be 100% owned by Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders. After the merger, Plains Resources will be a privately-held company indirectly owned by Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders through their ownership of Vulcan Energy.

Q: Who are the Management Stockholders, and what will they receive in connection with the merger?

A: James C. Flores, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, and John T. Raymond, our President and Chief Executive Officer, together with Sable Investments, L.P. and Sable Investments, LLC, are referred to in this proxy statement as the Management Stockholders.

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Upon completion of the merger, approximately 11% of the outstanding common shares of Vulcan Energy will be owned by the Management Stockholders. Approximately 29% of the shares held by the Management Stockholders will be restricted shares. In addition, each Management Stockholder will be granted an option to purchase a number of shares of Vulcan Energy common stock equal to 5% of the outstanding shares on a fully diluted basis (calculated on the treasury method) on the date of grant. In addition, under certain circumstances, including a sale of Vulcan Energy, where a 20% or greater internal rate of return to common equity has been achieved, each Management Stockholder will be entitled to an incentive payment of up to

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2.5% of the value of Vulcan Energy above the original investment amount. For a further description of Vulcan Energy's equity ownership, see page 82, "Special Factors" Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders.

Q: Who will manage Plains Resources after the merger?

A: Plains Resources will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy following the merger. After the merger, each Management Stockholder will enter into an employment agreement with Vulcan Energy, and the Board of Directors of Vulcan Energy will include Mr. Allen, Ms. Jody Patton, Mr. David Capobianco, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond.

Q: Why did the Plains Resources Board of Directors form the Special Committee?

A: The Board of Directors formed a special committee consisting of independent directors because of the participation of Messrs. Flores and Raymond in the transaction. The Board of Directors formed the special committee to evaluate and negotiate the terms of the proposed transaction and any alternative transaction, to evaluate the fairness to the stockholders of Plains Resources (other than the Management Stockholders) of any such transaction and to make a recommendation to the Board of Directors.

Q: Why did the Special Committee approve and recommend the merger agreement and the merger?

A: In making the determination to approve and recommend the merger and the merger agreement, the special committee of the Board of Directors considered, among other factors:

the oral opinion of an independent financial advisor, Petrie Parkman & Co. on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders); and

the fact that the merger consideration of \$16.75 per share to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders and other than shares of treasury stock) represented, on February 18, 2004, (1) an approximate 25% premium over the \$13.44 per share closing price of Plains Resources common stock on November 19, 2003, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the original proposal by Vulcan Energy to purchase Plains Resources and an approximate 27% premium over the average closing price of \$13.23 per share of Plains Resources common stock over the 30-calendar day period ending on the same date, (2) an increase of \$2.50 per share above Vulcan Energy's original proposal, and (3) a price higher than any per share closing price of Plains Resources common stock on the NYSE since its spin-off of Plains Exploration & Production Company on December 18, 2002. For a discussion of additional factors considered by the special committee, see page 59, "Special Factors" Recommendations of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the Merger.

Q: Why is the Plains Resources Board of Directors recommending that I vote to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger?

A: The Board of Directors, taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee, believes that the terms of the merger agreement and the merger are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). **Accordingly, the Board of Directors taking into account the unanimous recommendation of the special committee through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) approved the merger agreement and resolved to recommend that you vote FOR approval and adoption of the**

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merger agreement and the merger. Members of the Board of Directors (excluding Mr. Flores) will receive aggregate merger consideration of approximately \$10,875,048 and certain indemnification rights as a result of this transaction. Please see Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger beginning on page 75, for a description of such benefits. To review the background and reasons for the merger in greater detail, see Special Factors Background of the Merger and Special Factors Recommendations of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the Merger.

Q: What will happen to shares of restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock options in the merger?

A: All outstanding shares of restricted stock (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) will become fully vested and all restricted stock units and options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) will become fully vested and exercisable in accordance with their terms. Each holder of options to purchase shares of Plains Resources Common Stock (other than the Management Stockholders and the option holders discussed in the next paragraph) generally will receive, upon exercise, an amount in cash equal to the number of unexercised shares subject to such option times the amount by which \$16.75 exceeds the per share exercise price of the option. At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding restricted stock unit (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) will be treated as a share of Plains Resources common stock and exchanged for \$16.75 in cash. Each share of restricted stock, since fully vested, will be treated the same as all other outstanding shares of Plains Resources restricted common stock, and you will be entitled to receive \$16.75 in cash, without interest, in exchange for each such share.

In addition, under the existing terms of the Plains Resources stock option plans holders of approximately 117,315 stock options may, in lieu of receiving the amount described above, elect to surrender the option in exchange for an amount equal to the excess of the highest closing price of Plains Resources common stock during the 90 day period before the special meeting (if the merger agreement is approved and adopted) over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares subject to the option, net of any applicable withholding taxes. None of Plains Resources executive officers or directors will exercise these rights, and any options having this feature that they hold are excluded from the above number.

Q: When do you expect the merger to be completed?

A: If the merger agreement and the merger are approved and adopted by Plains Resources stockholders and the other conditions to the merger are satisfied or waived, the merger is expected to be completed promptly after the special meeting.

Q: How will Vulcan Energy finance the merger?

A: Based on Plains Resources December 31, 2003 balance sheet, Vulcan Energy estimates that approximately \$452 million will be required to complete the merger and pay all related fees and expenses. Vulcan Energy will, subject to certain conditions, receive all of the funds necessary to consummate the merger through the equity investments of Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders and loans from Fleet National Bank and Bank of America.

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A: Stockholders as of the close of business on June 14, 2004, which is the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to vote at the special meeting. As of June 14, 2004, there were _____ shares of Plains Resources common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to be voted at the special meeting.

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Q: What happens if I sell my shares of Plains Resources common stock before the special meeting?

A: The record date for the special meeting is before the expected closing date of the merger. If you transfer your shares of Plains Resources common stock after the record date but before the merger, you will retain your right to vote at the special meeting but will transfer the right to receive the \$16.75 in cash per share (if the merger occurs) to the person to whom you transfer your shares.

Q: What do I need to do now?

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement, please vote by completing, dating and signing your proxy card and then mailing it in the enclosed postage-prepaid envelope as soon as possible so that your shares are represented at the special meeting.

Q: Should I send in my stock certificates now?

A: No. If the merger is completed, we will send you written instructions explaining how to exchange your Plains Resources stock certificates for cash.

Q: What should I do if I receive more than one set of voting materials?

A: You may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this proxy statement and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a holder of record and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy card. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and voting instructions that you receive.

Q: How many shares of Plains Resources common stock need to be represented for there to be a quorum at the special meeting?

A: The holders of a majority of the shares of Plains Resources common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. If you vote by proxy card or in person at the special meeting, you will be considered present for the purpose of determining whether the quorum requirement has been satisfied.

Q: How do I vote?

A: You can vote by signing, dating and mailing your proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. See the proxy card for specific instructions. You may also vote in person if you attend the special meeting.

Q: If my shares are held in street name, will my bank, broker or other nominee vote my shares for me?

A: If your shares are held in street name, which means your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee, you must provide your nominee with instructions on how to vote. Any failure to instruct your nominee on how to vote with respect to the merger will have the effect of a vote AGAINST the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. You should follow the directions your nominee provides on how to instruct it to vote your shares.

Q. What if I fail to instruct my broker?

- A. If you fail to instruct your broker to vote your shares of common stock and your broker submits an unvoted proxy, the resulting broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

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Q. If the merger is completed, how will I receive the cash for my shares?

A. If the merger is completed, you will be contacted by [], which will serve as the paying agent and will provide instructions that will explain how to surrender stock certificates (other than those for which appraisal rights are properly being sought). You will receive cash for your shares from the paying agent after you comply with those instructions. If your shares of common stock are held in street name by your broker, you will receive instructions from your broker as to how to effect the surrender of your street name shares and receive cash for those shares.

Q: May I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card?

A: Yes. You may revoke your vote at any time before the special meeting by:

giving written notice of your revocation to Plains Resources secretary;

filing a duly executed proxy bearing a later date with Plains Resources secretary;

attending the special meeting and voting in person; or

if you have instructed a broker to vote your shares, by following the directions received from your broker to change those instructions.

Q: What happens if I do not send in my proxy or if I abstain from voting?

A: If you do not send in your proxy or if you abstain from voting, it will have the effect of a vote AGAINST the merger agreement and the merger.

Q: What rights do I have to dissent from the merger?

A: If you do not vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger and the merger is completed, you may dissent and seek appraisal of the fair value of your shares under Delaware law. You must, however, comply with all of the required procedures explained under Appraisal Rights and in Appendix C to this proxy statement.

Q: What are the tax consequences of the merger?

A: The merger will be a taxable transaction to you for federal income tax purposes. A brief summary of the possible tax consequences to you appears on page 91 of this proxy statement. You are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the tax effect of your particular circumstances.

Q: Where can I find more information regarding the merger?

A: The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) requires all affiliated parties involved in certain going-private transactions such as the merger to file with it a transaction statement on Schedule 13E-3. Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Mr. Allen and each of Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond have filed a transaction statement on Schedule 13E-3 with the SEC, copies of which

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are available without charge at its website at www.sec.gov. In addition, the merger agreement is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement. You should carefully read the entire merger agreement because it is the legal document that governs the merger.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have any questions about the merger or if you need additional copies of this proxy statement or the enclosed proxy card, you should contact our proxy solicitor, Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc., toll free at (800) 334-9612.

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This document incorporates important business and financial information about Plains Resources from documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that are not included in, or delivered with, this document. This information is available without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission website at <http://www.sec.gov>, as well as from other sources. See Miscellaneous Other Information on page 133 below.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This proxy statement and the other documents attached or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement contain or are based upon forward-looking statements based on our current expectations and projections about future events. Statements that are predictive in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, including statements relating to Plains Resources' plans, intentions and expectations to complete the merger, that are not statements of historical fact, or that include words such as "will", "would", "should", "plans", "likely", "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "believes", "estimates", "thinks", "may", and similar expressions, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include, among other things:

risk associated with the satisfaction of the conditions to complete the merger, including the availability of financing to complete the merger;

conflicts of interest that may influence Plains Resources' officers and directors to support or recommend the merger;

the future profitability of Plains Resources;

the uncertainty of the market for the midstream activities of marketing, gathering, transporting, terminalling, and storage of crude oil that Plains Resources engages in through its significant equity ownership in PAA;

the risks associated with the finding and developing of upstream oil and gas reserves associated with Plains Resources' Florida oil and gas operations;

the seasonality of Plains Resources' financial results;

the favorable resolution of pending and future litigation;

operating and financial performance of PAA;

the consequences of our and Plains Exploration & Production Company's, or PXP, officers and employees providing services to both us and PXP and not being required to spend any specified percentage or amount of time on our business;

risks, uncertainties and other factors that could have an impact on Plains All American Pipeline, L.P., or PAA, which could in turn impact the value of our holdings in PAA (for a discussion of these risks, uncertainties and other factors, see PAA's filings with the SEC);

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the effects of our indebtedness, which could adversely restrict our ability to operate, make us vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions, place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt, and have other adverse consequences;

uncertainties inherent in the development and production of oil and gas and in estimating reserves;

unexpected future capital expenditures (including the amount and nature thereof);

impact of oil and gas price fluctuations;

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the effects of competition;

the success of our risk management activities;

the availability (or lack thereof) of acquisition or combination opportunities;

the impact of current and future laws and governmental regulations;

environmental liabilities that are not covered by an effective indemnity or insurance;

general economic, market, industry or business conditions; and

other factors disclosed in Plains Resources Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and in other reports filed by Plains Resources from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All forward-looking statements in this proxy statement are made as of the date hereof, and you should not place undue certainty on these statements without also considering the risks and uncertainties associated with these statements and our business that are discussed in this proxy statement. Moreover, although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that we will attain these expectations or that any deviations will not be material. Except as required by applicable securities laws, we do not intend to update these forward-looking statements and information.

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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SPECIAL MEETING

This proxy statement is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by our Board of Directors in connection with a special meeting of our stockholders.

Date, Time and Place

The special meeting will be held at [], Houston, Texas on [], 2004 at [], local time.

Purpose

At the special meeting, you will be asked to:

consider and vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, pursuant to which stockholders of Plains Resources Inc. will receive \$16.75 in cash in exchange for each share of Plains Resources Inc. common stock, and Plains Resources Inc. will become a privately-held company;

consider and vote on the proposal to grant to the proxyholders the authority to vote in their discretion with respect to the approval of any proposal to postpone or adjourn the special meeting to a later date to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger if there are not sufficient votes for approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger at the special meeting; and

consider and vote on such other matters or transact such other business as may properly come before the special meeting or any reconvened meeting after any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting.

Record Date

We have fixed June 14, 2004, as the record date. Only holders of record of Plains Resources common stock as of the close of business on the record date will be entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting. At the close of business on June 14, 2004, there were _____ shares of Plains Resources common stock issued and outstanding and held by approximately _____ holders of record.

Voting Rights

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At the special meeting, you are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock you hold of record as of June 14, 2004 on each matter submitted to a vote of stockholders at the special meeting.

Quorum Requirements

The holders of a majority of the shares of Plains Resources common stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the special meeting. If you vote in person or by proxy at the special meeting, you will be counted for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum at the special meeting. Shares of Plains Resources common stock present in person or by proxy at the special meeting that are entitled to vote but are not voted (abstentions) and broker non-votes will be counted for the purpose of determining whether there is a quorum for the transaction of business at the special meeting. A broker non-vote occurs when a bank, broker or other nominee holding shares for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power for that particular item and has not received instructions from the beneficial owner.

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Voting by Proxy

Holders of record can ensure that their shares are voted at the special meeting by completing, signing, dating and delivering the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed postage-prepaid envelope. Submitting instructions by this method will not affect your right to attend the special meeting and to vote in person.

Revoking Your Proxy

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by:

giving notice of revocation in person at, or in writing bearing, a later date than the proxy, to the Secretary of Plains Resources, 700 Milam Street, Suite 3100, Houston, Texas 77002;

delivering to the Secretary of Plains Resources a duly executed subsequent proxy bearing a later date and indicating a contrary vote;

attending the special meeting and voting in person; or

if you have instructed a broker to vote your shares, by following the directions received from your broker to change those instructions.

Assistance

If you need assistance, including help in changing or revoking your proxy, please contact our proxy solicitor, Geogeson Shareholder Communications Inc., toll-free at (800) 334-9612.

Voting at the Special Meeting

Submitting a proxy now will not limit your right to vote at the special meeting if you decide to attend in person. If you plan to attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you will be given a ballot at the special meeting. Please note, however, that if your shares are held in street name, which means your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee, and you wish to vote at the special meeting, you must bring to the special meeting a proxy from the record holder of the shares authorizing you to vote at the special meeting.

Vote Required; How Shares Are Voted

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Under Delaware law, the affirmative vote of the holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock representing a majority of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock entitled to vote is necessary to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger. Adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the merger by at least a majority of Plains Resources unaffiliated stockholders is not required.

Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, LP, which beneficially owns 1,755,916 (or 7.2%) of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock, and EnCap Investments, LP, which through its institutional equity funds controls 1,174,219 (or 4.8%) of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock, have each determined that it will vote in favor of approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

Under Delaware law, if a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the special meeting and entitled to vote is necessary to vote to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, assuming such a motion is made.

Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

Subject to revocation, all shares represented by each properly executed proxy received by the Secretary of Plains Resources will be voted in accordance with the instructions indicated on the proxy. If you return a signed

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proxy card but do not provide voting instructions (other than in the case of broker non-votes), the persons named as proxies on the proxy card will vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger and in such manner as the persons named on the proxy card in their discretion determine with respect to such other business as may properly come before the special meeting.

Stockholder Proposals for Annual Meeting

If the merger is completed, we will no longer be a publicly held company and there will be no public participation in our future stockholders meetings. If the merger is not completed, Plains Resources stockholders may continue to attend and participate in Plains Resources stockholder meetings. If the merger is not completed, we will inform our stockholders in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q of the date by which we must receive stockholder proposals for inclusion in the proxy materials relating to the annual meeting.

Generally, however, stockholder proposals intended to be presented at our annual meeting must be received by our Secretary at our principal executive office a reasonable time prior to the meeting to be considered for inclusion in our proxy statement and form of proxy for the meeting. Furthermore, under Rule 14a-4(c)(1) under the Exchange Act, our Secretary must receive stockholder proposals intended to be presented at our annual meeting without inclusion in our proxy statement for the meeting at our principal executive office a reasonable time before the mailing of our proxy materials for the meeting. The proxies designated by our board will have discretionary authority to vote on any proposal that we receive within a reasonable time of the mailing of the proxy materials.

If the special meeting is adjourned for any reason, at any subsequent reconvening of the special meeting all proxies will be voted in the same manner as such proxies would have been voted at the original convening of the meeting (except for any proxies that have been revoked or withdrawn).

The proxy card confers discretionary authority on the persons named on the proxy card to vote the shares represented by the proxy card on any other matter that is properly presented for action at the special meeting. As of the date of this proxy statement, we do not know of any matter to be raised at the special meeting other than that described in this proxy statement.

Voting Agreements

Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, each of Messrs. Flores and Raymond has agreed to vote his shares in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders Subscription Agreement. Collectively, the Management Stockholders beneficially own 1,169,132 shares of Plains Resources common stock or approximately 4.8% of the shares outstanding as of February 27, 2004.

Voting on Other Matters

The proxy card confers discretionary authority on the persons named on the proxy card to vote the shares represented by the proxy card on any other matter that is properly presented for action at the special meeting. We may determine to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, for

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example, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger. If, on the date of the special meeting, we have not received duly executed proxies that, when added to the number of votes represented in person at the meeting by persons who intend to vote for the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger, will constitute a sufficient number of votes to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, we may recommend the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. As of the date of this proxy statement, we do not know of any other matter to be raised at the special meeting.

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Proxy Solicitation

We will bear the cost of soliciting proxies. These costs include preparing, assembling and mailing this proxy statement, the notice of the special meeting of stockholders and the enclosed proxy card, as well as the cost of forwarding these materials to the beneficial owners of Plains Resources common stock. Our directors, officers and regular employees may, without compensation other than their regular compensation, solicit proxies by telephone, e-mail, the internet, facsimile or personal conversation, as well as by mail. Plains Resources has retained Georgeson Shareholder Communications Inc., a proxy solicitation firm, for assistance in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the special meeting at a cost of approximately \$15,000 plus reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. We may also reimburse brokerage firms, custodians, nominees, fiduciaries and others for expenses incurred in forwarding proxy material to the beneficial owners of Plains Resources common stock.

Please do not send any certificates representing shares of Plains Resources common stock with your proxy card. If the merger is completed, the procedure for the exchange of certificates representing shares of Plains Resources common stock will be as described in this proxy statement. For a description of procedures for exchanging certificates representing shares of Plains Resources common stock for the merger consideration following completion of the merger, see The Merger Agreement Payment for Shares.

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SPECIAL FACTORS

Structure of the Transaction

The proposed transaction is a merger of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary with and into Plains Resources, which would survive in the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy.

The principal steps that will accomplish the merger are as follows:

The Equity Financing. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, at or prior to the merger (subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in the amended and restated subscription agreement):

Mr. Allen will contribute to Vulcan Energy the amount of cash in excess of the \$240 million of debt financing proceeds which is necessary to pay the aggregate merger consideration, the aggregate spread, or the difference between the exercise price and the per share merger consideration, on the outstanding Plains Resources stock options, the aggregate amount of unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest under Plains Resources existing secured term loan facility immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (less the aggregate amount of Plains Resources available cash on hand at that time), and the reasonable fees and expenses of Vulcan Energy and Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond incurred in connection with the merger. Based on the December 31, 2003 balance sheet of Plains Resources, Mr. Allen's cash contribution would be approximately \$212 million.

Each Management Stockholder will contribute to Vulcan Energy all of his shares of Plains Resources common stock (both restricted and vested shares) and his Plains Resources restricted stock units. In addition, the Plains Resources stock options held by each Management Stockholder will be cancelled without payment of any consideration to the Management Stockholders.

In exchange for the contributions described above, Vulcan Energy will issue shares of Vulcan Energy common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding Vulcan Energy common stock at that time. In exchange for his contribution, each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond will receive his proportionate share of the newly-issued shares of Vulcan Energy common stock, based on the deemed value of his contribution (based on \$16.75 per share) divided by the sum of the aggregate deemed values of all of the contributions. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders Subscription Agreement.

The Debt Financing. Pursuant to written commitments, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, Fleet National Bank has agreed to provide Vulcan Energy with a senior secured credit facility in the principal amount of \$175.0 million and Bank of America has agreed to provide Vulcan Energy with a \$65.0 million senior guaranteed term loan to fund a portion of the acquisition costs and related expenses. See Financing for the Merger Debt Commitment.

The Merger. Following the funding described above and the satisfaction or waiver of other conditions to the merger, the following will occur in connection with the merger:

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each share of Plains Resources common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time (other than those shares held directly or indirectly by Plains Resources or by Vulcan Energy or those shares held by dissenting stockholders who exercise and perfect their appraisal rights under Delaware law) will be converted into the right to receive \$16.75 in cash;

each share of Plains Resources common stock that is held by Plains Resources as treasury stock, any of Plains Resources subsidiaries, Vulcan Energy or any of its subsidiaries immediately before the merger becomes effective will automatically be cancelled and retired and will cease to exist, and no consideration will be delivered in exchange for those shares;

each share of restricted common stock (other than restricted shares held by the Management Stockholders) will become fully vested and will be converted into the right to receive \$16.75 in cash;

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each option to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock (other than stock options held by the Management Stockholders) generally will become fully vested and exercisable, and each holder of an option to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock (other than the Management Stockholders and the option holders discussed below) will receive, on exercise, an amount in cash equal to the number of unexercised shares subject to such option times the excess of \$16.75 over the per share exercise price of the option;

under Plains Resources stock option plans, holders of approximately 117,315 stock options may elect to receive an amount equal to the excess of the highest closing price of Plains Resources common stock during the 90 day period before the special meeting, over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares subject to the option; and

each outstanding restricted stock unit (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) will be treated as a share of Plains Resources common stock and cancelled in exchange for \$16.75 in cash.

Following, and as a result of, the merger:

the stockholders of Plains Resources (other than the Management Stockholders) will no longer have any interest in, and will no longer be stockholders of, Plains Resources and will not participate in any future earnings or growth of Plains Resources;

the total number of outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock will decrease from approximately 25,514,029 to 1,000, all of which will be owned by Vulcan Energy;

Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders will own all of the outstanding shares of Vulcan Energy;

The Management Stockholders will own both options to purchase shares of Vulcan Energy common stock and Vulcan Energy restricted common stock as further described beginning on page 82 in Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders Equity Compensation; and

shares of Plains Resources common stock will no longer be listed on the NYSE and price quotations with respect to sales of shares of Plains Resources in the public market will no longer be available. The registration of Plains Resources common stock under the Exchange Act will be terminated, and Plains Resources will cease filing reports with the SEC.

Management and Board of Directors of Plains Resources. The Board of Directors of Plains Resources after the completion of the merger will include Mr. Allen, Jody Patton, David Capobianco, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond.

In addition, Vulcan Energy will enter into employment agreements with Messrs. Flores and Raymond that will become effective upon completion of the merger. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders.

For additional details regarding the terms and structure of the equity financing, merger, debt financing and interests of the Management Stockholders in the transaction, see Financing for the Merger, The Merger Agreement and Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger.

Background of the Merger

In late summer 2003, Vulcan Inc. began investigating investment opportunities in the midstream energy sector. In connection with its review of the midstream energy sector, a mutual acquaintance of Mr. David Capobianco, a representative of Vulcan Inc., and Mr. James C. Flores, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, introduced Mr. Capobianco to Mr. Flores and John Raymond, our President and Chief Executive Officer, as well as Martin Phillips, a director of Plains Resources and a representative of Encap Investments, LP, a large stockholder of Plains Resources.

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During the course of discussions with Messrs. Flores and Raymond, the parties began to discuss Plains Resources, its ownership position in PAA and certain tax challenges that Plains Resources faced with respect to its position in PAA. These challenges include owning an interest in a master limited partnership through an entity that is subject to corporate level taxation. Although all corporations are generally subject to a corporate level tax and their stockholders are subject to a second level of taxation on dividends and capital gains, recognized from the corporation, this tax liability is particularly significant for Plains Resources given its ownership of partnership interests that, if held by an individual, would not be subject to such taxation. An individual who holds such partnership interests, or an entity that could avail itself of pass through taxation including through a Subchapter S election, would pay less tax in a given year on distributions made by the partnership than that individual would pay if they held units through a corporation such as Plains Resources if Plains Resources were to distribute any distributions it received from PAA. In addition, as a result of the low tax basis Plains Resources has in the PAA interests (which resulted from the low basis Plains Resources had in the assets it contributed to PAA when it was formed), any sale or transfer of the PAA units (including any distribution of the PAA units to Plains Resources stockholders) would result in significant corporate level tax liabilities, and could result in significant stockholder tax liabilities as well. The parties recognized that as a result of his individual tax characteristics Mr. Allen could be in a position to address Plains Resources' inherent structural tax issues, while most other likely potential acquirors of Plains Resources could not, since it was likely that most other potential acquirors would have to access capital through the public market to finance such a transaction. Generally, only a corporation having fewer than 76 holders who are individuals or qualified Subchapter S trusts may elect Subchapter S status to avail itself of pass through taxation and avoid corporate-level taxation. Given Mr. Allen's ability to individually finance a corporation with assets as significant as Plains Resources without having to access capital through the public market, he could take advantage of these tax efficiencies and access Plains Resources' operating cash flow on a more tax efficient basis than a publicly-held corporation subject to corporate level taxation. The parties decided to explore the feasibility of a transaction. On August 22, 2003, Vulcan and Plains Resources entered into a confidentiality agreement, and thereafter Vulcan began a due diligence investigation of Plains Resources. The confidentiality agreement included standstill provisions pursuant to which Vulcan agreed that neither Vulcan Inc. nor any of its affiliates would purchase 5% or more of Plains Resources common stock.

In the last week of August 2003, Mr. Capobianco and other Vulcan representatives met with Mr. Greg Armstrong, the chief executive officer of PAA. At that meeting, Mr. Capobianco requested that PAA provide Vulcan with access to confidential information concerning PAA. Mr. Armstrong refused to make any confidential information concerning PAA available to Vulcan, or to Mr. Raymond or Mr. Flores in connection with Vulcan's exploration of a transaction with Plains Resources.

During the fall of 2003, representatives of Vulcan continued the due diligence investigation of Plains Resources, explored the feasibility of a possible transaction and discussed with Messrs. Flores and Raymond the possible terms of arrangements between Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond in the event of an acquisition of Plains Resources by Vulcan Energy.

On October 29, 2003, Messrs. Flores and Raymond flew to Los Angeles to have dinner with Mr. Robert V. Sinnott, a Plains Resources director. At that meeting, Messrs. Flores and Raymond informed Mr. Sinnott of a possible going private transaction. In addition, over the next few days Messrs. Flores and Raymond informed the other members of the Plains Resources Board of Directors that Messrs. Flores and Raymond were engaged in discussions with Vulcan regarding a possible going private transaction. The board of directors was aware of the tax issues relating to Plains Resources' ownership of PAA that Messrs. Flores and Raymond discussed with Mr. Capobianco and was aware of the timeframe in which those issues were likely to arise. Plains Resources had previously instructed its outside counsel to explore potential solutions for its tax issues.

On November 19, 2003, the terms of the agreements among Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond and their affiliates were finalized, and at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond presented to the Board of Directors a proposal from Vulcan Capital whereby Vulcan Energy, in conjunction with Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond, would acquire all of our outstanding stock for \$14.25 per share in cash. The transaction was proposed to be structured as a merger of Vulcan Energy with and into Plains Resources so that following the transaction, all outstanding equity of Plains Resources would be owned by Mr. Allen, Mr.

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Flores and Mr. Raymond. The proposal was conditioned on approval by our Board of Directors and the execution of a definitive merger agreement containing customary conditions, including, but not limited to, stockholder approval, management participation, no material adverse change and completion of financing. As a condition to proceeding any further with the proposal, Vulcan Energy requested a 45-day exclusive negotiating period. The proposal included a commitment of Mr. Allen to provide \$160 million in equity financing and was accompanied by commitment letters from Fleet National Bank and Bank of America for \$150 million and \$65 million of debt financing, respectively.

Mr. John F. Wombwell, our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, and Mr. Stephen Thorington, our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, also attended the meeting. After Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond left the meeting, the remaining members of the Board of Directors discussed the advisability of appointing a special committee of independent directors to evaluate, negotiate and formulate a response to the proposal. The remaining members of the Board of Directors discussed the suitability of each of the remaining members of the Board of Directors to serve on a special committee to consider the proposal. After discussion, the Board of Directors appointed a special committee consisting of Mr. William M. Hitchcock and Mr. William C. O Malley. In determining to select Mr. O Malley and Mr. Hitchcock, the Board of Directors considered both of such individuals' extensive business experience, their independence with respect to this proposal, and also the fact that Mr. Hitchcock is a large individual stockholder of Plains Resources. Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. O Malley were deemed independent because (1) they were not our officers or employees, (2) they were not directly or indirectly affiliated with Vulcan Energy, the Management Stockholders or PAA, (3) they would not have an economic interest in us or Vulcan Energy after the merger and (4) they did not have any business or other relationship with us or that would impair their ability to exercise independent business judgment. Sable Investments, which is owned by the Management Stockholders, and Mr. O Malley each have an investment in the same private technology company. The Board of Directors believes this relationship is not material and does not impair Mr. O Malley's exercise of independent business judgment. The Board of Directors unanimously authorized the special committee to:

review and evaluate the terms and conditions of Vulcan Energy's proposal or any alternative transaction;

negotiate the terms of any transaction with Vulcan Energy or any alternative transaction;

determine, together with its advisors, whether any transaction is fair to and in the best interest of us and our stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders);

recommend to our full Board of Directors what action, if any, should be taken by us with respect to a transaction with Vulcan Energy or any alternative transaction;

retain independent legal and financial advisors to assist the special committee; and

do all things necessary and related to those tasks.

The Board of Directors also resolved not to approve any transaction with Vulcan Energy or any alternative transaction without a prior favorable recommendation of such a transaction by the special committee.

On November 20, 2003, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that we had received the Vulcan Energy proposal and that the Board of Directors had appointed a special committee to consider the Vulcan Energy proposal and any alternative proposals for the acquisition of Plains Resources. Also on November 20, 2003, the special committee, Mr. Wombwell and Mr. Thorington discussed the selection of legal counsel and an investment banking firm to provide advice to the special committee in connection with its evaluation and negotiation of the Vulcan Energy proposal and any alternative proposals.

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Following the November 20, 2003 press release concerning the Vulcan Energy proposal, seven putative class action lawsuits were filed in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, by various stockholders of Plains Resources and PAA against us, our directors, Mr. Raymond, Vulcan Capital and several other defendants. These actions generally alleged that the original Vulcan Energy proposal was unfair and inadequate and sought to enjoin the transaction, to rescind the transaction if consummated, damages, and other unspecified relief. For a more detailed description of the stockholder litigation, see [Litigation Related to the Merger](#) below.

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On November 24, 2003, the special committee interviewed and discussed the qualifications of various law firms as possible legal advisors to the special committee. After evaluating the qualifications of Baker Botts L.L.P. (Baker Botts), the special committee determined to engage Baker Botts to represent the special committee. After consultation with Baker Botts, the special committee engaged Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell (Morris Nichols) as Delaware counsel for, among other things, the litigation pending in Delaware.

The special committee met on November 26, 2003 to interview representatives of four investment banks to serve as a financial advisor to the special committee in evaluating the proposal from Vulcan Energy and any alternative proposals. A representative of Baker Botts also attended the meeting at the request of the special committee. The special committee also reviewed written materials provided by each firm, including proposed fees of each firm, and considered the firms' qualifications and any current and historical banking and advisory relationships with Plains Resources and whether those relationships would affect the firms' independence.

On November 26, 2003, the special committee advised Petrie Parkman & Co. (Petrie Parkman) that it wished to engage Petrie Parkman as its financial advisor and engaged in negotiations with Petrie Parkman with respect to the services to be provided by Petrie Parkman and compensation for such services. The special committee and Petrie Parkman agreed that Petrie Parkman would render financial advisory and investment banking services to the special committee in connection with a possible sale, merger or other transaction involving a majority of the assets or securities of Plains Resources and one or more other parties and, if requested by the special committee, render an opinion as to the fairness or adequacy, from a financial point of view, to Plains Resources or its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders) of the consideration to be received by Plains Resources or its stockholders in any such transaction. The special committee agreed on a \$150,000 engagement fee payable on January 1, 2004, a \$1,000,000 fee payable upon delivery of a fairness or adequacy opinion by Petrie Parkman, if any, or written notification to the special committee by Petrie Parkman that it had substantially completed the work deemed sufficient by it to render an opinion, regardless of the conclusion to be expressed by Petrie Parkman in such opinion. The fee also included an incremental \$100,000 for each 25¢ per share of value above \$14.75 per share and up to \$16.50 per share, and an incremental \$200,000 for each 25¢ per share of value above \$16.50 per share, received or realized by the stockholders of Plains Resources in any transaction. Such additional fees were to be payable at the closing of any transaction.

On December 4, 2003, the special committee held a meeting at the offices of Baker Botts to discuss various preliminary matters regarding the Vulcan Energy proposal. After a discussion regarding Petrie Parkman's past work for Plains Resources, including its advisory role in Plains Resources' 2001 strategic restructuring under previous management of Plains Resources, the special committee determined that Petrie Parkman's prior representation would not impair its independence in advising the special committee with respect to the Vulcan Energy proposal. After such determination, the special committee formally engaged Petrie Parkman. Representatives of Baker Botts discussed the duties of the special committee and each member's fiduciary responsibilities under Delaware law. The special committee and its advisors discussed the timing and process for its review of the Vulcan Energy proposal and due diligence issues relating to Plains Resources. The special committee also established a practice of telephone conference calls with its advisors on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon to assess developments. Later that day, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that the special committee had engaged Petrie Parkman as its financial advisor and Baker Botts and Morris Nichols as its legal counsel.

From December 5 through January 8 the special committee and its advisors conducted due diligence on Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy, which diligence continued through the process. In addition, the special committee entered into a confidentiality agreement with, and conducted due diligence on, PAA. During the entire period of Vulcan's exploration of a possible transaction, and during the period of negotiations between Vulcan and Messrs. Flores and Raymond and between Vulcan and the special committee, Mr. Armstrong and PAA management refused to provide non-public information concerning PAA to Vulcan, or to Mr. Raymond or Mr. Flores in connection with Vulcan's exploration of a transaction with Plains Resources.

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As part of the due diligence review process, Plains Resources provided the special committee and its advisors with financial projections for Plains Resources for 2003 dated as of January 5, 2004 from Plains Resources' monthly internal financial reporting package, and two budget cases for 2004 dated as of November 19, 2003 as presented to Plains Resources' board of directors, which are summarized as follows:

	2003E	PLX Budget Base Case 2004E	PLX Budget Case 2 2004E
\$MM, except per share amounts			
PAA Assumptions:			
Average Distribution (\$/unit)	N/A	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.30
Acquisitions (\$MM)	N/A	None	\$ 100
PLX Assumptions:			
Oil Volumes (MBbls)	901	833	833
Oil Sales Total	\$ 19	\$ 14	\$ 14
Production & Transportation Expenses	\$ (12)	\$ (11)	\$ (11)
G&A Expense	\$ (6)	\$ (5)	\$ (5)
Interest expense	\$ (2)	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Equity in Earnings/(Loss) of PAA	\$ 16	\$ 22	\$ 24
Gain on sale/conversion of PAA units	\$ 25	\$ 23	\$ 28
Income Taxes	\$ (14)	\$ (16)	\$ (19)
Net Income to Common (\$MM)	\$ (18)	\$ 21	\$ 24
Partnership Distributions	\$ 31	\$ 31	\$ 33

In addition, Plains Resources provided the special committee and its advisors with a financial projection scenario for PAA distributions dated as of May 27, 2003, which is summarized as follows:

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
\$MM, except per share amounts					
PAA Acquisitions (8/8ths)	\$ 0	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300	\$ 300
LP Distributions (\$/unit)	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.77	\$ 2.89
LP Income (\$/unit)	\$ 1.08	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.99
PAA GP Distribution (100%)	\$ 7.2	\$ 12.5	\$ 18.0	\$ 26.2	\$ 36.4
PAA GP Cash Flow Growth (YOY)	15.7%	72.4%	44.3%	45.8%	39.0%

Although Plains Resources considers the projections provided to the special committee and its advisors reasonable to the extent they relate to Plains Resources, such projections are based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant economic, business, regulatory and other uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the control of Plains Resources.

In addition, as part of the due diligence process, PAA provided the special committee and its advisors with two financial projection cases for PAA prepared in mid-2003. According to PAA management, these cases had been prepared for PAA's bank group in connection with certain refinancing activities. These cases are summarized as follows:

Bank Base Case

	<u>2004E</u>	<u>2005E</u>	<u>2006E</u>
	\$MM, except per unit		
Acquisition/Expansion CapEx	\$ 53	\$ 10	\$ 10
EBITDA	\$ 183	\$ 185	\$ 189
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 139	\$ 135	\$ 137
Total Distributions	\$ 132	\$ 132	\$ 132
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.20
Total LP Units Outstanding	56.3	56.3	56.3

Table of Contents***Bank Growth Case, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple***

	<u>2004E</u>	<u>2005E</u>	<u>2006E</u>
	\$MM, except per unit		
Acquisition/Expansion CapEx	\$ 53	\$ 260	\$ 260
EBITDA	\$ 183	\$ 219	\$ 255
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 139	\$ 160	\$ 187
Total Distributions	\$ 132	\$ 154	\$ 178
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.50
Total LP Units Outstanding	56.3	60.6	64.8

PAA also provided the special committee and its advisors with six illustrative cases for PAA dated as of September 30, 2003. The principal variable in each case was the level of acquisitions needed to generate a target level of distribution growth, and common assumptions included 50% debt, 50% equity financing of acquisitions at a 6.5% interest rate and 7.2% equity yield. According to PAA management, the illustrative cases were only intended to demonstrate sensitivity to variations in certain assumptions and did not represent forecasts. According to PAA management, the illustrative cases were intended to show, among other things, the increasing acquisition capital expenditures that are required over time to sustain high growth rates. PAA management stated that actual distributions made may vary from distribution capacity; thus, PAA told representatives of Petrie Parkman that it believed that the projected net distributions may be misleading without a full consideration of the considerable discretion that PAA's general partner has in creating reserves, which would reduce cash available for distribution. Further, according to PAA management, such illustrative cases were based on estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant economic, business, regulatory and other uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the control of PAA. The illustrative cases are summarized as follows:

5.0% Distribution Growth, 0% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
	\$MM, except per unit				
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 163	\$ 171	\$ 192	\$ 209
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 196	\$ 219	\$ 244	\$ 272
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 146	\$ 162	\$ 180	\$ 200
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 134	\$ 148	\$ 162	\$ 178
GP Distribution	8	10	13	16	20
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 145	\$ 161	\$ 179	\$ 198
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.43	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.67
<i>Growth Rate</i>		<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>5.0%</i>
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	58.1	60.8	63.7	66.6

5.0% Distribution Growth, 2% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
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	\$MM, except per unit				
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 102	\$ 99	\$ 109	\$ 117
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 191	\$ 208	\$ 227	\$ 247
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 144	\$ 156	\$ 171	\$ 186
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 132	\$ 142	\$ 154	\$ 166
GP Distribution	8	10	13	16	19
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 142	\$ 155	\$ 169	\$ 184
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.31	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.55	\$ 2.68
<i>Growth Rate</i>		5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	57.1	58.7	60.3	61.9

Table of Contents***7.5% Distribution Growth, 0% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple***

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
	\$MM, except per unit				
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 246	\$ 277	\$ 354	\$ 591
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 207	\$ 244	\$ 291	\$ 370
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 154	\$ 180	\$ 213	\$ 269
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 141	\$ 162	\$ 188	\$ 225
GP Distribution	8	12	16	24	42
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 152	\$ 178	\$ 211	\$ 267
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.94
<i>Growth Rate</i>		7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	59.5	63.7	68.7	76.5

7.5% Distribution Growth, 2% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
	\$MM, except per unit				
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 183	\$ 197	\$ 252	\$ 456
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 202	\$ 232	\$ 270	\$ 336
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 151	\$ 174	\$ 202	\$ 250
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 138	\$ 156	\$ 178	\$ 209
GP Distribution	8	12	16	22	39
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 150	\$ 172	\$ 200	\$ 248
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.36	\$ 2.54	\$ 2.73	\$ 2.94
<i>Growth Rate</i>		7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	58.5	61.5	65.0	71.0

10.0% Distribution Growth, 0% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
	\$MM, except per unit				
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 333	\$ 398	\$ 729	\$ 1,030
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 218	\$ 271	\$ 369	\$ 506
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 162	\$ 200	\$ 268	\$ 366
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 147	\$ 178	\$ 225	\$ 288
GP Distribution	8	13	20	41	74
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 161	\$ 198	\$ 266	\$ 362

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Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.93	\$ 3.22
<i>Growth Rate</i>		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	60.9	66.8	76.7	89.4

10.0% Distribution Growth, 2% Organic Growth, 7.5x EBITDA Acquisition Multiple

	<u>Base</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>
		\$MM, except per unit			
Acquisition CapEx		\$ 268	\$ 309	\$ 599	\$ 825
EBITDA	\$ 174	\$ 213	\$ 259	\$ 344	\$ 460
Distributable Cash Flow	\$ 131	\$ 159	\$ 193	\$ 254	\$ 338
Distributions					
LP Distribution	\$ 122	\$ 145	\$ 172	\$ 212	\$ 266
GP Distribution	8	13	19	39	69
Total Distribution	\$ 130	\$ 158	\$ 191	\$ 251	\$ 335
Distribution per Unit	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.42	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.93	\$ 3.22
<i>Growth Rate</i>		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Total LP Units Outstanding	55.5	59.9	64.4	72.5	82.7

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On January 8, 2004, the members of the special committee met at the offices of Baker Botts to receive a preliminary presentation concerning various types of financial analyses being conducted by Petrie Parkman and addressing potential strategic options. During the meeting representatives of Petrie Parkman (1) outlined the major tasks that had been completed at that time regarding the preliminary analysis of Plains Resources, (2) summarized the scope of their review process, and (3) reviewed potential strategic options and alternatives for Plains Resources. The special committee determined that it wanted Petrie Parkman's preliminary reference value analysis of Plains Resources before formally responding to the Vulcan Energy proposal, negotiating with Vulcan Energy or negotiating with other interested parties. Representatives from Baker Botts, Petrie Parkman and the special committee then discussed a number of potential strategic options for Plains Resources, which included:

selling Plains Resources' stock to a third party for cash or stock. The special committee noted that this option would provide immediate liquidity for Plains Resources' stockholders and that the market and tax environments were favorable for such a sale. However, it noted that Plains Resources' non-controlling interest in its key assets and its low tax basis in those assets may limit the universe of potentially interested parties.

maintaining the status quo, in which management would remain focused on its current strategy. The special committee considered Plains Resources' tax-inefficient corporate structure and the dependence of its growth on PAA's results as negative factors to maintaining the status quo.

liquidating. The special committee noted that this option would provide near-term liquidity for Plains Resources' stockholders but would also trigger a large corporate level tax, substantially reducing the proceeds available to Plains Resources' stockholders, and would likely require multiple sales, increasing transaction execution risks.

restructuring, either through dividends of master limited partnership units to Plains Resources' shareholders or through an exchange offer. The special committee considered that this alternative would provide stockholders a choice of investment currency and would make Plains Resources more of a pure play on the general partner of PAA. On the negative side, this alternative would trigger a significant corporate level tax, effectively reducing the amount of PAA units available for distribution to Plains Resources' stockholders, and would reduce the size of Plains Resources' operations and its market capitalization.

consummating a reverse merger with a company with a large net operating loss, and simultaneously distributing a large cash dividend to Plains Resources' shareholders. The special committee discussed how this option would provide immediate liquidity for Plains Resources' stockholders and would be relatively tax efficient. For instance, the acquirer could use existing net operating losses to offset future taxable income from operations and, after a five-year waiting period, from a sale of the PAA units as well. The challenge of this option would be the ability to find a suitable merger partner because the merger partner would have to have a large net operating loss and the existing shareholders of that merger partner would have to own at least 50% of the merger partner's post-merger stock, taking into account certain changes in stock ownership during the preceding three years to avoid limitation on the utilization of its net operating losses.

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recapitalizing with a special dividend funded by an exchangeable debt offering. The special committee considered that this alternative would provide liquidity for Plains Resources' stockholders and would be tax efficient until the debt was exchanged for master limited partnership units or the units were sold to repay the debt. However, this alternative would reduce Plains Resources' market capitalization and for tax purposes the deduction for the interest on the debt could be deferred until maturity.

recapitalizing using leverage, in which interest deductions would provide an additional tax shield. The special committee noted that this option would provide immediate liquidity for Plains Resources' stockholders and the interest deductions would provide an additional tax shield, but it would reduce Plains Resources' market capitalization and the increased leverage would increase financial risk.

acquiring a larger interest in the general partner of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. The special committee considered that acquiring a controlling interest in the general partner of PAA would increase the marketability of Plains Resources. However, Plains Resources would have to find a willing seller of its GP interest and come to terms with the seller on the acquisition price of the GP interest. Additionally, certain general partner actions require supermajority approval. Another challenge of this alternative would be the right of first refusal provision in the limited liability company agreement of PAA GP, which restricts transfers of GP interests.

The special committee also determined to solicit third party proposals, instructed Petrie Parkman to generate a contact list of potential buyers and instructed Baker Botts to review the tax issues associated with Plains Resources as well as potential solutions that would be competitive with the Vulcan Energy proposal. Baker Botts prepared a memorandum outlining the likely tax consequences of an acquisition of Plains Resources by different types of purchasers. Petrie Parkman subsequently provided that memorandum to several potential purchasers that had signed confidentiality agreements with Plains Resources. According to the tax memorandum, not only could a buyer that could convert to an S-corporation enjoy certain tax advantages, but a party with a large net operating loss might be able to use such losses to offset taxable gains generated through Plains Resources. Soon thereafter the special committee established an offsite data room where information could be maintained for review by potential third party bidders.

At telephonic meetings held on January 14th and 16th, the special committee's legal and financial advisors updated the special committee regarding their diligence process. Representatives of Petrie Parkman also discussed the interests of three potential third party buyers for Plains Resources. The special committee also discussed a plan for responding to the Vulcan Energy proposal.

At a telephonic meeting held on January 19, 2004, representatives of Petrie Parkman updated the special committee regarding contacts with the three potential third party buyers, and suggested to the special committee that such parties be sent confidentiality agreements. The special committee instructed Baker Botts to prepare a form of confidentiality agreement to be used with those parties and other third parties expressing an interest in Plains Resources.

On January 20, 2004, Petrie Parkman sent confidentiality agreements to each of the three potential third party buyers.

On or about January 20, 2004, Mr. Capobianco of Vulcan Energy called a representative of Petrie Parkman to discuss the status of the special committee's review of the Vulcan Energy proposal and the potential for the parties to enter into negotiations for a transaction. Mr. Capobianco expressed significant frustration at the length of time that had passed since Vulcan Energy submitted its proposal without a response from the special committee. Petrie Parkman's representative informed Mr. Capobianco that the special committee was not prepared to respond to the proposal or engage in any negotiations at that time.

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On January 21, 2004, the special committee met at the offices of Petrie Parkman to review Petrie Parkman's preliminary reference value analysis of Plains Resources and to discuss the Vulcan Energy proposal. Representatives of Baker Botts were in attendance as well. Before presenting its analysis, representatives of

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Petrie Parkman reviewed the actions that had been taken with respect to distributing confidentiality agreements, summarized its contacts with other potentially interested parties and reported on conversations with Vulcan Energy.

At the meeting, representatives of Petrie Parkman discussed with the special committee preliminary financial analyses it performed in connection with its evaluation of the Vulcan Energy proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman discussed the methodologies it was using to evaluate the Vulcan Energy proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman also discussed the results of its preliminary reference value analyses consisting of discounted cash flows, comparable transactions, premium analysis and capital market comparisons, the results of which are summarized as follows (see *Opinion of Financial Advisor to the Special Committee* for further discussion of Petrie Parkman's reference value analysis methodologies):

<u>Methodology</u>	<u>Preliminary Equity Reference Value Range \$/Share</u>
Discounted Cash Flow/Going Concern Analysis	\$ 9.00-\$23.00
Comparable Transaction Analysis	\$ 14.81-\$18.24
Premium Analysis	\$ 15.57-\$17.64
Capital Market Comparison	\$ 13.69-\$16.97

Petrie Parkman then discussed a number of advocacy points that it had prepared for discussions with Vulcan Energy. After extensive discussions with its legal and financial advisors, questions and calculations of reference value sensitivities utilizing alternate investment assumptions, the special committee determined that Vulcan Energy's proposal of \$14.25 per share was inadequate and not in the best interests of the Plains Resources stockholders.

On January 21st and 22nd, the members of the special committee telephoned each member of our Board of Directors other than Mr. Flores to update them on the special committee's process and to inform them of the special committee's determination with respect to the Vulcan Energy proposal.

On January 21, 2004, a representative of Petrie Parkman telephoned Mr. Capobianco of Vulcan Energy to inform him of the special committee's decision regarding the Vulcan Energy proposal, and on January 22, 2004 Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that the proposal by Vulcan Energy and the management stockholders to acquire all of our outstanding stock for \$14.25 per share in cash was inadequate and not in the best interests of Plains Resources stockholders. The press release also stated that the special committee was prepared to enter into discussions or negotiations with Vulcan Energy or other parties relating to a transaction with Plains Resources.

On January 21, representatives of Petrie Parkman contacted Mr. Capobianco to suggest a meeting between Vulcan Energy and the special committee and proposed either January 23, 2004 or January 28, 2004. Through several calls over the next five days between representatives of Petrie Parkman, Mr. Capobianco, and Mr. Raymond, a meeting was confirmed for January 28, 2004 at Petrie Parkman's office.

Representatives of Petrie Parkman and representatives of a group led by Pershing Square Capital Management LLC, with the backing of Leucadia National Corporation (collectively, *Leucadia*), held numerous phone conversations beginning January 23, 2004 regarding *Leucadia's* interest in submitting a proposal to acquire Plains Resources. These conversations covered various topics including *Leucadia's* unwillingness to sign a confidentiality agreement, *Leucadia's* desire to speak with management of PAA (which discussion representatives of Petrie Parkman arranged for the evening of January 26, 2004), and *Leucadia's* interest in additional information that might be available to it in the absence of an

executed confidentiality agreement. Stock purchases by Leucadia would have been prevented under the form of confidentiality agreement executed by Vulcan and other interested parties.

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On January 23, 2004, the special committee and its advisors held a telephonic meeting at which a financial consultant engaged by the plaintiffs in the Delaware lawsuits discussed under "Litigation Related to the Merger" on page 87 below, presented his preliminary valuation analysis of Plains Resources. The plaintiff's consultant's written analysis was that an offer approaching \$23.00 per share would achieve fair value. In the conversation, one of his advisors indicated that a reasonable value might be \$17.00 to \$20.00 per share. The plaintiff's consultant's analysis was based only on publicly available information and consisted of (1) an adjustment to our balance sheet to reflect differences between the market value of our assets and their respective carrying values, (2) the potential value of the effective control of the general partner of PAA, and (3) an examination of the market values of proved oil reserves held by a sample of publicly traded oil and gas companies. The plaintiff's consultant presented an analysis of Plains Resources to the special committee and its advisors based on a single valuation methodology, a sum-of-the-parts analysis. His analysis did not include any adjustment for income taxes, although Plains Resources is a corporation and is liable for corporate level taxes on any taxable income or gains. The analyses of each of the parts (general partner interest and incentive distribution rights, common and subordinated units, and proved oil reserves) were conducted on a pre-tax basis, but, inconsistently, his analysis of the overall company included additional value for Plains Resources' tax credits. He valued Plains Resources' proved reserves based on a multiple of proved reserves to standardized measure. He estimated this multiple by reviewing the implied trading multiples of a sample group of publicly traded oil and gas companies. The special committee and its advisors did not believe that the group of companies utilized in his analysis represented an appropriate benchmark for comparison to Plains Resources' oil and gas assets. The members of the special committee and its advisors asked him numerous questions regarding his analysis, such as if he had considered any other methodologies for his analysis and if he considered the impact of tax consequences of a sale of any of Plains Resources' assets on the value of Plains Resources' common stock. He stated that he considered other valuation methodologies but did not use them in the analysis presented to the special committee. He also stated that he was unable to calculate the impact of taxes. As a consequence of these factors, the special committee did not rely on the analysis provided by the plaintiff's consultant. The members of the special committee and its advisors requested that he provide any more detailed written analysis he had prepared (which he subsequently delivered), as well as any suggestions for potential third party acquirors, to the special committee.

On January 26, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss its upcoming meeting with Vulcan Energy and contacts with other parties. Representatives of Baker Botts informed the special committee that a party that had expressed an interest in a transaction with Plains Resources had signed a confidentiality agreement and that this party had asked to review certain confidential tax information regarding Plains Resources, and that such material was subsequently provided to such party.

On January 28, 2004, the special committee held a meeting with representatives of Vulcan Energy and Mr. Raymond at the offices of Petrie Parkman. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss with Vulcan Energy and Mr. Raymond factors suggesting that a higher cash offer was appropriate. The special committee informed Vulcan Energy and Mr. Raymond that it was prepared to support a transaction with Vulcan Energy that delivers an acceptable price to the public stockholders of Plains Resources. Representatives of Petrie Parkman explained to Vulcan Energy that its proposal of \$14.25 per share undervalued Plains Resources because it:

reflected a low premium and was below market expectations;

did not reflect the value associated with the G&A and other savings flowing from a transaction;

did not reflect any value to the Plains Resources stockholders for the tax structure to be utilized by Vulcan Energy;

did not reflect the long-term going concern value to Plains Resources arising from the interplay of future PAA growth and the general partner's structural leverage on that growth; and

did not reflect PAA's proposed pipeline acquisition from Shell, which was announced subsequent to the original Vulcan Energy proposal.

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At the conclusion of the meeting, the special committee informed Vulcan Energy that it would be prepared to support a transaction at \$18.25 per share. Vulcan Energy disagreed strongly with several of the points made by representatives of Petrie Parkman and the special committee's views on valuation but agreed to discuss whether it could consider an increase in its offer.

On or about January 30, 2004, a representative of Petrie Parkman called Mr. Raymond to tell him that Vulcan Energy should convey any revised offer to Mr. O Malley. Mr. Capobianco called Mr. O Malley and said that he was sensitive to the points made by the special committee at the January 28th meeting, and that Vulcan Energy would endeavor to provide the special committee with a revised offer on February 3rd.

At a telephonic meeting on January 30, 2004, Mr. O Malley reported on his conversation with Mr. Capobianco. The special committee also discussed possible responses to any revised proposal submitted by Vulcan Energy, including whether and under what circumstances it would be willing to agree to a short exclusive negotiating period and a reasonable break-up fee. The special committee determined that if it received an offer from Vulcan Energy for around \$17.00 per share, it would agree to a seven-day exclusive negotiating period. After analyzing break-up fee levels in recent transactions, the special committee determined to attempt to negotiate a break-up fee in the range of 3% of enterprise value. The special committee discussed the fact that it wanted to entertain discussions with other interested parties even if it determined to begin negotiating a merger agreement with Vulcan Energy. The special committee's advisors discussed the status of contacts with third parties.

Later that afternoon, a second potential buyer signed a confidentiality agreement and received a copy of a reserve report with respect to Plains Resources.

At a telephonic meeting of the special committee held on February 2, 2004, representatives of Petrie Parkman updated the special committee on the status of communications with the three parties who had expressed an interest in Plains Resources and described the information that had been provided to those parties. Later that day, a third potential buyer signed a confidentiality agreement with respect to Plains Resources.

On February 3, 2004, Mr. Capobianco called Mr. O Malley and suggested that Vulcan Energy could consider a transaction with a price ranging between \$15.75 and \$16.25 per share. Mr. O Malley informed Mr. Capobianco that there would be no transaction at \$16.25 or even at \$16.50. Mr. O Malley suggested that Mr. Capobianco contact Mr. O Malley the next day with an improved offer.

At a telephonic meeting of the special committee held later that day, Mr. O Malley reported on his conversation with Mr. Capobianco. Representatives of Petrie Parkman informed the special committee that the second potential buyer had indicated that it would be prepared to make an offer early the following week.

On February 4, 2004, Mr. O Malley called Mr. Capobianco suggesting that if Vulcan Energy could agree on a price range of \$16.50 to \$17.50 per share, the special committee would be willing to schedule a meeting to try to negotiate a firm number. Mr. Capobianco stated that Vulcan Energy would not pay \$17.00 per share or above. At a telephonic meeting later that day, a representative of Petrie Parkman reported that Mr. Raymond had told a Petrie Parkman representative that Vulcan Energy would not pay \$17.00 per share or above. Mr. Raymond also mentioned that a great deal of time had passed since Vulcan Energy made its proposal, and that Vulcan Energy was losing interest in Plains Resources and considering other possible transactions. Representatives of Petrie Parkman stated that the second potential buyer had indicated that it would be in a position to make an offer on Monday, February 9, and that Leucadia was expected to make an offer as well. Leucadia asserted that such offer would be significantly in excess of the initial Vulcan Energy (\$14.25) proposal.

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On February 5, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss conversations with Mr. Raymond regarding the possibility of a meeting with the special committee to discuss a transaction between \$16.50 and \$17.00 per share. A representative of Petrie Parkman reported that Leucadia had prepared a proposal but was extremely sensitive about its deal structure, and Leucadia wanted the special committee to agree to

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certain preconditions before receiving the proposal. The special committee instructed its advisors to contact Leucadia to get more information regarding these conditions.

Later that evening, representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman had a conversation with William Ackman, a principal of Pershing Square and the person who was principally responsible for formulating the Leucadia proposal, and his counsel wherein Mr. Ackman outlined his concerns and the proposed terms upon which Leucadia would agree to submit a proposal to the special committee. On February 6, 2004, Mr. Ackman submitted a form of letter agreement to be entered into by the special committee as a condition to Leucadia submitting its proposal, the terms of which letter agreement included:

the obligation of the special committee to keep any proposal confidential;

a ten-day due diligence period, during which Plains Resources would pay Leucadia a \$2 million fee if it entered into an agreement with respect to a transaction with anyone other than Leucadia;

reimbursement of up to \$1 million of Leucadia's legal fees in the event Plains Resources did not enter into a transaction with Leucadia;

a requirement for Plains Resources to pay Leucadia a \$2 million fee if, after conducting due diligence, Leucadia determined to go forward with a transaction with Plains Resources, but the special committee determined not to proceed, and Plains Resources entered into a transaction with any other party in the six months following the date of the letter agreement; and

a \$10 million fee payable to Leucadia in the event that Plains Resources entered into a transaction in the next year utilizing Leucadia's proposed transaction structure.

At a telephonic meeting on February 6, representatives of Baker Botts informed the special committee of the proposed terms of the Leucadia letter agreement and received instructions to negotiate with Leucadia regarding the terms of the letter agreement to try to obtain a proposal from Leucadia.

Over the weekend of February 7th and 8th, Baker Botts provided comments to Leucadia's counsel on the proposed letter agreement. In addition, with the consent of the Special Committee, a representative of Petrie Parkman spoke with Mr. Raymond about obtaining a higher offer from Vulcan Energy. On Monday, February 9, Mr. Capobianco called Mr. O'Malley to state that Vulcan Energy would entertain discussions at \$16.75 per share, but it would require a no-shop provision limiting Plains Resources' ability to solicit an alternative proposal from, or to negotiate with, third parties between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing or termination of that agreement, a termination fee equal to 4.5% of the transaction value and exclusive negotiations until a definitive transaction agreement was signed. Following a telephonic special committee meeting, Mr. O'Malley informed Mr. Capobianco that the special committee would not agree to exclusivity prior to reviewing a draft merger agreement proposed by Vulcan Energy.

On February 9, 2004, the special committee held two telephonic meetings to discuss the status of negotiations with Vulcan Energy and Leucadia. A representative of Petrie Parkman informed the committee that one of the parties that had executed a confidentiality agreement was continuing to evaluate a potential transaction with Plains Resources, and that Leucadia had not yet executed the confidentiality agreement submitted to it first on January 20, 2004. That evening, the special committee received a draft merger agreement from Vulcan Energy's counsel.

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At two telephonic meetings held on February 10, 2004, the special committee discussed the proposed terms of the merger agreement and the pendency of a proposal from Leucadia. The special committee instructed Petrie Parkman to encourage Leucadia to submit any proposal it was contemplating as soon as possible, without any preconditions which would involve Plains Resources becoming liable for a fee prior to the time that the special committee would have had an opportunity to review any proposal. The second potential bidder informed representatives of Petrie Parkman that it had completed its analysis and would not be submitting a proposal because it did not believe its proposal would be competitive. The other two parties that signed confidentially

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agreements never submitted proposals. In the course of discussions with potential bidders, representatives of the special committee provided some material non-public information to these potential bidders consisting of a tax memorandum prepared by Baker Botts and a reserve report relating to Plains Resources' Florida oil and gas assets. The potential bidders were also given a preliminary data room index; however, no bidder conducted due diligence or asked to review any item on the data room index.

The tax memorandum prepared by Baker Botts compared, on a theoretical level, the federal income tax effects of four types of transactions considered by the special committee:

a liquidation of Plains Resources (Case 1);

a sale of Plains Resources to a purchaser that is an S corporation and files an election to treat Plains Resources as a qualified subchapter S subsidiary (Case 2);

a sale of Plains Resources to a purchaser that is an affiliated group of companies with a net operating loss that may be used to offset gains from the sale of Plains Resources' assets (Case 3); and

a sale of Plains Resources to a purchaser that is a partnership consisting of partners that are C corporations (Case 4).

For each of these types of transactions, the tax memorandum considered three alternative scenarios:

an immediate sale by Plains Resources of its assets, followed by a liquidating distribution to its existing stockholders (in Case 1) or the purchaser (in Cases 2-4) (Alternative 1);

the ownership of Plains Resources by the existing stockholders or the purchaser for a period of five years, followed by the sale by Plains Resources of its assets and a liquidating distribution of the cash proceeds to the existing stockholders or the purchaser, as applicable (Alternative 2); and

the ownership of Plains Resources by the existing stockholders or the purchaser for a period of ten years, followed by the sale by Plains Resources of its assets and a liquidating distribution of the cash proceeds to the existing stockholders or the purchaser, as applicable (Alternative 3).

The tax memorandum also discussed the effect on the stockholders of Plains Resources, for each of the four types of transactions, of Plains Resources earning, over time, \$300 million of fully taxable operating income that, after reduction for any taxes payable by Plains Resources on such amount, would be distributed to its stockholders (Effect 1).

The tax memorandum made various assumptions in connection with its analysis, including assumptions related to the value of Plains Resources' assets and its tax basis; corporate, individual and capital gains tax rates; and the composition of Plains Resources' asset base.

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The tax memorandum generally showed that a company with large net operating losses would be a well-positioned purchaser for Plains Resources.

The following tables illustrate the federal income tax effects described in the tax memorandum for each of Alternatives 1 through 3 and Effect 1 as applied to Cases 1 through 4 (amounts in millions):

Case 1

	Net Proceeds to PLX After Asset Sale	Net Proceeds to Current PLX Stockholders After Liquidation	Distribution of After-Tax Proceeds of \$300 in Operating Income to Current PLX Stockholders
Alternative 1	\$ 339	\$ 326	
Alternative 2	\$ 514	\$ 493	
Alternative 3	\$ 703	\$ 672	
Effect 1			\$ 166

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	Net Proceeds to PLX Stockholders	Net Proceeds to Acquirer After Asset Sale	Net After- Tax Proceeds to Stockholders of Acquirer After Liquidation	Distribution of After-Tax Proceeds of \$300 in Operating Income to the Stockholders of Acquirer
Alternative 1	\$ 463	\$ 339	\$ 339	
Alternative 2		\$ 589	\$ 576	
Alternative 3		\$ 1,000	\$ 925	
Effect 1				\$ 180

Case 3

	Net Proceeds to PLX Stockholders	Net Proceeds to Acquirer After Asset Sale	Net After-Tax Proceeds to Acquirer After Liquidation	Distribution of After-Tax Proceeds of \$300 in Operating Income to Acquirer
Alternative 1	\$ 463	\$ 500	\$ 500	
Alternative 2		\$ 750	\$ 750	
Alternative 3		\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	
Effect 1				\$ 300

Case 4

	Net Proceeds to PLX Stockholders	Net Proceeds to Acquirer After Asset Sale	Net After-Tax Proceeds to Acquirer After Liquidation	After-Tax Distribution of Proceeds to Corporate Partners of Acquirer after Liquidation	Distribution of After-Tax Proceeds of \$300 in Operating Income to the Corporate Partners of Acquirer
Alternative 1	\$ 463	\$ 339	\$ 339	\$ 339	
Alternative 2		\$ 514	\$ 514	\$ 509	
Alternative 3		\$ 703	\$ 703	\$ 632	

Beginning February 10, 2004, representatives of Vulcan Energy, its counsel, Baker Botts, Petrie Parkman and the special committee began negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. Representatives of Baker Botts met with Vulcan Energy's counsel to discuss the major issues under the merger agreement, which included:

representations and conditions relating to PAA;

the scope of the no-shop provision;

the termination fee;

conditions to closing, including:

Vulcan Energy's financing;

obtaining an exemption under the Investment Company Act of 1940;

the truthfulness and correctness of the representations of, and the performance by, each of Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond, under the subscription agreement; and

the pendency of any litigation seeking to prohibit the merger as a condition to closing;

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indemnity of Vulcan Energy regarding any litigation arising out of the transaction, including pending litigation; and

the fact that Plains Resources' representations did not include any carve-out for the knowledge of Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond.

On February 11, the special committee's advisors continued negotiating with Leucadia the terms under which Leucadia would submit a proposal, and Leucadia agreed to remove the proposed \$2 million fee payable by Plains Resources in the event it entered into another transaction and to reduce the proposed level of legal fee reimbursement. At a telephonic meeting held that day, the special committee determined to continue negotiations with Leucadia to try to obtain its proposal, and to provide comments on the merger agreement to Vulcan Energy's counsel.

On the morning of February 12, representatives of Baker Botts, Petrie Parkman and Mr. Ackman and his counsel conducted several more conversations wherein Mr. Ackman suggested various permutations of the conditions to provide the special committee with a proposal, all of which included a \$10 million fee payable by Plains Resources under certain circumstances. At a telephonic meeting held that morning, the special committee instructed its advisors to continue to try to negotiate with Leucadia to reduce any potential fees that Plains Resources would be required to pay in order for the special committee to be provided the proposal. Later that day, Mr. O'Malley called Mr. Capobianco to suggest a meeting in Houston on February 13th to negotiate the terms of the merger agreement. After Mr. Capobianco agreed to the meeting, the special committee held another telephonic meeting during which it called several members of the Board of Directors to brief them on the status of negotiations with Vulcan Energy and Leucadia. The special committee instructed its advisors to inform Leucadia that Plains Resources would agree to keep any proposal confidential and would pay Leucadia's out-of-pocket expenses to date up to a cap of \$150,000, but would not agree to any of the other terms proposed by Leucadia. Baker Botts called Leucadia's counsel to inform them of this decision, and shortly thereafter Leucadia agreed to submit a proposal to the special committee on those terms.

At a telephonic meeting held in the evening of February 12, 2004, Mr. Ackman orally presented the proposal by Leucadia to acquire Plains Resources in a transaction he asserted had a value of approximately \$17.60 per share. He also informed the special committee that Leucadia owned over four percent of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources' common stock. Had Leucadia executed a confidentiality agreement when it was first presented on or about January 20, 2004, further stock purchases would have been precluded. According to Mr. Ackman, the transaction was to be structured as a merger, in which Plains Resources' stockholders would have the opportunity to elect up to \$75 million in cash and/or newly issued publicly traded securities of Plains Resources. The new securities were to be designed to provide holders with returns based upon the income from and value of the master limited partnership units of PAA owned by Plains Resources. The new security would have a face value of \$33.00 and a maturity date 30 years after the issuance date. At maturity, Plains Resources would be obligated to pay the holders of the new security the greater of (1) the face amount of \$33.00 or (2) the then-current market price of one master limited partnership unit of PAA. The transaction was to include a mechanism whereby Leucadia would engage a stand-by underwriter to purchase from Plains Resources stockholders on a pro-rata basis up to approximately 2.38 million of the new securities at \$31.50 for a total of \$75 million in cash on a date which would have been limited to a specific period of time after the closing of the proposed merger. A \$12 million break-up fee was also proposed, and the willingness of Leucadia to enter into definitive agreements was conditioned on the satisfaction of Leucadia with a commercial, tax, accounting, financial and legal due diligence investigation of Plains Resources and PAA and on the approval of the board of directors of Leucadia. Mr. Ackman provided a written proposal outlining those terms later that night. The proposal was to expire at 6:00 p.m., New York time, on February 13, 2004.

Members of the special committee and representatives of its advisors asked numerous questions of Mr. Ackman, including, among others, whether the new securities would be debt or equity securities, what collateral would underlie the new securities, whether he was aware if there existed any similar securities, and whether the

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distributions on the new securities would be fully taxable to the holders thereof. Mr. Ackman responded that he had not yet determined whether the new securities would be debt or equity or what the collateral would be. Mr. Ackman stated he was not aware of any existing similar securities and that he believed the holders of the new securities would be neutral as to whether or not the distributions were fully taxable.

On February 13, 2004, the members of the special committee met at Petrie Parkman's offices (1) to negotiate with Vulcan Energy and (2) to consider Leucadia's proposal letter. Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented to the special committee an analysis of the Leucadia proposal on a per share basis, assuming two cases. The first case assumed that the maximum number of securities were issued, which would result in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$75 million in cash and 10.9 million units of new securities, which was equivalent to \$3.09 in cash and 0.45 units of new securities per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). The second case assumed the ability of Leucadia to engage a stand-by underwriter so that the maximum amount of cash to be offered would be utilized, which would result in the repurchase at \$31.50 of 2.38 million units of new securities. This would have resulted in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$150 million in cash and 8.5 million units of new securities, or \$6.18 in cash plus 0.35 units of new securities per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). These two cases are summarized as follows:

<u>Form of Consideration</u>	<u>Total Consideration to Plains Resources Stockholders (Amounts in thousands)</u>	<u>Total Consideration Per Plains Resources Share (\$SH./Units)</u>
Maximum Securities Case		
Cash	\$ 75,000	\$ 3.09
New Securities	10,900	0.45
Maximum Cash Case		
Cash	\$ 150,000	\$ 6.18
New Securities	8,500	0.35

Representatives of Petrie Parkman reviewed the total consideration per Plains Resources share implied by the Leucadia proposal over a range of illustrative trading values for the new securities as follows:

Maximum Securities Case

<u>Illustrative Trading</u>	<u>New Securities</u>	<u>New Securities Consideration</u>	<u>Cash Consideration</u>	<u>Total Consideration</u>
<u>Price of New Security</u>	<u>Per PLX Share</u>	<u>Per PLX Share</u>	<u>Per PLX Share</u>	<u>Per PLX Share</u>
\$27.00	0.45	\$12.13	\$3.09	\$15.22
\$28.00	0.45	\$12.58	\$3.09	\$15.67
\$29.00	0.45	\$13.03	\$3.09	\$16.12
\$30.00	0.45	\$13.47	\$3.09	\$16.57
\$31.00	0.45	\$13.92	\$3.09	\$17.01
\$31.50	0.45	\$14.15	\$3.09	\$17.24
\$32.00	0.45	\$14.37	\$3.09	\$17.46
\$33.00	0.45	\$14.82	\$3.09	\$17.91
\$34.00	0.45	\$15.27	\$3.09	\$18.36
\$35.00	0.45	\$15.72	\$3.09	\$18.81

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Maximum Cash Case

Illustrative Trading	New Securities	New Securities Consideration	Cash Consideration	Total Consideration
Price of New Security	Per PLX Share	Per PLX Share	Per PLX Share	Per PLX Share
\$27.00	0.35	\$ 9.48	\$6.18	\$15.66
\$28.00	0.35	\$ 9.83	\$6.18	\$16.01
\$29.00	0.35	\$10.18	\$6.18	\$16.36
\$30.00	0.35	\$10.53	\$6.18	\$16.71
\$31.00	0.35	\$10.88	\$6.18	\$17.06
\$31.50	0.35	\$11.06	\$6.18	\$17.24
\$32.00	0.35	\$11.23	\$6.18	\$17.41
\$33.00	0.35	\$11.58	\$6.18	\$17.77
\$34.00	0.35	\$11.94	\$6.18	\$18.12
\$35.00	0.35	\$12.29	\$6.18	\$18.47

In discussing the possibility that the buyer securities might trade at a discount to the PAA units, the special committee and its advisors noted that (1) the indicative cash distribution on the new security may be fully taxable, as compared to the partial tax shielding of PAA limited partner distributions, (2) prohibitions for institutions relating to UBIT income may be removed in the next energy bill, so that institutions would be able to invest directly in master limited partnerships, (3) the new security was a derivative security, which may be more difficult for investors to understand and which may trade at a discount to the underlying security, and (4) the new securities would likely be less liquid than the PAA units. Representatives of Petrie Parkman then compared the illustrative trading price of the new security, assuming a \$2.33 annual cash distribution on the new security, based on a discount to the PAA current yield.

Implied Trading Price of New Security Based on Current PAA Unit Price (Yield)	Illustrative Discount	Illustrative Trading Price of New Security After Assumed Discount
\$32.86	0.0%	\$32.86
\$32.86	2.5%	\$32.04
\$32.86	5.0%	\$31.22
\$32.86	7.5%	\$30.39
\$32.86	10.0%	\$29.57
\$32.86	12.5%	\$28.75
\$32.86	15.0%	\$27.93

Representatives of Petrie Parkman discussed with the special committee that the new securities proposed by Leucadia had certain derivative characteristics potentially comparable to I-shares issued by affiliates of other master limited partnerships, and that such derivative securities had historically traded at a discount to the underlying partnership units. They presented an analysis showing the historical trading relationships of two existing issues of I-shares versus the related underlying partnership units which is summarized as follows:

	I-Share Trading Price Discount to Underlying Partnership Unit				
Trading Period Prior to February 13, 2004	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Kinder Morgan Management vs. Kinder Morgan Energy Partners</th> <th>Enbridge Energy Management vs. Enbridge Energy Partners</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Kinder Morgan Management vs. Kinder Morgan Energy Partners	Enbridge Energy Management vs. Enbridge Energy Partners		
Kinder Morgan Management vs. Kinder Morgan Energy Partners	Enbridge Energy Management vs. Enbridge Energy Partners				

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1 Week Prior	-8.8%	-4.0%
1 Month Prior	-10.2%	-3.8%
3 Months Prior	-12.1%	-6.1%
6 Months Prior	-12.3%	-8.9%
1 Year Prior	-13.4%	-11.9%

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As a part of the discussion, representatives of Petrie Parkman also noted that the new security would likely have less trading liquidity than the Kinder Morgan Management and Enbridge Energy Management securities due to the relatively smaller size of the overall issue.

Petrie Parkman noted that PAA's limited partnership units were trading in the market, based on a current annualized distribution of \$2.25, at a current yield of approximately 7.1%, and reviewed with the special committee the illustrative trading price of the proposed new security over a range of yields as follows:

Illustrative Annual Cash Distribution		Illustrative Trading Price of New Security (\$/New Security)					
		Yield on Distribution to New Security					
PAA	New Securities (PAA + \$0.08)	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%
\$2.25	\$2.33	\$35.85	\$33.29	\$31.07	\$29.13	\$27.41	\$25.89

Representatives of Petrie Parkman, Baker Botts and the special committee also discussed other issues relating to the Leucadia offer, which included:

the fact that the after-tax distributions to new securityholders would likely be less than after-tax distributions to holders of PAA common units;

the fact that the new securities would have no recourse to Leucadia so significant safeguards would have to be provided to insure that distributions and the redemption price were paid as promised;

the fact that a majority of the consideration was new securities of Plains Resources itself;

the fact that the form of new security was uncertain in the Leucadia proposal and the lack of trading history or public market for a security of that type;

the overall complexity and uncertainty of the transaction relative to an all-cash offer;

the fact that interest rates were at historic low levels, are expected to rise and the negative impact rising interest rates would be likely to have on the trading price of the new securities;

the fact that if the new security were a debt security, its receipt would be taxable to Plains Resources' stockholders; and

the transaction risks involved with Leucadia's due diligence condition and board approval condition.

In light of the factors discussed above, the progress that had been made with Vulcan Energy and the special committee's belief (based on conversations with Vulcan Energy, including a statement by Mr. Capobianco that if substantial progress was not made quickly Vulcan Energy

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was prepared to abandon its proposal) that if it did not do so Vulcan Energy would terminate discussions and withdraw the Vulcan Energy proposal, the special committee determined to continue to negotiate with Vulcan Energy and to decline the Leucadia offer. The special committee was unable to use Leucadia's offer as part of an auction process prior to entering into the acquisition agreement with Vulcan Energy because, as a condition to providing its proposal, Leucadia required the special committee and its advisors to agree to keep Leucadia's proposal strictly confidential. The special committee considered engaging in exclusive negotiations with Vulcan Energy to be consistent with its fiduciary duties because of the factors described above and because:

the terms of any merger agreement with Vulcan Energy would contain a fiduciary out whereby the merger agreement could be terminated if the special committee received a superior proposal prior to the approval of the Vulcan Energy transaction by Plains Resources stockholders;

the special committee had been soliciting other potential purchasers for Plains Resources for several months but no other party had made a formal offer;

three months had elapsed since Vulcan Energy had made its offer and the special committee had issued a press release encouraging other offers; and

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the special committee had spent a considerable amount of time attempting to solicit an offer from Leucadia.

Later that afternoon, after reaching agreement on many issues under the merger agreement, the special committee entered into an exclusivity agreement with Vulcan Energy wherein it agreed to negotiate solely with Vulcan Energy for a period not to exceed 14 days. In light of the provisions of the exclusivity agreement, at the instruction of the special committee, Baker Botts called Mr. Ackman that afternoon, prior to the expiration of the Leucadia proposal, to inform him that the special committee had determined not to pursue the Leucadia proposal.

Despite efforts to market Plains Resources to other buyers, including those fitting the appropriate tax criteria, only one other party, Leucadia, made an offer to purchase Plains Resources. Leucadia fit the criterion of having a large net operating loss that might be used to offset Plains Resources' gains. No other party made an offer, and one party that had indicated that it would make an offer later informed Petrie Parkman that it would not be able to make a competitive offer. Therefore, when Vulcan Energy indicated that it was willing to entertain a price at a substantial premium to its original offer and Plains Resources' historical trading prices, the special committee determined that it had sufficient basis for engaging in exclusive negotiations with Vulcan Energy.

Between February 14 and February 18, 2004, representatives of Vulcan Energy, Vulcan Energy's counsel, Baker Botts, Petrie Parkman, management of Plains Resources (other than the Management Stockholders) and its counsel and the special committee continued negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. The parties settled on the scope of the representations and warranties. They also agreed on the circumstances under which a superior proposal could be entertained by Plains Resources. Representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman had conversations with representatives of Fleet and Bank of America to confirm those parties' willingness to proceed with financing the transaction, and the special committee obtained Mr. Allen's agreement to guarantee the Bank of America facility.

Throughout this period the special committee kept the members of the Board of Directors other than Mr. Flores apprised of the process. On February 18, 2004, the special committee and the full Board of Directors (other than Mr. Flores) convened a meeting to consider the proposed merger with Vulcan Energy. The special committee reviewed with the board its process for considering the Vulcan Energy proposal and its efforts to market Plains Resources to third parties. Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented the analysis of the Leucadia proposal reviewed with the special committee on February 13, 2004 and the directors discussed the special committee's reasons for determining not to pursue such a proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented its reference value analysis of Plains Resources, the substance of which is described below in Opinion of Financial Advisor to the Special Committee. Following discussion with the special committee and the other members of the board present at the meeting, the special committee requested and Petrie Parkman rendered its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed in writing on February 18, 2004, that as of such date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). After receiving the Petrie Parkman oral opinion and after further deliberation, the special committee unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the terms of the merger are fair to and in the best interests of Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders), and unanimously recommended that the Board of Directors approve and adopt the execution and delivery of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger, and further recommended that the stockholders of Plains Resources approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, and directed that the merger agreement be submitted to the stockholders of Plains Resources. Thereafter, the Board of Directors unanimously (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) determined that the merger agreement and the terms of the merger are fair to and in the best interests of Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders), and unanimously approved the execution and delivery of the merger agreement and the consummation of the merger, and further recommended that the stockholders of Plains Resources approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, and directed that the merger agreement be submitted to our stockholders.

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On February 23, 2004, the Leucadia group filed a Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission announcing that it had acquired more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock and describing the proposal that it made to the special committee on February 12th.

On February 24, 2004, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that the special committee was aware of Leucadia's proposal prior to entering into the merger agreement with Vulcan Energy and that the special committee, following review with its financial and legal advisors and consideration of the terms and its view of the highly conditional nature of Leucadia's proposal, had determined that the all-cash premium transaction provided for under the merger agreement with Vulcan Energy was more beneficial to Plains Resources' stockholders than the potential transaction outlined in Leucadia's proposal.

On March 5, 2004, Leucadia submitted a revised proposal to the special committee to acquire Plains Resources in a merger that Leucadia asserted had a value of approximately \$18.19 per share. As set forth in the March 5th Leucadia proposal, Plains Resources' stockholders would receive \$1.19 in cash plus 0.5019 of a newly issued Plains Resources note in exchange for each share of Plains Resources common stock. In the transaction, Plains Resources would issue an aggregate of 12.4 million notes, one note for each limited partner unit of PAA (PAA MLP unit) owned by Plains Resources. The March 5th Leucadia proposal contemplated that thirty to sixty days after closing, Leucadia would use commercially reasonable efforts to commence a tender offer to repurchase up to 3.125 million notes at a purchase price of \$32.00 per note. The newly issued Plains Resources notes would have a quarterly interest payment in an amount equal to the quarterly distribution per MLP unit paid by PAA plus an additional distribution of \$0.03 per quarter, subject to a minimum annual interest payment of \$1.00 per note. The face amount of the notes would be the greater of (1) \$34.00 or (2) the fair market value of one PAA MLP unit on the day prior to closing of the merger plus \$0.25 per note. The notes would mature 20 years after the issue date, and at maturity, Plains Resources would be obligated to pay the holders of each outstanding note the greater of (1) the face amount of the note or (2) the market price of one PAA MLP unit in consideration consisting of, at Leucadia's option, (a) cash, (b) PAA MLP units at the then-current market price of the PAA MLP units, or (c) any combination of cash or PAA MLP units. Each note would be secured by one PAA MLP unit. As required by the merger agreement, Baker Botts notified Vulcan Energy that the special committee had received the revised Leucadia proposal and provided Vulcan Energy with a copy of the proposal.

On March 6, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the March 5th Leucadia proposal. Representatives of Baker Botts discussed with the special committee its fiduciary duties under Delaware law and the requirements of the merger agreement with respect to responding to the revised Leucadia proposal.

On March 8, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the public conference call held by Leucadia earlier that day, in which Leucadia responded to questions from Plains Resources' stockholders concerning its March 5th proposal. A representative from Baker Botts also provided a preliminary overview of some of the potential tax issues associated with the revised proposal. He said the receipt of the new securities would trigger tax payable on the gain of each individual stockholder, and the amount of cash to be received might not be sufficient to pay the entire amount of the taxes. He also discussed the possible characterization of the new securities as equity rather than debt. If the new securities were characterized as equity, Plains Resources would not be able to deduct the interest payable on the new securities, and Leucadia would not be able to include Plains Resources in its consolidated tax return, preventing Leucadia from using its accumulated and future net operating losses to shield taxable income from Plains Resources, including income that would be realized upon disposition of the PAA units (if Leucadia otherwise intended to use its net operating losses in this manner). Further, he indicated that the loss of the interest deduction might impair Plains Resources' ability to pay distributions on the new securities. He mentioned that the uncertain nature of the ultimate principal payment would require the application of original issue discount rules, which could result in the holders recognizing taxable income in excess of the amount of the cash interest actually received on the new securities.

On the morning of March 9, 2004, the Leucadia group filed an amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission describing its March 5th proposal.

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Later that day, at Vulcan Energy's request, representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman met with Mr. Capobianco, Mr. Raymond and other representatives of Vulcan Energy and its counsel. The purpose of the meeting was for Vulcan Energy to present its views regarding the March 5th Leucadia proposal. The representatives of Vulcan Energy stated that the revised Leucadia proposal had a number of meaningful tax and valuation issues, which made it significantly less attractive than Vulcan's all-cash offer. In Vulcan Energy's view, the notes offered in the revised Leucadia proposal would not trade at the same or a higher price than the PAA MLP units. In that regard, Vulcan Energy noted that the after-tax cash distributions on such notes would likely be less than the after-tax distributions on the PAA MLP units because, unlike the distributions on the PAA MLP units (where the amount of the distribution is likely to exceed the taxable income associated with the distribution), the distributions on the notes would be fully taxable interest income. Further, Vulcan Energy asserted that the notes would have less trading liquidity than the closest comparable security, the I-shares issued by Kinder Morgan and Enbridge Energy, due to the smaller size of the overall issue. Vulcan Energy asserted the valuation would also be impacted by selling pressure on the notes resulting from tax paying stockholders exiting the security, and the universe of potential holders being significantly smaller than that of the I-shares because the notes would likely only be held by tax-exempt institutions. Vulcan Energy also noted that the Kinder Morgan I-shares and the Enbridge Energy I-shares have traded at consistent discounts to the underlying MLP units over the last year.

Vulcan Energy also raised a number of issues which it asserted affected the credit quality and trading value of the notes, including that:

the recapitalized Plains Resources would lack the collateral to back the obligations under the notes;

the cash flows from Plains Resources' Florida oil and gas properties are volatile and may not be sufficient to cover the distribution enhancement to the PAA MLP units contemplated by the March 5th Leucadia proposal;

Leucadia may not be aware of income taxes payable by Plains Resources that may not be offset by Leucadia's net operating losses;

the cash impact of Canadian tax payments would affect the ability of Plains Resources to make the enhanced distributions on the notes;

the revised Leucadia proposal included an optional deferral of interest payments for up to five years, which in Vulcan Energy's view, would negatively impact the trading value of the notes;

Plains Resources' capital structure after the completion of the transaction as contemplated in the revised Leucadia proposal would negatively impact the credit rating of PAA, which in turn would affect PAA's ability to access capital to continue its growth strategy; and

the high debt levels contemplated for Plains Resources would negatively impact PAA's credit rating.

The representatives of Vulcan Energy also discussed the potential tax issues inherent in the revised Leucadia proposal. First, because the receipt of notes in the proposed transaction would be a taxable event, a stockholder of Plains Resources may have a current tax liability that would be greater than the \$1.19 cash consideration payable as contemplated. Vulcan Energy noted that holders of the notes also would face a 40% tax on interest payments as opposed to the lower corporate dividend tax rate of 15% that applies to their current stockholders. Further, because of the contingent interest feature in the notes and the right of Plains Resources to defer interest payments, stockholders may have original issue discount income taxable at 40% in advance of receipt of related cash payments. Also, Leucadia's option to pay the principal amount of the notes with PAA MLP units would make the investment in the notes unattractive to taxable holders who are unwilling or unable to hold the PAA MLP units.

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Vulcan Energy also noted that the Internal Revenue Service could characterize the notes as equity, which would result in the inability of Plains Resources to deduct interest payments on the notes and render Leucadia

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unable to consolidate Plains Resources in its group for tax purposes. Leucadia would then be unable to use its consolidated net operating losses to shelter gains attributable to the built-in gains in the PAA MLP units or ordinary income from distributions on PAA MLP units. As a result, Plains Resources' ability to pay interest on the notes would be impaired, and the collateral backing the security would also be impaired. Vulcan Energy also indicated that the notes might be characterized as constructive receipt of PAA MLP units, which would result in immediate recognition by Plains Resources of a significant taxable gain on PAA MLP units which Leucadia's net operating losses would not be available to shelter even if Leucadia were able to consolidate Plains Resources in its tax group. Further, a significant number of Plains Resources' holders would have adverse tax consequences as a result of holding PAA units directly. Vulcan Energy noted that if Leucadia's net operating losses were unavailable for use at Plains Resources, the tax liabilities associated with the built-in gain on the PAA MLP units would strip out cash which would otherwise be used to repay the notes. In addition, Vulcan Energy noted the risk that the notes and PAA interest owned by Plains Resources will together be considered to constitute a straddle transaction entered into by Plains Resources. A straddle as defined in the Internal Revenue Code arises when a taxpayer diminishes its risk of loss from holding a position with respect to personal property by reason of holding one or more other positions with respect to the same or another kind of personal property. Proposed Treasury regulations, which purport to clarify the current status of the law, provide that if a person is the obligor of a debt instrument one or more payments on which are linked to the value of personal property, then the person's obligations under the debt instrument constitute a position with respect to such personal property and may be part of a straddle. Because the payments of interest on the proposed notes would be linked to the distributions on the PAA units and the repayment of principal at maturity could be based on the then value of PAA units, and because Plains Resources' ownership of PAA units would hedge Plains Resources' interest and principal payment under the notes, the notes would appear to fall within the above definition of a straddle. If straddle tax rules applied, Plains Resources would be forced to defer the deduction of any interest payments on the notes until the maturity of the notes. As a result, Plains Resources would have decreased cash available for debt service on the notes; and

On March 11, 2004, the members of the special committee met at Baker Botts' offices to consider the revised Leucadia proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented an analysis of Leucadia's revised proposal on a per share basis, assuming two cases. The first case assumed that the maximum number of securities were issued, which would result in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$29.4 million in cash and 12.4 million notes, which was equivalent to \$1.19 in cash and 0.5019 notes per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). The second case assumed the ability of Leucadia to engage a stand-by underwriter so that the maximum amount of cash to be offered would be utilized, which would result in the repurchase at \$32.00 of 3.125 million notes. This would have resulted in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$129.4 million in cash and 9.3 million notes, or \$5.24 in cash plus 0.3754 notes per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). These two cases are summarized as follows:

<u>Form of Consideration</u>	<u>Total Consideration to Plains Resources Stockholders (Amounts in thousands)</u>	<u>Total Consideration Per Plains Resources Share (\$SH/Units)</u>
Maximum Securities Case		
Cash	\$ 29,400	\$ 1.19
Notes	12,400	0.5019
Maximum Cash Case		
Cash	\$ 129,400	\$ 5.24
Notes	9,300	0.3754

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Representatives of Petrie Parkman reviewed the total consideration per Plains Resources share implied by the March 5th Leucadia proposal over a range of illustrative trading values for the notes as follows:

Maximum Securities Case

Illustrative Trading Price of Notes	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)	Cash Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)	Total Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)
\$27.00	0.5019	\$13.55	\$1.19	\$14.74
\$28.00	0.5019	\$14.05	\$1.19	\$15.24
\$29.00	0.5019	\$14.56	\$1.19	\$15.75
\$30.00	0.5019	\$15.06	\$1.19	\$16.25
\$31.00	0.5019	\$15.56	\$1.19	\$16.75
\$32.00	0.5019	\$16.06	\$1.19	\$17.25
\$33.00	0.5019	\$16.56	\$1.19	\$17.75
\$33.86	0.5019	\$16.99	\$1.19	\$18.18
\$34.00	0.5019	\$17.06	\$1.19	\$18.25

Maximum Cash Case

Illustrative Trading Price of Notes	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)	Cash Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)	Total Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/SH)
\$27.00	0.3754	\$10.14	\$5.24	\$15.37
\$28.00	0.3754	\$10.51	\$5.24	\$15.75
\$29.00	0.3754	\$10.89	\$5.24	\$16.12
\$30.00	0.3754	\$11.26	\$5.24	\$16.50
\$31.00	0.3754	\$11.64	\$5.24	\$16.88
\$32.00	0.3754	\$12.01	\$5.24	\$17.25
\$33.00	0.3754	\$12.39	\$5.24	\$17.63
\$33.86	0.3754	\$12.71	\$5.24	\$17.95
\$34.00	0.3754	\$12.76	\$5.24	\$18.00

Representatives of Petrie Parkman compared the features of the notes with several other types of securities, including Plains Resources common stock, bonds, PAA MLP units, I-shares and convertible debt.

A representative from Petrie Parkman also discussed Leucadia's revised proposal from a credit analysis perspective and, in so doing, presented a range of current yields on notes in all industries by Standard & Poor's rating category, illustrating the relationship of the rating to the yield of a note. He then provided an illustrative yield analysis showing a range of values for the total consideration per Plains Resources share based on different yields on the notes.

Maximum Securities Case

Assumed Annual Note Interest \$ 2.37

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Assumed Note Current Yield	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%	10.5%
Implied Market Value of Note	\$ 33.86	\$ 31.60	\$ 29.63	\$ 27.88	\$ 26.33	\$ 24.95	\$ 23.70	\$ 22.57
Notes per PLX share	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019	0.5019
Note Consideration	\$ 16.99	\$ 15.86	\$ 14.87	\$ 13.99	\$ 13.22	\$ 12.52	\$ 11.90	\$ 11.33
Cash Consideration	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.19
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Implied Consideration per PLX Share	\$ 18.18	\$ 17.05	\$ 16.06	\$ 15.18	\$ 14.41	\$ 13.71	\$ 13.09	\$ 12.52

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Maximum Cash Case								
Assumed Annual Note Interest	\$ 2.37							
Assumed Note Current Yield	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%	10.5%
Implied Market Value of Note	\$ 33.86	\$ 31.60	\$ 29.63	\$ 27.88	\$ 26.33	\$ 24.95	\$ 23.70	\$ 22.57
Notes per PLX share	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754	0.3754
Note Consideration	\$ 12.71	\$ 11.86	\$ 11.12	\$ 10.47	\$ 9.89	\$ 9.37	\$ 8.90	\$ 8.47
Cash Consideration	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24	\$ 5.24
Implied Consideration per PLX Share	\$ 17.95	\$ 17.10	\$ 16.36	\$ 15.70	\$ 15.12	\$ 14.60	\$ 14.13	\$ 13.71

Representatives of Petrie Parkman completed a preliminary 20-year discounted cash flow analysis of Leucadia's revised proposal based on the net present value of potential future cash flows of the notes plus the cash consideration in the transaction. Using the preliminary discounted cash flow analysis, Petrie Parkman compared the illustrative value of the Leucadia revised proposal under a variety of different discount rates, various PAA LP unit distribution growth rates and PAA MLP unit yields. The analysis indicated that if the discount rate were 10% over the 20-year period, then PAA's distribution growth rate would have to be 4% or more in order for Leucadia's March 5th proposal to generate greater consideration than Vulcan Energy's offer of \$16.75 per share.

Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented an updated analysis showing the historical trading relationships of two existing issues of I-shares versus the related underlying partnership units, which is summarized as follows:

Trading Period Prior to March 11, 2004	I-Share Trading Price Discount to Underlying Partnership Unit	
	Kinder Morgan Management	Enbridge Energy Management
	vs.	vs.
	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners	Enbridge Energy Partners
1 Week Prior	5.9%	4.3%
1 Month Prior	6.8%	4.9%
3 Months Prior	9.7%	3.9%
6 Months Prior	10.3%	6.2%
1 Year Prior	9.6%	7.3%

Representatives of Petrie Parkman also summarized the illustrative trading price of the notes, assuming a \$2.37 annual cash distribution on the notes, based on a discount to the PAA current yield.

Implied Trading Price of Notes Based on Current PAA Unit Price (Yield)	Illustrative Discount	Illustrative Trading Price of Notes After Assumed Discount
\$33.86	0.0%	\$33.86
\$33.86	2.5%	\$33.01
\$33.86	5.0%	\$32.16
\$33.86	7.5%	\$31.32
\$33.86	10.0%	\$30.47
\$33.86	12.5%	\$29.63

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\$33.86

15.0%

\$28.78

Representatives of Petrie Parkman then discussed potential issues for the special committee to consider, which included:

the overall complexity of Leucadia's revised proposal as compared to an all-cash transaction;

the fact that the transaction would be fully taxable to Plains Resources' stockholders and yet such stockholders would receive only \$1.19 per share in cash at closing;

the impact that the transaction might have on PAA's general partner, PAA's credit profile and the value of PAA MLP units;

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the potential credit rating of the notes;

the fact that there are no securities similar to the notes trading in the market;

the current interest rate environment and its impact on the value of the notes if interest rates rise; and

the impact on the market for the notes if PAA is sold or merged.

A representative of Baker Botts then outlined the principal tax issues raised by Leucadia's March 5th proposal, which included:

the fact that the notes are taxable immediately on the excess of (1) cash and the fair market value of the notes, over (2) a stockholder's basis in his shares of Plains Resources' stock. As a result, cash received from Leucadia may be insufficient to cover the tax cost from the transaction;

the fact that the notes will have original issue discount because of the contingent payments, especially the premium at maturity based on PAA unit price. The original issue discount on similar convertible notes is often significant. It would be in Leucadia's interest to maximize original issue discount, which is deductible to Plains Resources but taxable to holders. The original issue discount would be included in income irrespective of any cash interest payments received by holders of the notes. This would include periods in which interest could be deferred under the terms of the notes;

the possibility that the notes would be characterized as equity. If the notes were deemed equity, the notes could potentially be received tax-free as part of a recapitalization and interest would be treated as dividends, currently taxable at 15% rather than ordinary income rates. Further, the redemption premium would qualify for capital gains. However, if the notes were deemed equity, Plains Resources would not be able to deduct interest payments on the notes and would not be eligible to join the Leucadia consolidated group, which would eliminate the ability of Plains Resources to benefit from the Leucadia group's net operating losses. Therefore, Plains Resources would have decreased cash available for debt service. However, the Baker Botts representative advised that the notes would more likely than not be characterized as debt rather than equity, but the issue was not free from doubt;

the risk that the notes and PAA interest owned by Plains Resources will together be considered to constitute a straddle transaction entered into by Plains Resources, because Plains Resources' ownership of PAA units would hedge Plains Resources' upside risk under the notes. If straddle tax rules applied, Plains Resources would be forced to defer the deduction of any interest payments on the notes until the maturity of the notes. As a result, Plains Resources would have decreased cash available for debt service on the notes; and

the possibility that Leucadia's net operating losses arose in aggressive transactions and could be of questionable validity.

The representative of Baker Botts pointed out, however, that many of these tax issues could be resolved with changes to the Leucadia proposal, including an enhanced tender offer to purchase any and all of the notes, rather than only 25% of the notes, a Leucadia guaranty or other credit enhancement assuring holders of notes that principal and interest would be paid irrespective of Plains Resources' tax or cash flow situation, and a due diligence investigation of the Leucadia group's net operating losses. Following Baker Botts' presentation, the special committee discussed whether Leucadia's revised proposal was reasonably likely to lead to a superior proposal. One factor considered was the special committee's belief that Leucadia had shown with the revised proposal a willingness to address the special committee's concerns relating to its original proposal. The special committee believed that although it would require certain changes to the revised Leucadia proposal, Leucadia would likely be willing to address the special committee's concerns. After discussion, and the receipt of advice of Baker Botts regarding its fiduciary duties, the special committee concluded that Leucadia's proposal was reasonably likely to lead to a superior proposal. Later that day, a representative from Baker Botts contacted Vulcan Energy's counsel and informed him of the special committee's decision to commence negotiations with Leucadia. A representative from Baker Botts also provided a revised form of confidentiality agreement to Leucadia.

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On March 10, 2004, counsel for Leucadia submitted to Baker Botts a draft merger agreement with respect to the revised Leucadia proposal, together with a copy of the merger agreement that was marked to show changes from the executed merger agreement with Vulcan.

On March 12, 2004, the special committee and its financial and legal advisors held a telephonic meeting with representatives of Leucadia and Leucadia's counsel. The special committee explained that it did not agree with Leucadia's assertion that its revised proposal represented a superior proposal, but based on the flexibility that Leucadia had previously shown, Leucadia's high degree of interest in completing a transaction and its stated commitment to work toward a mutually agreeable transaction, the special committee had concluded that Leucadia's revised proposal was reasonably likely to lead to a superior proposal. A representative from Baker Botts discussed certain modifications to Leucadia's proposal that the special committee had requested, including that Leucadia make a firm tender offer to purchase any and all of the notes, guarantee payment of principal and interest on the notes, eliminate the provision allowing for deferral of interest payments on the notes from time to time for up to 60 months and pay its own expenses.

At a telephonic meeting held in the evening of March 12, 2004, a representative of Petrie Parkman informed the special committee that a representative of Leucadia had contacted him and told him that Leucadia was unwilling to make the requested changes to its revised proposal. Leucadia also informed Petrie Parkman that it remained unwilling to enter into a confidentiality agreement with Plains Resources unless the parties were closer to an agreement regarding a transaction. As a result of these discussions, the special committee determined that the revised proposal was not superior to the \$16.75 all-cash Vulcan Energy merger consideration and terminated the negotiations with Leucadia.

On March 15, 2004, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that the special committee had received a revised proposal from Leucadia on March 5th, and, after reviewing the revised proposal with its financial and legal advisors, provided a revised form of confidentiality agreement to Leucadia and entered into discussions with representatives of Leucadia in an attempt to improve certain aspects of the revised proposal. The press release further stated that Leucadia had informed the special committee that it was unwilling to make the requested changes to its March 5th proposal and that it remained unwilling to enter into a confidentiality agreement with Plains Resources. As a result, the special committee announced that it had determined that the revised proposal was not superior and had terminated the negotiations with Leucadia and rejected the revised proposal.

On March 19, 2004, Leucadia submitted a second revised proposal to the special committee to acquire Plains Resources in a merger that Leucadia asserted had a minimum value of approximately \$18.00 per share. Under the March 19th Leucadia proposal, Plains Resources stockholders would receive 0.3843 of a Plains Resources note, 0.1150 shares of Plains Resources preferred stock and \$0.52 in cash for each share of Plains Resources common stock. Leucadia or one of its affiliates would commit to commence a tender offer to repurchase (1) up to 2.143 million notes at a purchase price of \$35.00 per note (up to \$75 million total) and (2) up to 714,286 shares of preferred stock at a purchase price of \$35.00 per share (up to \$25 million total). Each note would pay quarterly interest in an amount equal to the quarterly per unit distribution paid by PAA on one PAA MLP unit, subject to a minimum annual interest payment of \$1.00 per note. The face amount of the notes would be the greater of (1) \$35.00 or (2) the fair market value of one PAA MLP unit on the day prior to closing of the merger plus \$0.25 per note. The notes would be secured by approximately 1.3 PAA MLP units per note. The preferred stock would pay cumulative quarterly cash dividends in an amount equal to the quarterly per unit distribution paid by PAA, plus \$0.13125 per share. The preferred stock would also have a liquidation preference of \$37.00 per share, plus accumulated and unpaid dividends and distributions. As required by the merger agreement, Baker Botts notified Vulcan Energy that the special committee had received the second revised Leucadia proposal and provided Vulcan Energy with a copy of the proposal.

On March 19, 2004, the Leucadia group filed a second amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission describing its March 19th proposal.

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On March 22, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the March 19th proposal received from Leucadia. A representative from Baker Botts reviewed with the special committee the process for evaluating the acquisition proposal by Leucadia. A representative from Baker Botts also presented his initial impressions regarding the tax implications of Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On March 23, 2004, representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman held a telephone conference with counsel to Vulcan Energy so that Vulcan Energy's tax counsel could discuss the tax implications of Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Vulcan Energy's counsel expressed their view that there is a significant risk the preferred stock offered as part of Leucadia's March 19th proposal would be nonqualified preferred and thus ineligible for tax-free treatment upon the exchange of Plains Resources' stock. Vulcan Energy's tax counsel also expressed their belief that there is a significant risk that, as a result of the equity component of Leucadia's March 19th proposal, the recapitalized Plains Resources would not be able to be consolidated in Leucadia's group and thus receive the benefit of Leucadia's net operating losses. In such a case, distributions on the preferred stock and the notes would have to be funded in part through distributions Plains Resources received on its general partner interest in PAA. Vulcan Energy's counsel again raised the issue of the deductibility of interest on the notes because of the application of the straddle tax rules.

Later that day, representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman met at Vulcan Energy's request at the offices of Baker Botts with representatives of Vulcan Energy (by telephone) and Mr. Raymond to receive a presentation by Vulcan Energy regarding Vulcan Energy's views on Leucadia's March 19th proposal. In Vulcan Energy's view, the March 19th proposal failed to address significant tax, structural and valuation issues raised by the special committee in response to the March 5th proposal. Vulcan Energy believed that Leucadia had reduced its purchase price by \$16.6 million or 67¢ per share and reduced the Plains Resources' stockholders' upside in PAA by 23% as compared to the March 5th proposal, while offering Plains Resources' stockholders the identical cash flow stream. Further, Vulcan Energy asserted that Leucadia's March 19th proposal would significantly over-leverage Plains Resources, which would likely impair Plains Resources' ability to meet its interest and dividend obligations and negatively impact PAA's credit rating.

Vulcan Energy also asserted that there was a significant risk that Plains Resources' annual interest and dividend obligations would exceed the after-tax cash flow generated by Plains Resources, and that current interest deductions on the notes would not be permitted under the tax straddle rules, creating a significant annual shortfall. Vulcan Energy restated its belief that a significant risk existed that Leucadia would not be able to consolidate with Plains Resources, eliminating the ability to utilize Leucadia's net operating losses against Plains Resources' income and gain. Vulcan Energy emphasized that the value of Leucadia's March 19th proposal was below \$16.75 per share. Further, representatives of Vulcan Energy reiterated their earlier point that the March 19th proposal would have a negative impact on PAA because rating agencies would analyze PAA and the recapitalized Plains Resources' debt on a combined basis, which would impair PAA's credit rating and consequently, the value of Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Vulcan Energy also reiterated a number of the tax issues raised in its presentation regarding Leucadia's March 5th proposal, and asserted that some of the tax issues, such as the ability of Leucadia to consolidate with Plains Resources, had been worsened by Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On March 25, 2004, Vulcan Energy, Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders filed a second amendment to their Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission describing the presentation that Mr. Raymond and representatives of Vulcan made to Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman on March 23rd regarding Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On March 29, 2004, the members of the special committee met at Baker Botts' offices to consider Leucadia's March 19th proposal. A representative of Baker Botts informed the special committee of its fiduciary duties under Delaware law. Representatives of Petrie Parkman then presented an analysis of Leucadia's March 19th proposal on a per share basis, assuming two cases. The first case assumed that the maximum number of securities were issued, which would result in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$12.9

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million in cash, 9.5 million notes and 2.9 million shares of preferred stock, which was equivalent to \$0.52 in cash, 0.3843 notes and 0.1151 shares of preferred stock per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). The second case assumed that the offer by Leucadia or one of its affiliates to repurchase up to \$75 million of notes and up to \$25 million of preferred stock would be fully subscribed, which would result in the repurchase at \$35.00 of 2.143 million notes and 714,286 shares of preferred stock. This would have resulted in total consideration to Plains Resources stockholders of \$112.9 million in cash, 7.4 million notes and 2.1 million shares of preferred stock, or \$4.55 in cash, 0.2980 notes and 0.0863 shares of preferred stock per Plains Resources share (based on 24.3 million Plains Resources shares outstanding). These two cases are summarized as follows:

Form of Consideration	Total Consideration to Plains Resources Stockholders (Amounts in thousands)	Total Consideration Per Plains Resources Share (\$SH/Units)
Maximum Securities Case		
Cash	\$ 12,900	\$ 0.52
Notes	9,500	0.3843
Preferred Stock	2,900	0.1151
Maximum Cash Case		
Cash	\$ 112,900	\$ 4.55
Notes	7,400	0.2980
Preferred Stock	2,100	0.0863

Representatives of Petrie Parkman reviewed the total consideration per Plains Resources share implied by Leucadia's March 19th proposal over a range of illustrative trading values for the notes and preferred stock as follows:

Maximum Securities Case

Illustrative Trading Price of Notes	Notes		Illustrative Trading Price of Preferred	Preferred Stock		Cash	Total
	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)		Preferred Consideration Per PLX Share	Preferred Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)	Cash Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)	Total Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)
\$27.00	0.3843	\$ 10.38	\$ 27.00	0.1151	\$ 3.11	\$ 0.52	\$ 14.00
\$28.00	0.3843	\$ 10.76	\$ 28.00	0.1151	\$ 3.22	\$ 0.52	\$ 14.50
\$29.00	0.3843	\$ 11.14	\$ 29.00	0.1151	\$ 3.34	\$ 0.52	\$ 15.00
\$30.00	0.3843	\$ 11.53	\$ 30.00	0.1151	\$ 3.45	\$ 0.52	\$ 15.50
\$31.00	0.3843	\$ 11.91	\$ 31.00	0.1151	\$ 3.57	\$ 0.52	\$ 16.00
\$32.00	0.3843	\$ 12.30	\$ 32.00	0.1151	\$ 3.68	\$ 0.52	\$ 16.50
\$33.00	0.3843	\$ 12.68	\$ 33.00	0.1151	\$ 3.80	\$ 0.52	\$ 17.00
\$34.00	0.3843	\$ 13.07	\$ 34.00	0.1151	\$ 3.91	\$ 0.52	\$ 17.50
\$35.00	0.3843	\$ 13.45	\$ 35.00	0.1151	\$ 4.03	\$ 0.52	\$ 18.00
\$35.00	0.3843	\$ 13.45	\$ 37.00	0.1151	\$ 4.26	\$ 0.52	\$ 18.23

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Illustrative Trading Price of Notes	Notes		Preferred Stock			Cash	Total
	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share	Notes Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)	Illustrative Trading Price of Preferred	Preferred Consideration Per PLX Share	Preferred Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)	Cash Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)	Total Consideration Per PLX Share (\$/Sh)
\$27.00	0.2980	\$ 8.05	\$ 27.00	0.0863	\$ 2.33	\$ 4.55	\$ 14.92
\$28.00	0.2980	\$ 8.34	\$ 28.00	0.0863	\$ 2.42	\$ 4.55	\$ 15.31
\$29.00	0.2980	\$ 8.64	\$ 29.00	0.0863	\$ 2.50	\$ 4.55	\$ 15.69
\$30.00	0.2980	\$ 8.94	\$ 30.00	0.0863	\$ 2.59	\$ 4.55	\$ 16.08
\$31.00	0.2980	\$ 9.24	\$ 31.00	0.0863	\$ 2.67	\$ 4.55	\$ 16.46
\$32.00	0.2980	\$ 9.54	\$ 32.00	0.0863	\$ 2.76	\$ 4.55	\$ 16.84
\$33.00	0.2980	\$ 9.83	\$ 33.00	0.0863	\$ 2.85	\$ 4.55	\$ 17.23
\$34.00	0.2980	\$ 10.13	\$ 34.00	0.0863	\$ 2.93	\$ 4.55	\$ 17.61
\$35.00	0.2980	\$ 10.43	\$ 35.00	0.0863	\$ 3.02	\$ 4.55	\$ 18.00
\$35.00	0.2980	\$ 10.43	\$ 37.00	0.0863	\$ 3.19	\$ 4.55	\$ 18.17

Representatives of Petrie Parkman compared features of the notes with several other types of securities including Plains Resources common stock, bonds, PAA MLP units, I-shares and convertible debt.

A representative from Petrie Parkman also discussed Leucadia's proposal from a credit analysis perspective and, in so doing, presented a range of current yields of notes and preferred stock in all industries by Standard & Poor's rating category, illustrating the relationship of the rating to the yield of a note or a share of preferred stock. He then provided an illustrative yield analysis showing a range of values for the total consideration per Plains Resources share based on different yields on the notes and preferred stock. He suggested that the special committee obtain a credit rating on the proposed securities, which would assist the special committee in determining the value of Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

Maximum Securities Case

Assumed Annual Note Interest	\$ 2.25																		
Assumed Note Current Yield	6.4%		6.4%		7.0%		7.5%		8.0%		8.5%		9.0%		9.5%		10.0%		
Implied Market Value of Note	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 32.14	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.13	\$ 26.47	\$ 25.00	\$ 23.68	\$ 22.50										
Notes per PLX share	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843	0.3843										
Note Consideration	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.45	\$ 12.35	\$ 11.53	\$ 10.81	\$ 10.17	\$ 9.61	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.65										
Assumed Annual Preferred Interest	\$ 2.78																		
Assumed Preferred Current Yield	7.5%		7.9%		8.0%		8.5%		9.0%		9.5%		10.0%		10.5%		11.0%		
Implied Market Value of Preferred	\$ 37.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 34.69	\$ 32.65	\$ 30.83	\$ 29.21	\$ 27.75	\$ 26.43	\$ 25.23										
Preferred Shares per PLX share	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151	0.1151										
Preferred Consideration	\$ 4.26	\$ 4.03	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.76	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.36	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.04	\$ 2.90										
Cash Consideration	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.52										
Implied Consideration per PLX Share	\$ 18.23	\$ 18.00	\$ 16.87	\$ 15.81	\$ 14.88	\$ 14.05	\$ 13.32	\$ 12.66	\$ 12.07										

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Maximum Cash Case

Assumed Annual Note Interest	\$ 2.25								
Assumed Note Current Yield	6.4%	6.4%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%
Implied Market Value of Note	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 32.14	\$ 30.00	\$ 28.13	\$ 26.47	\$ 25.00	\$ 23.68	\$ 22.50
Notes per PLX share	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980	0.2980
Note Consideration	\$ 10.43	\$ 10.43	\$ 9.58	\$ 8.94	\$ 8.36	\$ 7.89	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.06	\$ 6.71
Assumed Annual Preferred Interest	\$ 2.78								
Assumed Preferred Current Yield	7.5%	7.9%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%	9.5%	10.0%	10.5%	11.0%
Implied Market Value of Preferred	\$ 37.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 34.69	\$ 32.65	\$ 30.83	\$ 29.21	\$ 27.75	\$ 26.43	\$ 25.23
Preferred Shares per PLX share	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863	0.0863
Preferred Consideration	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.02	\$ 2.99	\$ 2.82	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.52	\$ 2.39	\$ 2.28	\$ 2.18
Cash Consideration	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55	\$ 4.55
Implied Consideration per PLX Share	\$ 18.17	\$ 18.00	\$ 17.12	\$ 16.30	\$ 15.59	\$ 14.96	\$ 14.39	\$ 13.89	\$ 13.43

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Petrie Parkman completed a preliminary 20-year discounted cash flow analysis of Leucadia's March 19th proposal based on the net present value of potential future cash flows of the notes and the preferred stock plus the cash consideration in the transaction. Using the preliminary discounted cash flow analysis, Petrie Parkman compared the illustrative value of the Leucadia proposal under a variety of different discount rates, various PAA LP unit distribution growth rates and PAA MLP unit yields. The analysis indicated that if the discount rate was 10% over the 20-year period, then PAA's LP unit distribution growth rate would have to be 4% or more in order for Leucadia's March 19th proposal to generate greater consideration than the \$16.75 per share merger consideration in the Vulcan Energy transaction.

Representatives of Petrie Parkman presented an updated analysis showing the historical trading relationships of two existing issues of I-shares versus the related underlying partnership units, which is summarized as follows:

Trading Period Prior to March 29, 2004	I-Share Trading Price Discount to Underlying Partnership Unit	
	Kinder Morgan Management	Enbridge Energy Management
	vs.	vs.
	Kinder Morgan Energy Partners	Enbridge Energy Partners
1 Week Prior	8.1%	4.4%
1 Month Prior	7.1%	4.4%
3 Months Prior	8.9%	3.9%
6 Months Prior	10.0%	5.8%
1 Year Prior	9.4%	6.8%

Representatives of Petrie Parkman then summarized the yields on noninvestment-grade bonds and compared the illustrative trading price of the notes and preferred stock, assuming a \$2.25 annual cash distribution on the notes and a \$2.78 annual cash distribution on the preferred stock, based on a discount to the PAA current yield.

Notes		Preferred Stock			Implied Total Consideration (\$ per share)		
Implied Trading Price of Notes Based on Current PAA Unit Price (Yield)	Illustrative Discount	Illustrative Trading Price of Notes after Assumed Discount	Implied Trading Price of Preferred Based on Leucadia Tender Offer Price	Illustrative Discount	Illustrative Trading Price of Preferred after Assumed Discount	Max Securities Case	Max Cash Case
\$33.16	0.0%	\$33.16	\$35.00	0.0%	\$35.00	\$17.29	\$17.45
\$33.16	2.5%	\$32.33	\$35.00	2.5%	\$34.13	\$16.87	\$17.13
\$33.16	5.0%	\$31.50	\$35.00	5.0%	\$33.25	\$16.45	\$16.80
\$33.16	7.5%	\$30.67	\$35.00	7.5%	\$32.38	\$16.03	\$16.48
\$33.16	10.0%	\$29.84	\$35.00	10.0%	\$31.50	\$15.61	\$16.16
\$33.16	12.5%	\$29.02	\$35.00	12.5%	\$30.63	\$15.20	\$15.84
\$33.16	15.0%	\$28.19	\$35.00	15.0%	\$29.75	\$14.78	\$15.51

A representative of Baker Botts addressed the principal tax issues raised by Leucadia's March 19th proposal, which included:

the factors discussed above in connection with the proposal the Leucadia group made to the special committee on March 5th.

the belief that Leucadia's revised proposal substantially improved the characterization of the notes as true debt. However, this improvement was at the expense of reducing the upside at liquidation on the preferred stock of Plains Resources and potentially worsening the risk of Plains Resources being unable to join Leucadia's consolidated returns, because the tax characteristics of the preferred stock may cause it to be defined as stock owned by non-Leucadia stockholders.

After receiving advice from its financial and legal advisors, the special committee determined to investigate obtaining a credit rating on the proposed notes and preferred stock to assist it in determining whether Leucadia's

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March 19th proposal was reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal. Later that day, a representative from Baker Botts contacted Vulcan Energy's counsel to request permission under the merger agreement for Plains Resources to seek a credit rating and received such permission. Representatives from Petrie Parkman and Baker Botts contacted the independent board members later that day and the following day and informed them of the special committee's decision.

Later that same week, the special committee was informed that Leucadia had requested that Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) assign a rating to the notes and preferred stock contemplated by the March 19th Leucadia proposal.

On April 7, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss Leucadia's progress in obtaining a credit rating on the notes and preferred stock contemplated by the March 19th Leucadia proposal. A representative of Petrie Parkman had been told by a Moody's analyst that Moody's was in the process of reviewing the notes and preferred stock contemplated by the March 19th Leucadia proposal, and that the ratings process should be completed by the following week.

On the morning of April 14, 2004, the Leucadia group filed a third amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission (1) requesting the opportunity to meet in person with the special committee and its advisors, (2) stating that a representative from Vulcan Energy or a Management Stockholder had argued that notes contemplated by the March 19th Leucadia proposal would trade at a substantial discount to the underlying partnership units as did certain Variable Rate Exchangeable Debentures Due 2010 (VREDS) that were issued by SFP Pipeline Holdings, Inc. in September 1990, and (3) describing what Leucadia believes are the material distinctions between the notes contemplated by the March 19th Leucadia proposal and VREDS.

Later that day, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss (1) the filing by Leucadia of a third amendment to the Schedule 13D, (2) the progress of Leucadia in obtaining a credit rating on the notes and preferred stock, and (3) the issuance of a press release regarding the special committee's status on its review of Leucadia's March 19th proposal. A representative from Petrie Parkman informed the Special Committee that he had contacted Moody's about their review of the Leucadia securities, but Moody's did not tell him when a credit rating on the securities would be completed. The special committee concluded that because it had been three weeks since Leucadia had submitted its March 19th proposal, it was necessary to issue a press release regarding the determination by the special committee to consider the rating by Moody's among other considerations in its evaluation of Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On April 15, 2004, Vulcan Energy sent a letter to the special committee responding to Leucadia's Schedule 13D filing on April 14th. In its response, Vulcan Energy indicated that the Leucadia filing ignored certain deficiencies in Leucadia's March 19th proposal, which included:

the opinion that Leucadia's March 19th proposal presents significant tax, structural and valuation issues;

the opinion that Leucadia's March 19th proposal would over-leverage Plains Resources, which could impair Plains Resources' ability to meet its interest, dividend and principal obligations and impact PAA's credit rating; and

the opinion that Leucadia appears unwilling to utilize its balance sheet to support its proposal, resulting in the structural and tax risks associated with the preferred stock and notes being assumed by the Plains Resources stockholders.

Vulcan Energy also expressed its view that the special committee and Plains Resources stockholders would benefit by obtaining an independent credit rating for the proposed notes and preferred stock in order to better assess the value of Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On April 15, 2004, Vulcan Energy, Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders filed a third amendment to their Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission with a copy of Vulcan Energy's April 15th letter to the special committee attached as an exhibit.

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On April 16, 2004, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing that it had determined that it should seek a review and rating of the notes and preferred stock contemplated by Leucadia's March 19th proposal, but that it had subsequently been informed that Leucadia had requested that Moody's assign a rating to such securities. The press release further stated that the special committee would consider the rating by Moody's, among other considerations, in its evaluation of Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On April 19, 2004, the Leucadia group filed a fourth amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission responding to Vulcan Energy's Schedule 13D filing on April 15th. Leucadia asserted that its March 19th proposal offers greater value than the Vulcan Energy merger. Leucadia emphasized its view that the special committee's role is not to determine which proposal's debt would be rated higher by the rating agencies, but rather which of the two proposals delivered the greater value to Plains Resources stockholders. Leucadia noted that it remained confident that there were no tax implications that would impair its ability to consummate a transaction or that would impair the value of its consideration and requested an opportunity to meet with the special committee and address any tax and other issues with its March 19th proposal that the special committee might have. Leucadia also stated that it had engaged Moody's to evaluate its notes in order to determine whether its March 19th proposal would have a more negative affect on PAA than Vulcan Energy's proposal and noted that it would make Moody's conclusions public when Moody's evaluation was finalized. Leucadia also claimed that it, unlike Vulcan Energy, would not be able to dictate the level of distributions on PAA MLP units because it would not have control over PAA's distribution rate. Finally, Leucadia asserted that Vulcan Energy had not disclosed the principal covenants of its banking financing so it was difficult to specifically address particular covenant risks of its financing post closing.

On April 22, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss Leucadia's progress in obtaining a credit rating. The special committee expressed concern about when the Moody's ratings would be available. After consulting its financial and legal advisors, the special committee decided to engage Standard & Poor's (S&P) to assign a rating to the notes and preferred stock described in Leucadia's March 19th proposal. On April 26, 2004, the special committee formally engaged S&P. S&P agreed that it would only issue a private rating review letter for the use of the special committee and its advisors that could not be publicly disclosed.

On April 27, 2004, representatives of the special committee, Petrie Parkman, Baker Botts and Plains Resources met with representatives of S&P to discuss Plains Resources and the notes and preferred stock contemplated by Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On April 30, 2004, Leucadia sent a letter to the special committee announcing that Moody's had assigned a B2 rating on the notes contemplated by Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Leucadia pointed out that while this rating was one notch lower than that of Vulcan Energy's senior debt financing, the notes proposed by Leucadia would carry an initial yield of approximately 230 basis points higher than that of Vulcan Energy's debt financing. The special committee, however, did not view the rating of Vulcan Energy's debt financing as important since in the all-cash Vulcan Energy transaction Plains Resources' stockholders would not have a continuing interest in Plains Resources. In the letter, Leucadia mentioned that Moody's, as part of its analysis, evaluated the impact of Leucadia's ownership of Plains Resources on PAA and concluded that Leucadia's ownership of Plains Resources would be neutral in the short term and potentially slightly negative over the longer term. Leucadia also added and modified certain terms of the proposed notes, which it claimed were aimed at reducing any negative impact on PAA and improving the security of the notes. The modifications included:

the introduction of a collateral agent for the notes;

the addition of the ability to defer the \$1.00 minimum interest payment for up to 12 months in certain limited circumstances;

the ability of Plains Resources to incur additional unsecured indebtedness subordinate to the proposed notes of up to \$25 million to pay interest on the proposed notes and for working capital purposes; and

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the agreement to commit to vote the PAA MLP units in the same proportion as the other unit holders if the matter being voted on is in conflict with Leucadia's ownership of the general partner.

Leucadia also included with the letter a copy of the Moody's press release assigning the rating and a summary of the covenants and the related terms for the proposed notes and preferred stock that it had provided to Moody's.

Later that day, the Leucadia group filed a fifth amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission with a copy of the April 30th letter to the special committee attached as an exhibit.

On May 4, 2004, the members of the special committee met at Baker Botts' offices and by telephone to receive an update concerning recent developments related to Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman discussed the special committee's engagement of S&P to assign a rating to the notes and preferred stock described in Leucadia's March 19th proposal, and gave a brief overview of the April 27th meeting with representatives of S&P. A representative of Petrie Parkman discussed a meeting held earlier that day with Mr. Raymond, wherein Mr. Raymond provided his view of the reasons why Vulcan Energy's \$16.75 offer was superior to Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Members of the special committee also reported that they had updated Plains Resources' board of directors regarding the special committee's decision to engage S&P to assign a rating to the proposed notes and preferred stock. Mr. O'Malley also reported that another director of Plains Resources had expressed concern that the revisions to Leucadia's March 19th proposal described in its April 30th letter to the special committee improved the quality of the proposed notes at the expense of the quality of the proposed preferred stock.

On May 5, 2004, a representative from S&P informed representatives of Petrie Parkman of S&P's provisional ratings of the proposed notes and the proposed preferred stock.

On May 6, 2004, the members of the special committee met at Baker Botts' offices and by telephone to consider Leucadia's March 19th proposal. A representative from Petrie Parkman discussed with the special committee the results of S&P's rating review of the new debt and preferred stock described in Leucadia's March 19th proposal and compared the S&P rating with the rating on the proposed notes that had been provided by Moody's. The representative of Petrie Parkman also reviewed with the committee the changes to Leucadia's March 19th proposal as compared to its prior proposals. Representatives of Petrie Parkman then reviewed again with the special committee their analysis of Leucadia's March 19th proposal from the March 29th meeting, including the maximum securities and maximum cash cases summarized above.

Representatives of Petrie Parkman then reviewed with the special committee a preliminary pro forma balance sheet and credit statistics and a preliminary pro forma free cash flow projection, both giving effect to Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Petrie Parkman's preliminary pro forma analysis was based on the following key assumptions:

an effective date of 12/31/03;

oil production based on Plains Resources management projections;

benchmark oil prices based on \$24 per barrel Nymex;

an effective U.S. tax rate of 39%;

PAA projections based on PAA's public guidance, including a pro forma adjustment for PAA's recent acquisition of the crude oil business of Link Energy LLC; and

no common dividends to, or capital contributions from, Leucadia during 2004.

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Based on these assumptions, Petrie Parkman estimated that Plains Resources, under the structure proposed by Leucadia, could have the following credit statistics:

Debt/2004E EBITDA	9.3x
Debt plus Preferred Stock/2004E EBITDA	12.2x
2004E EBITDA/Interest	1.6x
2004E EBITDA/Interest plus Preferred Dividends	1.2x
Debt/Total Book Capitalization	63%
Debt plus Preferred Stock/Total Book Capitalization	82%

In addition, Petrie Parkman estimated that on a pro forma basis for 2004 after giving effect to Leucadia's March 19th proposal Plains Resources could have a \$3.1 million cash flow shortfall.

Petrie Parkman also reviewed the trading history of PAA's common units from January of 2001 to the present, and the stock price performance of Plains Resources since the announcement of the merger. Petrie Parkman noted that the trading prices of both PAA's common units and Plains Resources common stock had increased over these periods.

Representatives of Petrie Parkman then reviewed the yield to worst on bonds and the yields on non-convertible preferred stock for various non-investment grade issues, illustrating the relationships of the ratings to the yield of a bond or a share of preferred stock. Yield to worst is the lower of the yield to maturity and the yield to call for a financial instrument.

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Petrie Parkman noted that Moody's had rated the proposed notes B2, which was approximately equivalent to a B rating by S&P. Petrie Parkman noted that the proposed notes had a maturity of 20 years, which is greater than the average maturity for bonds within all of the maturities categories. Petrie Parkman also noted that the proposed preferred stock would likely be rated lower than the notes. Representatives of Petrie Parkman provided an illustrative current yield analysis showing a range of values for the total consideration per Plains Resources share based on different yields on the notes and preferred stock, using an assumed annual note interest of \$2.25 and an assumed annual preferred stock dividend of \$2.78. The shaded region in the graph below denotes the yield percentages on the notes and preferred stock that would be required to generate more implied consideration than Vulcan's \$16.75 offer.

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A representative of Petrie Parkman then reviewed its preliminary 20-year discounted cash flow analysis of Leucadia's March 19th proposal based on the net present value of potential future cash flows of the notes and the preferred stock plus the cash consideration in the proposed transaction. Using the preliminary discounted cash flow analysis, Petrie Parkman compared the illustrative value of the Leucadia proposal under a variety of different discount rates, various PAA LP unit distribution growth rates and PAA LP unit yields. Based on this analysis, Petrie Parkman noted that, at a 10% discount rate, PAA's distribution growth rate must be at least 4% or greater in order for Leucadia's March 19th proposal to surpass Vulcan Energy's offer of \$16.75 per share.

After receiving advice from Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman, the special committee determined that Leucadia's March 19th proposal was reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal, but determined that it would require additional information from Leucadia and changes in the proposed securities before it could determine that Leucadia's proposal was a superior proposal. The special committee then discussed the additional information that it would request. These items included:

the terms of the indenture for the notes and the certificate of designations for the preferred stock;

the materials that Leucadia provided to Moody's relating to the proposed debt securities;

the complete analysis and rating letter from Moody's; and

the rating, if any, by Moody's of the preferred stock.

The special committee determined that it would request that Leucadia engage Moody's to rate the preferred stock if it had not already done so. The special committee also decided to request permission from Leucadia to provide S&P with the materials that Leucadia provided Moody's in order for S&P to confirm its previous provisional rating of the debt securities and preferred stock. In addition, the special committee determined that representatives of Baker Botts and Leucadia's counsel would need to resolve the tax issues relating to the March 19th proposal, and that Baker Botts should contact Leucadia to discuss the impact on any potential transaction with Leucadia of Plains Resources' Investment Company Act exemption request pending with the SEC. Later that day, a representative of Baker Botts called Leucadia's counsel to request the above items and initiate discussions on these items.

On the morning of May 7, a representative from Baker Botts informed Vulcan Energy's counsel of the special committee's decision to commence negotiations with Leucadia and contacted Leucadia's counsel to further discuss the special committee's request for additional information. Leucadia's counsel agreed to provide the special committee with the complete analysis and rating letter from Moody's. Leucadia's counsel also mentioned that Leucadia had not requested that Moody's rate the preferred stock because the terms had not been defined, but would consider obtaining a rating on the preferred stock once the terms had been negotiated. He stated that Leucadia did not have the terms of the indenture for the notes or the certificate of designations of the preferred stock, but that Leucadia would be willing to reach a compromise on the issues. Leucadia's counsel indicated that Leucadia would likely make available to the special committee the materials it had provided to Moody's relating to the proposed debt securities, and that if Leucadia were provided an opportunity to meet with S&P, it might be possible for the special committee to provide S&P with those materials. Representatives of Baker Botts and Leucadia's counsel also briefly discussed the Investment Company Act issue, and it was agreed that Leucadia would contact Plains Resources' counsel to further discuss this issue. A representative from Baker Botts also contacted Leucadia's tax counsel to discuss the tax issues in Leucadia's March 19th proposal. On the same day, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing the determination by the special committee to enter into negotiations with Leucadia regarding Leucadia's March 19th proposal and the request for additional information from Leucadia, including detailed terms of both the proposed debt securities and the proposed preferred stock.

On May 11, 2004, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the status of the special committee's request for additional information from Leucadia. Representatives of Baker Botts discussed the

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status of the special committee's request for additional information, and also reported on a conversation with Leucadia's tax counsel regarding the principal tax issues raised by Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Leucadia's tax counsel had agreed that under current law, there was a substantial risk that the notes and PAA interest owned by Plains Resources would together be considered to constitute a straddle transaction, which would defer Plains Resources' interest deductions until the maturity of the notes. The Baker Botts representative had suggested to Leucadia's counsel that Leucadia guarantee that dividends would be paid to the holders of the preferred stock and that principal and interest would be paid to the holders of the notes irrespective of Plains Resources' tax or cash flow situation. He also had asked Leucadia to calculate the amount of original issue discount on the proposed debt securities.

Representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman then discussed with the special committee some suggested additional terms for the proposed notes and preferred stock that would strengthen Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

On May 12, 2004, representatives of Baker Botts and Petrie Parkman held a telephone conference with counsel to Leucadia to discuss the special committee's primary issues relating to Leucadia's March 19th proposal. The special committee's advisors stated that, among other improvements, the tax issues and investment company issues must be solved in order for Leucadia's proposal to become a superior proposal. Further, the special committee's advisors told Leucadia's counsel that the highly leveraged nature of Plains Resources following the proposal needed to be addressed. The special committee's advisors requested that Leucadia amend its proposal to provide for:

a tax indemnity from Leucadia to ensure that tax leakage resulting from the application of the straddle regulations would not adversely impact distributions on the proposed notes and preferred stock;

the elimination of the preferred stock, which might allow Plains Resources to be consolidated with Leucadia's tax group and allow Leucadia's existing net operating losses to offset tax leakage caused by the application of the straddle regulations;

an increase in the up-front cash consideration by an amount in the range of \$140 million and elimination of the post-closing tender offer; and

an increase in the amount of the quarterly interest payments on the proposed debt securities of \$0.16 per annum.

The special committee's advisors also informed Leucadia's counsel that the special committee would expect additional terms for the proposed notes and preferred stock similar to traditional high-yield debt covenants to be included in any revised proposal. During the course of this conversation, Leucadia's counsel stated that Leucadia did not intend to consolidate Plains Resources for tax purposes and that, accordingly, Leucadia's net operating losses would not be available for use with respect to any built-in gain on the PAA investment or to offset future operating income of Plains Resources. The special committee's advisors suggested that the special committee would consider meeting with Leucadia to discuss its March 19th proposal upon Leucadia's consideration of these issues.

On May 13, 2004, Leucadia sent a letter to the special committee expressing a willingness to make changes to its March 19th proposal to address tax issues, but an unwillingness to change the fundamental economics of the transaction. Leucadia claimed in its letter that the special committee's requests would increase the value of the proposed transaction by approximately \$2.00 per share. Leucadia declined to improve its March 19th proposal. Later that day, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to discuss the letter from Leucadia and the special committee's advisors' conversations with Leucadia's counsel earlier that week. Representatives of Petrie Parkman also reported on a conversation with Vulcan Energy's counsel wherein Petrie Parkman, on behalf of the special committee, requested that Vulcan Energy raise the merger consideration. Vulcan Energy had refused to raise the merger consideration, indicating its belief that the \$16.75 per share merger consideration was superior to Leucadia's March 19th proposal from a tax, structural and valuation perspective. The special

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committee then discussed the merits of meeting with Leucadia and its negotiating strategy, and determined that Mr. Hitchcock would call Ian Cumming, the Chairman of Leucadia, to discuss the merits of holding a meeting.

On May 17, 2004, Mr. Armstrong sent a correspondence to the special committee addressing his concerns regarding the impact on PAA of a potential transaction between Leucadia and Plains Resources. He expressed concern that the acquisition of Plains Resources by Leucadia pursuant to Leucadia's March 19th proposal could affect PAA's credit rating or its future prospects for upgrades of its credit rating. He noted that based on his discussions with representatives of Moody's, he believed that Leucadia's March 19th proposal would have a negative impact on how Moody's views PAA's current rating and its rating prospects.

On May 18, 2004, Mr. Hitchcock held a telephone conference with Mr. Cumming. Mr. Hitchcock informed Mr. Cumming that the special committee did not view Leucadia's March 19th proposal as a superior proposal, and that both the value and the structure of the proposal needed improvement. Leucadia had previously indicated an ability to be flexible, but the special committee was concerned that the ideas it had put forth for improving the proposal were rejected out of hand, and Leucadia had offered nothing to address the special committee's concerns. Mr. Hitchcock invited Mr. Cumming and Leucadia's advisors to meet with the special committee to discuss the March 19th proposal and potential enhancements to it in more detail, and encouraged Leucadia to come prepared to work constructively on improving the proposal. Mr. Hitchcock again raised the tax and Investment Company Act issues associated with Leucadia's March 19th proposal and stated that those issues must be satisfactorily addressed in order to make progress on the proposal. Finally, Mr. Hitchcock informed Mr. Cumming that at the meeting the special committee would want to discuss the value of the proposal and why Leucadia thinks it is superior to the \$16.75 cash proposal; how Leucadia planned to address the key tax issues; the Investment Company Act issue; valuation and other issues. Mr. Cumming and Mr. Hitchcock agreed that there was sufficient basis for a meeting, and scheduled a meeting to be held on May 25, 2004. Later that day the special committee held a telephonic meeting wherein Mr. Hitchcock reported on the substance of his conversation with Mr. Cumming. In addition, the special committee determined to prepare an agenda for the planned May 25th meeting with Leucadia to clarify the special committee's expectations regarding that meeting.

On May 19, 2004, counsel to Leucadia called Plains Resources' counsel to discuss the pending Investment Company application. Leucadia's counsel requested that Plains Resources' counsel summarize the arguments made in the application and discuss the status of the application. Leucadia's counsel also asked several questions regarding the ownership structure of the general partner of PAA. Also on May 19, Mr. Ackman called Petrie Parkman to discuss the special committee's view of Leucadia's proposals, including the issues raised with Leucadia's counsel. Mr. Ackman stated that Leucadia was comfortable with those issues and would be able to get the special committee comfortable as well.

On May 20, 2004, Mr. Cumming called Mr. Hitchcock to tell him that the tax issues associated with Leucadia's proposed structure were more complex than Leucadia had originally contemplated. He informed Mr. Hitchcock that Leucadia was going to further consider the tax issues, and that he would call Mr. Hitchcock the next day. Later that day, the special committee held a telephonic meeting, wherein Mr. Hitchcock reported his call with Mr. Cumming.

On May 21, 2004, Mr. Cumming called Mr. Hitchcock and cancelled the May 25 meeting. He further informed Mr. Hitchcock that Leucadia did not intend to make any changes to its March 19th proposal.

On the morning of May 26, the special committee held a telephonic meeting to further consider Leucadia's March 19th proposal. Representatives of Petrie Parkman reported on additional conversations with S&P related to the Leucadia proposal. The members of the special committee expressed concern that the tax and leverage issues associated with Leucadia's March 19th proposal would adversely impact Plains Resources' ability to pay the interest and distributions on the proposed debt and preferred stock. The members of the special committee also expressed concern that the small amount of cash offered in Leucadia's March 19th proposal would be insufficient for most Plains Resources' shareholders to pay taxes on their gains resulting from the transaction and

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could create negative selling pressure on the proposed new debt and preferred securities, and that the original issue discount would create phantom taxable income in excess of interest payable to holders of the proposed debt securities. Because Leucadia would not meet with the special committee, declined to provide all of the requested information, declined to execute a confidentiality agreement and expressed an unwillingness to improve its offer, the special committee concluded that Leucadia's March 19th proposal was not a superior proposal. The special committee agreed to terminate negotiations with Leucadia and reject its March 19th proposal. The special committee then requested that Petrie Parkman update its fairness opinion to take into account macroeconomic developments and business developments relating to Plains Resources and PAA subsequent to the signing of the merger agreement on February 19th.

Later that morning, Plains Resources issued a press release announcing the termination of negotiations with Leucadia and the rejection of Leucadia's March 19th proposal. The press release stated that the special committee's counsel and financial advisor engaged in several discussions with Leucadia in which they raised several tax and valuation issues and that Leucadia's counsel conceded the validity of the tax issues raised by the special committee. The press release also noted that Leucadia did not offer any alternative solutions to the issues raised by the special committee and indicated an unwillingness to improve its offer.

Later that day, the Leucadia group filed a sixth amendment to its Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission announcing that it believed that its March 19th proposal was superior to Vulcan Energy's \$16.75 offer. Leucadia added that in view of the special committee's request to improve the economics of their March 19th proposal, Leucadia did not believe a meeting with the special committee was warranted.

Recommendations of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the Merger

The Special Committee. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 18, 2004, the members of the special committee unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, including the merger, are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources' stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders) and unanimously resolved to recommend to the Board of Directors that it approve the merger agreement and the merger. The Board of Directors, after considering the recommendation of the special committee, through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) unanimously declared advisable and approved the merger agreement and resolved to recommend to Plains Resources' stockholders that they vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

In reaching its determination, the special committee considered factors including:

the oral opinion delivered by Petrie Parkman on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing that, as of that date and, based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders), as described in the Petrie Parkman opinion and the analyses presented to the special committee by Petrie Parkman on February 18, 2004, which are described on pages 64 to 72 of this proxy statement;

the fact that the merger consideration of \$16.75 per share to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders in cash was, at the time of its determination, higher than the highest closing price of Plains Resources common stock since the spin-off of Plains Exploration & Production Company and represents an approximate 25% premium over the \$13.44 per share closing price of Plains Resources common stock on November 19, 2003, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the original proposal by Vulcan Energy to purchase Plains Resources and an approximate 27% premium over the average closing price of \$13.23 per share of Plains Resources common stock over the 30-calendar day period ending on the same date;

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the fact that the special committee's active solicitation of third party indications of interest for the acquisition of Plains Resources that would provide greater value to stockholders sooner than the merger consideration had yielded only one acquisition proposal, the terms of which the special committee determined were inferior to the terms of the merger;

the special committee's view that it is unlikely that most other potential bidders could offer greater value than the merger because Vulcan Energy could significantly reduce the future tax burden on Plains Resources both as to distributions of cash from PAA, and, in some circumstances, as a liquidation of Plains Resources' assets by operating it as a Subchapter S corporation under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

the special committee's belief that the net book value of Plains Resources' common stock as set forth in Plains Resources' financial statements did not reflect the intrinsic value of Plains Resources, and thus was immaterial for purposes of determining the substantive fairness of the merger consideration;

due to the very low tax basis Plains Resources has in its assets, in particular its ownership interests in PAA, a liquidation of Plains Resources would create taxable gains resulting in taxes at the company level of between \$170 million and \$180 million, or approximately \$7.00 per share, so that liquidation would be unlikely to yield the highest value for the stockholders;

the special committee's belief, based on the performance of Plains Resources' common stock absent any other operational announcement and absent a similar increase in the stock prices of Plains Resources' industry peers, that a significant portion of the increase in the market price of Plains Resources' common stock following the announcement by Plains Resources of its receipt of Vulcan Energy's initial proposal to acquire Plains Resources probably largely reflected anticipation of a possible acquisition rather than a perception of higher intrinsic value for Plains Resources' common stock;

the active and direct role of the members of the special committee and their representatives in the negotiations with respect to the merger, and the consideration of the transaction and solicitations of third party indications of interest by the special committee at more than 35 special committee meetings;

the negotiations that took place between the special committee and its representatives, on the one hand, and the Management Stockholders, Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Energy's representatives, on the other hand, with respect to the increase in the merger consideration from the initial proposal of \$14.25 per share to \$16.75 per share and the belief by the members of the special committee that \$16.75 per share was the highest price that the acquiring group would agree to pay to Plains Resources' stockholders;

the belief that potential bidders, other than Vulcan Energy, might not be able to acquire a majority interest in the general partner of PAA in light of the fact that Vulcan Energy's relationship with the Management Stockholders, who collectively own 20% of the general partner of PAA through Sable Investments, provided it with an inherent advantage in putting together a majority interest;

the potential marketability issues associated with owning less than 50% of the general partner of PAA;

the terms of the merger agreement that permit the Board of Directors and the special committee to explore, under certain circumstances, unsolicited acquisition proposals if the Board of Directors or the special committee determines that the acquisition proposal is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal from a financial point of view and that the failure to take action is reasonably expected to result in a breach of the fiduciary duties of the Board of Directors or the special committee;

the terms of the merger agreement that permit the Board of Directors to change or withdraw its recommendation to Plains Resources stockholders of the merger or to terminate the merger agreement if the Board of Directors determines that an unsolicited acquisition proposal is superior, from a financial point of view, to Plains Resources stockholders and that the failure to take such action is reasonably expected to result in a breach of the fiduciary duties of the Board of Directors;

Mr. Allen's financial wherewithal and experience and success in closing other transactions;

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the terms and conditions of the subscription agreement providing for Mr. Allen's obligation to provide funds to Vulcan Energy to pay a portion of the aggregate merger consideration;

Mr. Allen's agreement for the benefit of Plains Resources to guarantee the \$65 million Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan credit facility and to cause Vulcan Energy to perform its obligations under the merger agreement;

Mr. Flores' and Mr. Raymond's agreement for the benefit of Plains Resources to perform their obligations under the subscription agreement that are also a condition to the closing of the merger; and

the availability of appraisal rights under Delaware law to holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock who dissent from the merger, which provides stockholders who dispute the fairness of the merger consideration with an opportunity to have a court determine the fair value of their shares.

Each of these factors favored the special committee's conclusion that the merger is advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders).

The special committee, as well as the Board of Directors, relied on Plains Resources' management to provide accurate and complete financial information, projections and assumptions as the starting point for its analysis.

The special committee also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, including the merger. These factors included:

the fact that Leucadia made a conditional proposal with a purported value attributed by Leucadia at more than \$16.75 per share;

the fact that, following the merger, Plains Resources' stockholders will cease to participate in any future earnings of Plains Resources or benefit from any future increase in Plains Resources' value;

the fact that certain parties, including the Management Stockholders, may have interests that are different from those of Plains Resources' stockholders as described under "Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger";

the limitations contained in the merger agreement on Plains Resources' ability to solicit other offers, as well as the possibility that Plains Resources may be required to pay to Vulcan Energy a termination fee of \$15 million and reimburse all of Vulcan Energy's and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's reasonable out-of-pocket expenses;

the fact that the obligation of Mr. Allen to provide funds to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to pay a portion of the merger consideration is subject to certain conditions outside of Plains Resources' control; and

the fact that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the merger consideration will be taxable to Plains Resources' stockholders receiving the consideration.

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In the special committee's view, the principal advantage of Plains Resources continuing as a public company would be to allow public stockholders to continue to participate in any growth in the value of Plains Resources' equity. However, the special committee concluded that, under all of the relevant circumstances and in light of the proposed \$16.75 per share price, the value to stockholders that would be achieved by continuing as a public company was not likely to be as great as the merger consideration of \$16.75 and accordingly rejected that alternative.

This discussion of the information and factors considered by the special committee in reaching its conclusions and recommendation includes all of the material factors considered by the special committee but is not intended to be exhaustive. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the special committee in evaluating the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, including the merger, and the

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complexity of these matters, the special committee did not find it practicable to, and did not attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weight to those factors. In addition, different members of the special committee may have given different weight to different factors.

The special committee believes that sufficient procedural safeguards were and are present to ensure the fairness of the merger and to permit the special committee to represent effectively the interests of Plains Resources stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). These procedural safeguards include the following:

the special committee's active and intense negotiations with Vulcan Energy regarding the merger consideration and the other terms of the merger and the merger agreement;

other than the indemnification rights under the merger agreement and the acceleration of 10,000 restricted stock units each under the terms of the Company's benefit plans, no member of the special committee has an interest in the merger different from that of Plains Resources stockholders and any stock options, restricted stock units or shares of restricted stock members of the special committee hold will be cashed out in the merger at the same price that Plains Resources stockholders will receive as consideration for their shares of Plains Resources common stock;

Mr. Hitchcock's position as holder of 447,023 shares of Plains Resources common stock, which aligns his interests with other stockholders;

the special committee retained and received the advice and assistance of Petrie Parkman as its financial advisor, Baker Botts as its legal advisor, and Morris Nichols as its special Delaware counsel, and requested and received from Petrie Parkman an opinion with respect to the fairness from a financial point of view of the merger consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders other than the Management Stockholders. Each of these advisors has extensive experience in transactions similar to the merger;

the recognition by the special committee that it had no obligation to recommend the approval of the merger or any other transaction;

the recognition by the special committee that it may consider superior proposals;

the special committee's active solicitation of third party indications of interest and its serious consideration of the one proposal submitted to it; and

the availability of appraisal rights under Delaware law for Plains Resources stockholders who oppose the merger, which rights are described under Appraisal Rights of Stockholders.

Subsequent to the execution of the merger agreement, the special committee carefully considered the March 5th proposal from Leucadia and concluded that it was not a superior proposal, a determination which, under the merger agreement, is required before the special committee is permitted to change its recommendation and terminate the merger agreement. The special committee believes that the increase in the trading price of Plains Resources since the receipt of the March 5th revised Leucadia proposal is a result primarily of arbitrage action, rather than an increase in the intrinsic value of Plains Resources. Therefore, the special committee determined that the \$16.75 per share cash merger consideration was the best price likely to be obtained in a sale of Plains Resources. The special committee also concluded that, other than the increase in the trading prices of the Plains Resources stock, the factors discussed on pages 59 through 61 considered by the special committee in determining whether the merger was advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources and its stockholders remained valid even in light of the March 5th revised proposal from Leucadia. The special committee is currently in the process of evaluating Leucadia's March 19th proposal.

The Petrie Parkman opinion was given as of February 18, 2004, the date on which it was delivered, and the special committee has not requested that Petrie Parkman update its opinion and it has not done so. The special committee continues to rely on Petrie Parkman's opinion.

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The Board of Directors. After learning of Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders' proposal to acquire all the outstanding shares of Plains Resources' common stock that they did not already own through an all-cash merger transaction, the Board of Directors voted to form the special committee to consider alternatives for Plains Resources and evaluate Vulcan Energy's proposal and other proposals and to act on behalf of Plains Resources' stockholders.

In reaching its determination that the terms of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, including the merger, are advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources' stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders), the Board of Directors adopted the analysis of the special committee as to the fairness of the merger consideration of \$16.75 per share to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders. In adopting the special committee's analysis, the Board of Directors considered and relied upon:

the process the special committee conducted in considering the merger;

the special committee's unanimous recommendation that the Board of Directors approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by it, including the merger;

the special committee's declaration of the merger agreement's advisability; and

the oral opinion delivered by Petrie Parkman on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders).

The Board of Directors also believes that sufficient procedural safeguards were present to ensure the fairness of the transaction and to permit the special committee to represent effectively the interests of Plains Resources' unaffiliated stockholders. The Board of Directors reached this conclusion based on, among other things:

the fact that the special committee consisted of independent directors whose sole purpose was to represent the interests of Plains Resources' stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders);

the selection and retention by the special committee of its own financial advisor and legal counsel;

the fact that the merger agreement and the merger were approved by members of the Board of Directors who are not affiliated with the Management Stockholders or Mr. Allen;

the fact that an independent special committee is well recognized under Delaware law as an effective way to promote fairness in transactions of this kind; and

the fact that the negotiations that had taken place between the Management Stockholders and Mr. Allen and his representatives, on the one hand, and the special committee and its representatives, on the other hand, were designed to preserve the fairness of the transactions.

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The Board of Directors determined that it did not need to retain an unaffiliated representative to act on behalf of Plains Resources' stockholders in light of the formation of the special committee and the special committee's retention of its own advisors. The Board of Directors took this factor into account in its assessment of the fairness of the transaction but determined that sufficient procedural safeguards were in place to ensure the fairness of the transaction.

In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the Board of Directors in evaluating the merger and the complexity of these matters, the Board of Directors did not find it practicable to, and did not attempt to, quantify, rank or otherwise assign relative weight to those factors. In addition, different members of the Board of Directors may have given different weight to different factors.

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Based in part upon the recommendation of the special committee, the Board of Directors through a unanimous vote of the directors present (with Mr. Flores not in attendance) declared advisable and approved the merger agreement, and resolved to recommend that you vote FOR approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Members of the Board of Directors (excluding Mr. Flores) will receive aggregate merger consideration of approximately \$10,875,048 and certain indemnification rights as a result of this transaction. Please see Special Factors Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger beginning on page 75, for a description of such benefits.

The Board of Directors carefully considered the March 5th revised Leucadia proposal, including the view of the special committee that Leucadia's March 5th proposal did not constitute a superior proposal. The Board of Directors believes that the increase in the trading price of Plains Resources since the receipt of the March 5th proposal is a result primarily of arbitrage action, rather than an increase in the intrinsic value of Plains Resources. Therefore, the Board of Directors determined that the \$16.75 per share cash merger consideration was the best price likely to be obtained in a sale of Plains Resources. The Board of Directors also concluded that, other than the increase in the trading prices of Plains Resources stock, the factors discussed on page 63 considered by the Board of Directors in determining whether the merger was advisable, fair to, and in the best interests of, Plains Resources and its stockholders remained valid even in light of the March 5th revised Leucadia proposal.

The Petrie Parkman opinion was given as of February 18, 2004, the date on which it was delivered, and the Board of Directors has not requested that Petrie Parkman update its opinion and it has not done so. The Board of Directors continues to rely on Petrie Parkman's opinion.

Opinion of Financial Advisor to the Special Committee

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated as of November 26, 2003 and as amended as of February 17, 2004, Petrie Parkman delivered to the special committee and the Board of Directors its oral opinion on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing that, as of that date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders).

The full text of Petrie Parkman's opinion dated February 18, 2004 is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement and is incorporated in this proxy statement by reference. Plains Resources stockholders are urged to read the Petrie Parkman opinion carefully and in its entirety.

Petrie Parkman's opinion was provided for the information and assistance of the special committee and the Board of Directors in connection with their consideration of the merger and relates solely to the fairness from a financial point of view of the consideration to be received by the stockholders of Plains Resources in the merger other than the Management Stockholders. Petrie Parkman has not considered the consideration to be received by the Management Stockholders in connection with the merger. Petrie Parkman's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any holder of Plains Resources common stock as to how the stockholder should vote on the merger. Petrie Parkman's opinion dated February 18, 2004 and its presentation to the special committee and Board of Directors on February 18, 2004 were among many factors taken into consideration by the special committee in recommending the merger and the Board of Directors in making its determination to approve and recommend the merger.

In arriving at its opinion, Petrie Parkman, among other things:

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reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Plains Resources, including (1) its Annual Reports on Form 10-K and related audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000, December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2002 and (2) its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and related unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2003;

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reviewed certain information prepared and provided by Plains Resources, including operating statements and unaudited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003;

reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to PAA, including (1) its Annual Reports on Form 10-K and related audited financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2000, December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2002 and (2) its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and related unaudited financial statements for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2003;

reviewed estimates of Plains Resources proved, probable and possible oil and gas reserves, prepared by the independent engineering firm of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc. as of December 31, 2002;

analyzed certain historical and projected financial and operating data of Plains Resources prepared by the management and staff of Plains Resources;

reviewed certain historical and projected financial and operating data of PAA prepared by the management and staff of PAA;

discussed the current and projected operations and prospects of Plains Resources and PAA with the management and staff of Plains Resources;

reviewed the trading history of Plains Resources common stock and PAA common units;

compared recent stock market capitalization indicators for Plains Resources and PAA with recent stock market capitalization indicators for certain other publicly traded independent energy companies;

compared the financial terms of the merger with the financial terms, to the extent publicly available, of other transactions that it deemed to be relevant;

participated in discussions and negotiations among the representatives of the special committee, Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy and their respective legal advisors;

reviewed a draft dated February 17, 2004 of the merger agreement; and

reviewed such other financial studies and analyses and performed such other investigations and took into account such other matters as Petrie Parkman deemed necessary or appropriate.

In preparing its opinion, Petrie Parkman assumed and relied upon, without assuming any responsibility for, or independently verifying, the accuracy and completeness of all information supplied or otherwise made available to it by Plains Resources and PAA. Petrie Parkman further relied upon the assurances of representatives of the management of Plains Resources that they were unaware of any facts that would make the information provided to it incomplete or misleading in any material respect. With respect to projected financial and operating data, Petrie Parkman assumed that the data was reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the managements of Plains Resources and PAA relating to the future financial and operational performance of Plains Resources and PAA, respectively. With respect to the estimates of oil and gas reserves, Petrie Parkman assumed that they were reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best available estimates and judgments of Netherland, Sewell & Associates, Inc., relating to the oil and gas properties of Plains Resources. Petrie Parkman did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities of Plains Resources, nor, except for the estimates of oil and gas reserves referred to above, was Petrie Parkman furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals. In addition, Petrie

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Parkman did not assume any obligation to conduct, nor did Petrie Parkman conduct, any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of Plains Resources. Petrie Parkman also assumed that the merger agreement executed and delivered by the parties would contain identical financial and economic terms and otherwise be substantially similar to the last draft reviewed by Petrie Parkman, and that the conditions precedent in the merger agreement would not be waived.

Petrie Parkman's opinion was rendered on the basis of conditions in the securities markets and the oil and gas markets prevailing as of the date of its opinion and the conditions and prospects, financial and otherwise, of Plains Resources as they were represented to Petrie Parkman as of the date of its opinion or as they were reflected in the materials and discussions described above.

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The following is a summary, in all material respects, of the financial analyses performed by Petrie Parkman and presented to the special committee and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2004.

This summary includes information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand these financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text accompanying each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of these financial analyses. Considering the data set forth in the tables without considering the full narrative description of these analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying these analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by Petrie Parkman.

Implied Premium Analysis. Petrie Parkman calculated the premiums implied by comparing the \$16.75 per share cash merger consideration offered by Vulcan Energy to historical trading prices of Plains Resources common stock for specified periods between December 19, 2002, the first full day of trading of Plains Resources common stock after Plains Resources spin-off of PXP, to February 13, 2004 and calculated the following results:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Plains Resources Market Price</u>	<u>Implied Offer Premium</u>
Prior to Announcement of Vulcan Energy Initial Offer on November 20, 2003		
1 Day	\$ 13.44	24.6%
30 Days	\$ 13.30	25.9%
60 Days	\$ 12.58	33.1%
Period Average		
30 Days	\$ 13.23	26.6%
60 Days	\$ 13.03	28.5%
High	\$ 14.54	15.2%
Low	\$ 10.41	60.9%
Since PXP Spin-off	\$ 12.62	32.7%
Entire Period High	\$ 16.74	0.1%
Entire Period Low	\$ 10.41	60.9%

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis / Going Concern Analysis. Petrie Parkman performed a discounted cash flow analysis of Plains Resources projected unlevered free cash flows using various after-tax discount rates and terminal multiples of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA). Petrie Parkman calculated the net present value of estimates of future unlevered free cash flows for the period from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2013 for Plains Resources based, in part, on projections for Plains Resources and PAA provided to Petrie Parkman by the managements of Plains Resources and PAA.

Petrie Parkman analyzed three cases of operating projections, a Low Case, a Mid Case and a High Case, in which the principal variable was the amount of assumed annual acquisitions by PAA. In each case, Petrie Parkman utilized the following assumptions: (1) PAA annual organic growth in EBITDA of 2%, (2) PAA annual operating cost escalation of 2%, (3) PAA distribution coverage of 104%, and (4) strip prices, adjusted for applicable transportation and quality differentials, for sales of oil production from Plains Resources Florida properties. In the Mid Case, Petrie Parkman assumed PAA would make \$1.5 billion (\$150 million per year) of acquisitions during the period 2004–2013. In the High Case, Petrie Parkman assumed PAA would make \$2.5 billion (\$250 million per year) of acquisitions during the period 2004–2013. In addition to the assumptions above, Petrie Parkman utilized the following PAA acquisition assumptions in the Mid and High Cases: 1) acquisition prices equivalent to 7.5x EBITDA, 2) 50% debt financing, 3) 6% cost of debt, and 4) maintenance capital expenditures of 2% of EBITDA in each case over the ten year period of the analysis. Petrie Parkman prepared these projections using financial, operating and reserve projections prepared and/or provided by Plains Resources and PAA's management and staff and certain assumptions based upon discussions with the

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managements of Plains Resources regarding Plains Resources and PAA's potential future operating and financial performance.

Petrie Parkman calculated Plains Resources' discounted cash flows using after-tax discount rates ranging from 8.0% to 12.0% and a terminal value in 2013 based upon terminal multiples ranging from 7.0x to 9.0x applied to projected 2013 EBITDA. From the equity reference values implied by this analysis, Petrie Parkman determined composite equity reference value ranges per share of Plains Resources common stock to be \$9.00 to \$12.00 for the Low Case, \$15.00 to \$18.50 for the Mid Case and \$19.00 to \$23.00 for the High Case.

In addition, Petrie Parkman calculated a range of discounted cash flow analysis case sensitivities as summarized below. Common assumptions for a set of sensitivities, as applicable, included: a discount rate of 10%, terminal EBITDA multiples of 8.0x EBITDA, PAA acquisition prices equivalent to 7.5x EBITDA, PAA's utilization of 50% debt financing for acquisitions, a PAA cost of debt of 6.0%, PAA annual acquisitions of \$150 million, and PAA maintenance capital expenditures of 2% of EBITDA.

<u>Sensitivity Case</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Sensitivity Range</u>	<u>Equity Reference Value Range-\$ Plains Resources Share</u>
Growth Sensitivity	PAA Organic Growth Rate PAA Yearly Acquisitions	-1.0% to 3.0% \$0 to \$300 million	\$ 7.38-\$24.14
Acquisition Sensitivity	PAA Acquisition Price Multiple PAA Yearly Acquisitions	6.0x to 10.0x EBITDA \$0 to \$300 million	\$ 10.37-\$28.78
Acquisition Sensitivity 2	PAA Acquisition Price Multiple PAA Cost of Debt	6.0x to 10.0x EBITDA 5.0% to 9.0%	\$ 10.69-\$20.02
Cost of Capital Sensitivity	PAA Equity Yield PAA Cost of Debt	 4.9% to 8.9% 5.0% to 9.0%	 \$ 12.40-\$18.26

Petrie Parkman calculated a range of additional discounted cash flow analysis case sensitivities with common assumptions similar to the sensitivities above except for the utilization of PAA acquisition prices equivalent to 8.5x EBITDA, and a PAA cost of debt of 7.0%.

<u>Additional Sensitivity Case</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Sensitivity Range</u>	<u>Equity Reference Value Range-\$ Plains Resources Share</u>
Growth Sensitivity	PAA Organic Growth Rate PAA Yearly Acquisitions	 -1.0% to 3.0% \$0 to \$300 million	 \$ 6.95-\$19.95
Acquisition Sensitivity	PAA Acquisition Price Multiple PAA Yearly Acquisitions	 6.0x to 10.0x EBITDA \$0 to \$300 million	 \$ 9.95-\$27.22
Cost of Capital Sensitivity	PAA Equity Yield	4.9% to 8.9% 5.0% to 9.0%	\$ 11.13-\$16.89

Comparable Transaction Analysis.

Midstream Assets. Petrie Parkman reviewed selected publicly available information for 15 midstream corporate transactions and offers for control announced between January 1997 and February 2004, 43 midstream asset transactions announced between January 2001 and February 2004, and 11 general partner transactions between January 1996 and February 2004 that Petrie Parkman deemed appropriate for an analysis of Plains Resources' midstream assets.

Using publicly available information, Petrie Parkman calculated purchase price of equity multiples of latest 12 months (LTM) net income and total investment, which Petrie Parkman defined for the purposes of this analysis as purchase price of equity plus net obligations assumed, multiples of LTM earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and EBITDA for the target company or assets in each transaction.

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The maximum, mean, median and minimum implied multiples in these transactions are set forth below. The table below also includes benchmark multiple ranges selected by Petrie Parkman based on a review of the implied multiples and Petrie Parkman's view of the relative comparability of the operating and financial characteristics of the selected target companies or assets, as the case may be, to Plains Resources midstream assets.

	Implied Multiples in Selected Transactions				Selected Benchmark Ranges
	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	
Purchase Price / LTM Net Income					
Midstream Corporate Transactions	44.7x	24.2x	23.2x	12.5x	20.0-25.0x
Total Investment / LTM EBIT					
Midstream Corporate Transactions	26.0x	16.4x	15.5x	12.4x	14.0-16.0x
Total Investment / LTM EBITDA					
Midstream Corporate Transactions	39.6x	13.0x	10.9x	8.0x	
Midstream Asset Transactions	14.9x	8.2x	8.1x	4.4x	11.0-14.0x
General Partner Transactions	47.8x	16.9x	10.5x	6.6x	

Petrie Parkman applied the benchmark multiples to Plains Resources' September 30, 2003 LTM net income, EBIT and EBITDA for Plains Resources' midstream assets and adjusted for long-term debt and net working capital, where appropriate, to determine enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources' midstream assets.

Florida Properties. Petrie Parkman reviewed selected publicly available information for 12 and proprietary information for one oil and gas property acquisition transactions announced between January 1998 and February 2004 considered relevant for an analysis of Plains Resources' Florida properties due to the similarity of the operating characteristics of the underlying assets. Based on a review of the purchase price multiples of proved reserves for the acquired assets in each oil and gas property acquisition transaction, Petrie Parkman determined benchmark ranges of purchase prices to Plains Resources' corresponding proved reserves and adjusted for other assets and liabilities in order to yield enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources' Florida properties. The number of transactions and the maximum, mean, median and minimum implied multiples for these transactions are set forth in the following tables together with certain benchmark multiples chosen by Petrie Parkman based on a review of these implied multiples and its professional judgment.

References to oil and gas equivalents are for purposes of comparing quantities of oil with quantities of gas or to express these different commodities in a common unit. In calculating Mcf and Bbl equivalents, Petrie Parkman used a generally recognized standard in which one barrel of oil is equal to six thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

Petrie Parkman determined that the following property transactions were relevant to an evaluation of Plains Resources:

	Transaction Parameters
Number of Transactions	13
Purchase Price of Reserves / Proved Reserves (\$/BOE)	
Maximum	\$7.33
Mean	\$3.13

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Median	\$2.66
Minimum	\$1.10
Selected Benchmark Multiples (\$/BOE)	\$2.00-\$2.50

After selecting composite enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources' midstream assets and Florida properties and then adjusting for long-term debt and net working capital, Petrie Parkman calculated equity reference value ranges per share of Plains Resources common stock to be \$14.49 to \$17.87.

Table of Contents***Premium Analysis.***

Petrie Parkman also performed a premium analysis using the same 15 midstream corporate acquisition transactions and offers for control discussed above, which compared the offer price per target company share with the target company's share price measured one day, 30 days and 60 days prior to the public announcement of the transaction.

The maximum, mean, median and minimum premiums (which Petrie Parkman defined for the purposes of this analysis as excess of offer price over target company's stock price stated as a percentage above the target company's stock price), together with benchmark premium ranges selected by Petrie Parkman based on a review of the implied premiums for these periods and Petrie Parkman's view of the relative comparability of the selected target companies' operating and financial characteristics to Plains Resources', were as follows:

<u>To Announcement</u>	Implied Premiums in Selected Transactions				Selected Benchmark Ranges
	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	
One Day Prior	33.5%	18.1%	18.3%	6.0%	15%-25%
30 Days Prior	47.7%	27.5%	29.8%	2.8%	25%-35%
60 Days Prior	67.6%	28.9%	24.7%	-2.7%	20%-30%

Petrie Parkman applied the range of benchmark premiums to the corresponding stock prices of Plains Resources for the periods of one day, 30 days and 60 days prior to November 20, 2003, the last trading day prior to public announcement of the Vulcan Energy initial proposal, and adjusted for long-term debt and net working capital to determine enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources.

After selecting a composite enterprise reference value range for Plains Resources and then adjusting for long-term debt and net working capital, Petrie Parkman calculated equity reference value ranges per share of Plains Resources common stock to be \$15.35 to \$17.38.

Capital Market Comparison.

Midstream Assets Using publicly available information, Petrie Parkman calculated market capitalization multiples of LTM, 2003 estimated and 2004 estimated net income for 11 publicly traded companies with midstream operations similar to Plains Resources. Petrie Parkman also calculated enterprise value multiples of LTM operating cash flow and EBIT, and LTM, 2003 estimated and 2004 estimated EBITDA. In each case, estimated net income was based on First Call consensus projections and estimated EBITDA was based on research analyst projections. Petrie Parkman defined market value for purposes of this analysis as the market value of common equity as of February 13, 2004. Petrie Parkman obtained the enterprise value of each company by adding the sum of its long-term and short-term debt to the sum of the market value of its common equity, the market value of its preferred stock (or, if not publicly traded, liquidation or book value) and the book value of its minority interest in other companies and subtracting net working capital.

Petrie Parkman determined that the following companies were relevant to an evaluation of Plains Resources' midstream assets based on Petrie Parkman's view of the comparability of the operating and financial characteristics of these companies to those of Plains Resources' midstream

assets:

Crosstex Energy, Inc.
Dynege Inc.
El Paso Corporation
Kaneb Services LLC
Kinder Morgan, Inc.
Markwest Hydrocarbon, Inc.

Oneok Inc.
Questar Corporation
TransCanda Corporation
Western Gas Resources, Inc.
The Williams Companies, Inc.

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The maximum, mean, median and minimum multiples for the 11 companies are set forth below. The table also includes benchmark multiple ranges selected by Petrie Parkman based on a review of the comparable company multiples and Petrie Parkman's view of the relative comparability of the selected companies' operating and financial characteristics to Plains Resources.

Measure	Comparable Company Multiples				Selected Benchmark Ranges
	Maximum	Mean	Median	Minimum	
Market Value / LTM Net Income	27.2x	17.8x	18.2x	10.9x	15.0-20.0x
Market Value / 2003 Estimated Net Income	19.4x	16.0x	16.2x	10.7x	13.0-18.0x
Market Value / 2004 Estimated Net Income	58.5x	23.2x	17.9x	11.0x	15.0-20.0x
Enterprise Value / LTM Operating Cash Flow	13.0x	8.4x	7.3x	4.5x	10.0-12.0x
Enterprise Value / LTM EBIT	34.4x	13.9x	11.2x	8.5x	12.0-16.0x
Enterprise Value / LTM EBITDA	21.8x	10.9x	8.0x	5.6x	11.0-14.0x
Enterprise Value / 2003 Estimated EBITDA	13.5x	8.4x	7.6x	5.9x	10.0-12.0x
Enterprise Value / 2004 Estimated EBITDA	11.2x	8.1x	7.4x	6.1x	8.5-11.0x

Petrie Parkman applied the benchmark multiples to Plains Resources' September 30, 2003 LTM, current year's and next year's estimated net income and EBITDA for Plains Resources' midstream assets and adjusted for long-term debt and net working capital, where appropriate, to determine enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources' midstream assets.

Florida Properties. Petrie Parkman conducted a discounted cash flow analysis for the purpose of determining enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources' Florida properties. Petrie Parkman calculated the net present value of estimates of future after-tax cash flows of Plains Resources' oil and gas reserve assets based on the proved, probable and possible reserve estimates for Plains Resources and adjusted for Plains Resources' hedging liabilities and Florida properties general and administrative expense utilizing information provided by Plains Resources.

Petrie Parkman evaluated five scenarios in which the principal variables were oil prices. The five pricing scenarios Pricing Case I, Pricing Case II, Pricing Case III, Strip Pricing Case Escalated, and Strip Pricing Case Flat were based on benchmarks for spot sales of West Texas Intermediate crude oil. The Strip Pricing Cases were based upon the average of oil futures contract prices quoted on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Petrie Parkman applied appropriate quality and transportation adjustments to these benchmarks.

Benchmark prices for Pricing Cases I, II and III were projected to be \$22.00, \$24.00 and \$26.00 per barrel of oil and escalated annually starting in 2005 at the rate of 3%. The Strip Pricing Case Escalated and Strip Pricing Case Flat for the fiscal year ended 2004 reflected actual prices from January 1, 2004 through February 13, 2004 blended with the current strip prices through the end of the year. The Strip Pricing Case Escalated was escalated annually following the year 2008 for oil at the rate of 3%.

Applying various after-tax discount rates, ranging from 10.0% to 50.0% depending on reserve category, to the after-tax cash flows, assuming a carry-over of existing tax positions, adjusting for hedging liabilities for Plains Resources and estimated general and administrative costs, Petrie Parkman calculated enterprise reference value ranges for each pricing case.

(Dollars in millions)

Pricing

Pricing

Pricing

Strip Pricing
Case (Escalated)Strip Pricing
Case (Flat)

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	<u>Case I</u>	<u>Case II</u>	<u>Case III</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Florida Properties Enterprise Reference Value Range	\$ 25.7-\$29.0	\$ 33.4-\$38.0	\$ 41.1-\$47.0	\$ 36.6-\$41.2	\$ 30.6-\$33.4

After selecting composite enterprise reference value ranges for Plains Resources midstream assets and adding the reference value range for Plains Resources Florida properties using the Strip Pricing Case (Escalated) and then adjusting for the long-term debt and net working capital of Plains Resources, Petrie Parkman calculated equity reference value ranges per share of Plains Resources common stock to be \$13.46 to \$16.70.

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The description set forth above constitutes a summary of the analyses presented to the special committee and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2004. Petrie Parkman believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses, without considering all analyses and factors, could create an incomplete view of the process underlying its opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex, analytical process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description.

In arriving at its opinion, Petrie Parkman did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis considered by it, but rather made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis. Any estimates resulting from the analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than as set forth in this document.

In addition, analyses based on forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Estimates of reference values of companies do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which companies may actually be sold. Because the estimates are inherently subject to uncertainty and based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of the parties and Petrie Parkman, Petrie Parkman cannot assure that the estimates will prove to be accurate.

No company used in the analyses of other publicly traded companies nor any transaction used in the analyses of comparable transactions is identical to Plains Resources or the merger. Accordingly, these analyses must take into account differences in the financial and operating characteristics of the selected publicly traded companies and differences in the structure and timing of the selected transactions and other factors that would affect the public trading values and acquisition values of the companies considered.

Petrie Parkman, as part of its investment banking business, is continually engaged in the evaluation of energy-related businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and evaluations for corporate and other purposes. The special committee selected Petrie Parkman as financial advisor because Petrie Parkman is an internationally recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in transactions similar to the proposed merger. Petrie Parkman has in the past provided financial advisory services to Plains Resources and, since 2000, has received fees totaling \$2,845,000 for such services. In the ordinary course of business, Petrie Parkman or its affiliates may trade in the debt or equity securities of Plains Resources for the accounts of its customers and its own account and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. The special committee believes Plains Resources does not have any material relationship with Petrie Parkman arising out of these prior engagements.

Pursuant to the terms of the engagement letter between Petrie Parkman and the special committee, Plains Resources agreed to pay Petrie Parkman as follows: (1) an engagement fee of \$150,000 payable on January 1, 2004, (2) a fee of \$1,000,000 payable upon delivery of a fairness or adequacy opinion by Petrie Parkman, if any, or written notification to the special committee that it had substantially completed the work deemed sufficient by it to render an opinion, regardless of the conclusion expressed by Petrie Parkman in the opinion, and (3) an additional fee based on the per share amount received or otherwise achieved by the public stockholders in a transaction, payable at the closing of such transaction, as follows: \$100,000 for each \$0.25 per share or portion thereof above \$14.75 per share and up to \$16.50 per share plus \$200,000 for each \$0.25 per share or portion thereof above \$16.50 per share received or realized by Plains Resources stockholders. As a result, if the merger is completed, Petrie Parkman's total fee will be \$2,050,000. In addition, Plains Resources has also agreed to reimburse Petrie Parkman for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with its rendering of financial advisory services and investment banking services to the special committee and the Board of Directors, including fees and expenses of its counsel. Plains Resources also agreed to indemnify Petrie Parkman and its officers, directors, agents, employees and controlling persons for certain expenses, losses, claims, damages, and liabilities related to or arising out of its rendering of services under its engagement as financial advisor. Except as

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set forth above, there are no material relationships, contractual or otherwise, between Plains Resources and Petrie Parkman.

Position of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary as to the Fairness of the Merger to Unaffiliated Stockholders

Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary believe that the terms and conditions of the merger are substantively and procedurally fair to Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders). Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary have made this conclusion based on factors including:

Substantive Factors

Premium Over Market Price. The fact that the \$16.75 per share merger consideration (1) represents an approximate 25% premium over the \$13.44 per share closing price of Plains Resources common stock on November 19, 2003, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the original Vulcan Energy proposal and an approximate 27% premium over the average closing price of \$13.23 per share of Plains Resources common stock over the 30-calendar day period ending on the same date and (2) at the time of the execution of the merger agreement, was higher than the highest closing price of Plains Resources common stock since the spin-off of Plains Exploration & Production Company in December 2002. Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary have considered that the \$16.75 per share merger consideration is less than trading prices generally prevailing since Leucadia publicly announced its interest in pursuing a transaction with the Company; however, Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary do not believe that the increase in the trading price of Plains Resources common stock after Leucadia's announcement resulted from any increase in the intrinsic value of Plains Resources;

Cash Consideration. The merger will provide consideration to the Plains Resources stockholders entirely in cash which will allow them to pursue other investment alternatives;

Opinion of Petrie Parkman. The fact that the financial advisor to the special committee delivered its oral opinion to the special committee and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2004, and subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of that date and based on and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by the stockholders of Plains Resources in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to the stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders);

Conclusion of Special Committee and Board of Directors. The conclusion by the special committee and the Board of Directors that the merger consideration is fair from a financial point of view to the stockholders of Plains Resources (other than the Management Stockholders);

Recommendation of Special Committee and Board of Directors. The determination by the special committee and the Board of Directors to recommend to Plains Resources' stockholders that they vote for approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger; and

Leucadia Proposals. The fact that the special committee determined that the initial proposal made by Leucadia on February 12, 2004 was inferior to the \$16.75 per share merger consideration and that the special committee also rejected the revised proposal made by Leucadia on March 5, 2004 after determining that Leucadia's March 5th proposal was not superior to the \$16.75 per share merger consideration. With respect to the March 19, 2004 Leucadia proposal, Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary have considered that (1) the March 19th proposal would provide significantly less value to Plains Resources' stockholders than Leucadia's March 5th proposal insofar as the March 19th proposal reduced the cash component by \$16.6 million (\$0.67 per share) and reduced the Plains Resources stockholders' upside potential in PAA by approximately 23% as compared to the March 5th proposal, (2) the

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March 19th proposal failed to address the significant tax, structural and valuation issues presented by all of the Leucadia proposals, including the fundamental deficiencies previously

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identified by the special committee and (3) the special committee rejected the March 19th proposal after determining that it was not superior to the \$16.75 per share merger consideration.

Procedural Factors

Public Disclosure of Vulcan Energy Proposal. Plains Resources publicly disclosed that Vulcan Energy made a proposal providing for an all-cash merger three months prior to the public announcement of the signing of the merger agreement, allowing potentially interested parties to become aware of the fact that Plains Resources might be considering a potential transaction. During that time, as discussed below, a special committee of disinterested directors was established by the Board of Directors;

Formation and Authority of Special Committee. The fact that the Board of Directors established a special committee of disinterested directors to, among other things, consider Vulcan Energy's proposal and negotiate with Vulcan Energy and solicit third-party indications of interest for the acquisition of Plains Resources. Furthermore, the special committee was represented by its own independent financial advisor and independent legal counsel. See Recommendation of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval of the Merger;

Third Party Proposals. The special committee instructed Petrie Parkman to contact potential buyers to determine their interest in making a competing proposal for Plains Resources and established an offsite data room where information could be maintained for review by potential third party bidders. See Background of the Merger;

Arm's-Length Negotiations. The fact that the terms of the merger agreement were the result of arm's length negotiations with the special committee and its financial and legal advisors;

Opinion of Petrie Parkman. The special committee and the Board of Directors received an oral opinion from Petrie Parkman and subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of the date of the opinion and based upon and subject to the matters set forth in the opinion, the consideration to be received by Plains Resources' stockholders in the merger was fair from a financial point of view to such stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders);

Recommendation of Special Committee and Approval of Board of Directors. The special committee unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the merger are advisable and that the merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, the Plains Resources stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders), and recommended to the Board of Directors that the merger agreement and the merger be approved and adopted, and the merger agreement was unanimously approved by the members of the Board of Directors (with Mr. Flores not in attendance). See Recommendation of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval of the Merger; and

Approval of Stockholders. Consistent with the requirements of Delaware law, the merger agreement explicitly requires the approval of the merger by holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock representing a majority of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock entitled to vote, only approximately 6% of which is beneficially owned by the Management Stockholders.

In reaching their conclusion, Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary also reviewed and considered the analysis and conclusions of the special committee, the board of directors and Petrie Parkman as to the fairness of the merger consideration to be received by Plains Resources stockholders discussed under Special Factors Recommendation of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval of the Merger and Special Factors Opinion of Financial Advisor to the Special Committee. However, neither Vulcan Energy nor the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary adopted these analyses in connection with their consideration of the fairness of the merger to unaffiliated stockholders. Neither Vulcan Energy nor the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary found it practicable to assign, nor did either of them assign, relative weights to those individual factors independent of the special committee's, the Board of Directors' and the financial advisor's analysis in reaching their respective conclusions as to fairness. Neither Vulcan Energy nor the Vulcan Merger

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Subsidiary considered net book value to be a material factor in determining the fairness of the merger to Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders) because they do not believe that the stockholders' equity in Plains Resources reflects its intrinsic value. See Plains Resources Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data.

Neither Vulcan Energy nor the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary considered liquidation value to be a material factor in determining the fairness of the merger to Plains Resources and its stockholders (other than the Management Stockholders) because of the significant tax liabilities that would result from a liquidation of Plains Resources.

Purposes of the Merger; Certain Effects of the Merger

Plains Resources. Plains Resources' purpose for engaging in the merger is to enable the Plains Resources stockholders, other than the Management Stockholders, to receive \$16.75 in cash per share, representing a premium to the market price of our common stock prior to announcement of the potential transaction. We also determined to undertake the merger at this time based on the conclusions and reasons of the Plains Resources Board of Directors and special committee described in detail above under Background of the Merger and Recommendation of the Special Committee and the Board of Directors; Reasons for Recommending the Approval and Adoption of the Merger Agreement and the Merger.

Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary. The purposes of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary for engaging in the merger are to enable Vulcan Energy and the Management Stockholders to acquire all the equity of Plains Resources. Vulcan Energy regards the merger as an attractive investment opportunity because it believes that Plains Resources' future business prospects are favorable and that the long-term value of an investment in Plains Resources could appreciate significantly, particularly because of the significant potential reduction of the future tax burden on Plains Resources that Vulcan Energy expects to achieve by operating it as a Subchapter S corporation under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Because Vulcan Energy contemplated that the Management Stockholders would continue to operate Plains Resources' business following completion of the merger, it was important to Vulcan Energy that the Management Stockholders have an ownership interest in Vulcan Energy following completion of the merger.

Management Stockholders. The merger agreement provides that, as a condition to the merger, each Management Stockholder will fulfill his respective obligations under the subscription agreement as described under Agreements with the Management Stockholders Subscription Agreement. As a result, each of the Management Stockholders will retain an indirect interest in Plains Resources through his ownership interest in Vulcan Energy. The Management Stockholders believe that as a company without publicly traded equity, Plains Resources will have greater operating flexibility to focus on enhancing value by emphasizing growth and operating cash flow without the constraint of the public market's emphasis on earnings. While the Management Stockholders believe that there will be significant opportunities associated with their continued ownership, there are also substantial risks that these opportunities may not be realized. These risks include:

lack of liquidity in the investment;

risks associated with the operations of the business; and

risk of loss of all or some of the investment.

Effect on Interests in Plains Resources Net Book Value and Net Earnings. Prior to the merger, Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary had no interest in Plains Resources net book value or net earnings. If the merger is completed, Plains Resources unaffiliated stockholders will have no interest in Plains Resources net book value or net earnings. The table below sets forth the interests in Plains Resources net book value and net earnings of each of the Management Stockholders prior to and immediately after the merger based upon the

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net book value of Plains Resources as of March 31, 2004 and net earnings of Plains Resources for the three-month period ended March 31, 2004.

Name	Ownership Prior to the Merger				Ownership After the Merger			
	Net Book Value		Earnings		Net Book Value		Earnings	
	\$ in thousands		\$ in thousands		\$ in thousands		\$ in thousands	
		%		%		%		%
James C. Flores	6,112	5%	651	5%	11,227	9%	1,195	9%
John T. Raymond		0%		0%	2,495	2%	266	2%
Sable Investments, L.P.		0%		0%		0%		0%
Sable Investments, LLC		0%		0%		0%		0%

Note that the disclosure under **Ownership After the Merger** does not take into account the increased debt and resulting interest expense of Plains Resources as a result of the merger.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

In considering the recommendations of the Board of Directors, you should be aware that certain of Plains Resources' executive officers and directors have interests in the transaction that may be different from, or are in addition to, the interests of Plains Resources' stockholders generally. The Board of Directors appointed a special committee, consisting solely of directors who are not current or former officers or employees of Plains Resources and who will not retain an economic interest in Plains Resources following the merger, to evaluate and negotiate the terms of the proposal to acquire Plains Resources. The special committee was aware of these differing interests and considered them, among other matters, in recommending the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger to the Board of Directors and to Plains Resources' stockholders.

Treatment of Management Stockholders' Equity Interests in Plains Resources. The shares, restricted stock, restricted stock units and options owned by the Management Stockholders will be treated differently under the merger agreement, the subscription agreement and the Vulcan Energy employment agreements than all other shares of Plains Resources common stock held by stockholders generally and all other restricted stock, restricted stock units and options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock held by holders of restricted stock, restricted stock units and options generally. See **Agreements with the Management Stockholders' Subscription Agreement** and **Agreements with the Management Stockholders' Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders**.

Treatment of Directors' and Executive Officers' Equity Interests in Plains Resources. Except for the Management Stockholders, Plains Resources' directors and executive officers will receive cash in the merger for the shares of Plains Resources common stock owned by them and for the shares of restricted stock, restricted stock units, and options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock they hold. The shares of Plains Resources common stock owned by Plains Resources' directors and executive officers (other than those shares owned by the Management Stockholders) will be converted as of the completion of the merger into the right to receive \$16.75 per share. Immediately prior to the completion of the merger, all unvested shares of restricted stock, restricted stock units, and options for Plains Resources common stock held by each of Plains Resources' directors and executive officers (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) generally will become fully vested in accordance with their terms. The restricted stock, since fully vested, will be treated the same as all other shares of Plains Resources common stock outstanding at the time of the merger (other than those held by the Management Stockholders). Each of Plains

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Resources directors and executive officers (other than the Management Stockholders) will receive for each outstanding option, upon the completion of the merger, a cash amount equal to the product of \$16.75 minus the applicable exercise price per share of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of Plains Resources common stock subject to such option. Each outstanding restricted stock unit (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) will be treated as a share of Plains Resources common stock and exchanged for \$16.75 in cash. The shares, restricted stock, restricted stock units and options held by Plains Resources directors and executive officers (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) are to be treated under the merger agreement in the same manner as all other shares of Plains Resources common stock held by stockholders generally and all other restricted stock, restricted stock units and

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options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock held by holders of restricted stock, restricted stock units, and options generally except that Plains Resources directors and executive officers have elected to relinquish any rights they may have under Plains Resources benefit plans to elect a different method of calculating option consideration, as more fully described in Merger Agreement Treatment of Options and Restricted Units on page 100.

Compensation of Special Committee. Each member of the special committee received \$100,000 for service on the special committee. This fee was payable regardless of whether any transaction was entered into or closed.

The following table indicates, with respect to each of Plains Resources executive officers and directors, (1) the number of shares of Plains Resources common stock owned by such executive officer or director as of May 28, 2004, (2) options to purchase Plains common stock, (3) the weighted average exercise price of each of such options (4) the number of unvested shares of restricted common stock of Plains Resources held by such executive officer or director as of May 28, 2004, (5) the number of unvested restricted stock units held by such executive officer or director as of May 28, 2004 (except as otherwise noted), and (6) the total amount to be received by such person from the sale of Plains Resources common stock as a result of the merger:

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Plains Resources Common Stock Owned	Restricted Shares	Restricted Units	Options to Purchase Plains Resources Common Stock	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Plains Resources Options	Total Amount to Be Received From Sale of Plains Resources Shares
James C. Flores	1,055,305 ⁽¹⁾	40,000	20,000	1,475,000	\$ 13.62	* ⁽³⁾
William M. Hitchcock	452,023		5,000	30,000	13.54	7,751,435
William C. O Malley	10,946		5,000			267,096
D. Martin Phillips	5,000		5,000	20,833	15.52	193,125
John T. Raymond	35,000	50,000	40,000	725,000	14.10	* ⁽³⁾
Robert V. Sinnott	16,815		5,000	30,000	13.54	461,701
J. Taft Symonds	49,662 ⁽²⁾		5,000	30,000	13.54	1,011,889
Stephen A. Thorington	11,033	30,000	20,000			1,022,300
John F. Wombwell	0	10,000				167,500

- (1) 1,000,000 of these shares are held directly by Sable Management, L.P., the general partner of which is Sable Management, LLC, of which Mr. Flores is the sole member.
- (2) These shares include 32,662 shares that are held by Symonds Trust Co. Ltd.
- (3) At or prior to the merger, each Management Stockholder will contribute to Vulcan Energy his respective equity interests in Plains Resources in exchange for shares of Vulcan Energy common stock. Based on the December 31, 2003 balance sheet of Plains Resources, following the consummation of the merger, the Management Stockholders will own, in the aggregate, approximately 11% of the outstanding shares of Vulcan Energy common stock. The Management Stockholders will receive options to purchase additional shares of Vulcan Energy common stock and, under certain circumstances, will be entitled to additional incentive payments. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders.

Interests in PAA and PAA GP. The Management Stockholders and certain significant stockholders of Plains Resources common stock have continuing interests in PAA. Both Management Stockholders hold equity interests in PAA and PAA GP, and Mr. Raymond will continue to serve as a director of PAA GP. Further, two of Plains Resources significant stockholders, EnCap Investments, L.L.C. and Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P., will continue to own their equity interests in PAA GP. Two members of the Board of Directors, Robert V. Sinnott and D. Martin Phillips, are affiliates of Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. and EnCap Investments L.L.C., respectively.

Plains Resources Management and Board of Directors Following the Merger. Plains Resources will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy following the merger. Each Management Stockholder will enter into an employment agreement with Vulcan Energy upon completion of the merger. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders. The Board of Directors

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of Vulcan Energy after the completion of the merger will include Mr. Raymond, Mr. Flores, Mr. Allen, Jody Patton, and David Capobianco.

Indemnification and Insurance. For a description of the indemnification and insurance of the officers, directors, employees and agents of Plains Resources, see Merger Agreement Covenants of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary Directors and Officers Indemnification and Insurance.

Agreements with the Management Stockholders

On November 19, 2003, each of the Management Stockholders, Mr. Allen and Vulcan Energy entered into a subscription agreement, which the parties amended and restated on February 19, 2004. Under the terms of the amended and restated subscription agreement, the Management Stockholders has agreed to enter into several agreements with Vulcan Energy and Plains Resources that will govern their relationship with Vulcan Energy and Plains Resources following the completion of the merger. The key terms of the amended and restated subscription agreement and other related agreements are described below:

Subscription Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond has agreed that, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, subject to the terms and conditions of the amended and restated subscription agreement he will make certain equity contributions to Vulcan Energy in exchange for shares of Vulcan Energy common stock. In the case of Messrs. Flores and Raymond, this contribution would consist of all of their shares of Plains Resources common stock (together with their shares of restricted Plains Resources common stock and their restricted stock units). In addition, their Plains Resources stock options would be cancelled. In the case of Mr. Allen, this contribution would consist of (1) the currently outstanding shares of class A common stock of Vulcan Energy and (2) the amount of cash in excess of the \$240 million of proceeds of the debt financing described below which is necessary to pay:

the aggregate merger consideration in respect of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock and restricted stock units (other than the shares or restricted stock units to be contributed to Vulcan Energy by Messrs. Flores and Raymond),

the aggregate spread on the outstanding options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock (other than those option held by Messrs. Flores and Raymond), based on the merger consideration,

the aggregate amount of unpaid principal and accrued but unpaid interest under Plains Resources existing secured term loan facility immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, less the aggregate amount of Plains Resources available cash on hand at that time, and

the reasonable fees and expenses of Vulcan Energy and Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond incurred in connection with the merger.

Based on the December 31, 2003 balance sheet of Plains Resources, Mr. Allen's cash contribution would be approximately \$212 million. In exchange for the contributions described above, pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, Vulcan Energy will issue shares of Vulcan Energy common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding Vulcan Energy common stock at that time. In exchange for his contribution, under the amended and restated subscription agreement, each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond would receive his proportionate share of the newly-issued shares, based on the deemed value of his contribution divided by the sum of the aggregate deemed values of all of the contributions under the amended and restated subscription agreement. For these purposes, the deemed value of the contributions by each of Messrs. Flores and Raymond would be equal to the product of the number of shares of Plains Resources common stock, restricted shares of Plains Resources common stock and restricted stock units delivered by such Management Stockholder and \$16.75, and the

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deemed value of the contribution by Mr. Allen would be the amount of his cash contribution. The shares issued to Mr. Allen will be designated class A shares, the shares issued to Mr. Flores will be designated class B shares, and the shares issued to Mr. Raymond will be designated class C shares. The rights, privileges and voting powers of the class A, class B and class C shares will be identical, except as described under Stockholders Agreement below.

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Conditions to Subscription. The obligations of each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond to make the equity contributions under the amended and restated subscription agreement are subject to the satisfaction (or waiver, where permissible) of certain conditions, including:

receipt of any required governmental approvals;

absence of any injunction;

satisfaction or waiver (subject to applicable law and in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement) of all of the closing conditions set forth in the merger agreement;

execution, delivery and effectiveness of the Stockholders Agreement by Vulcan Energy and each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond;

execution, delivery and effectiveness of the Exclusivity Agreement by each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond;

execution, delivery and effectiveness of the Flores Employment Agreement by Vulcan Energy and Mr. Flores; and

execution, delivery and effectiveness of the Raymond Employment Agreement by Vulcan Energy and Mr. Raymond.

The obligation of Mr. Allen to make the equity contributions under the amended and restated subscription agreement are also subject to the satisfaction (or waiver, where permissible) of the following additional conditions:

the accuracy in all material respects of the representations and warranties of each of Messrs. Flores and Raymond set forth in the amended and restated subscription agreement as of the date of the amended and restated subscription agreement and as of the closing date;

the performance and compliance in all material respects by Messrs. Flores and Raymond with all agreements and covenants required to be performed and complied with by them under the amended and restated subscription agreement at or prior to the closing;

the delivery to Plains Resources by each of Messrs. Flores and Raymond of an executed written consent consenting to and authorizing the cancellation of all of such person's options to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock; and

the cancellation prior to the effective time of the merger of each outstanding option to purchase shares of Plains Resources common stock held by either Mr. Flores or Mr. Raymond without the payment of any consideration in respect thereof.

The obligations of each of Messrs. Flores and Raymond to make the equity contributions under the amended and restated subscription agreement are also subject to the satisfaction (or waiver, where permissible) of the following additional conditions:

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the accuracy in all material respects of the representations and warranties of Mr. Allen and Vulcan Energy set forth in the amended and restated subscription agreement as of the date of the amended and restated subscription agreement and as of the closing date; and

the performance and compliance in all material respects by Mr. Allen and Vulcan Energy with all agreements and covenants required to be performed and complied with by them under the amended and restated subscription agreement at or prior to the closing.

Covenants of the Management Stockholders Prohibited Transfers. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, during the period from the signing of the subscription agreement until the consummation of the merger, each Management Stockholder has agreed:

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with respect to his shares of Plains Resources common stock, options and restricted stock units of Plains Resources, not to:

directly or indirectly offer for sale, sell, sell short, cash out, exercise, transfer (including gift), tender, pledge, encumber, assign or otherwise dispose of, or enter into any contract, option or other arrangement or understanding with respect to or consent to the offer for sale, sale, transfer, tender, pledge, encumbrance, assignment or other disposition of, any share, option, or restricted stock unit of Plains Resources or any options, rights, or any interest therein, or

grant any proxies or power of attorney, deposit any share, option or restricted stock unit of Plains Resources into a voting trust, or enter into a voting agreement or other arrangement with respect to any share, option or restricted stock unit of Plains Resources or any options, rights, or any interest therein;

to cause Sable Investments, L.P. and Sable Investments, LLC, affiliates of each of the Management Stockholders, not to directly or indirectly offer for sale, sell, sell short, transfer (including gift), tender, pledge, encumber, assign or otherwise dispose of, or enter into any contract, option or other arrangement or understanding with respect to or consent to the offer for sale, sale, transfer, tender, pledge, encumbrance, assignment or other disposition of, any membership interest in PAA GP or partnership interest in PAA and its subsidiaries, or any options, rights, or any interest therein;

not to directly or indirectly offer for sale, sell, sell short, transfer (including gift), tender, pledge, encumber, assign or otherwise dispose of, or enter into any contract, option or other arrangement or understanding with respect to or consent to the offer for sale, sale, transfer, tender, pledge, encumbrance, assignment or other disposition of, any interest in Sable Investments, L.P. or Sable Investments, LLC; and

except with respect to the exchange of shares pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, not to request that Plains Resources register the transfer (book-entry or otherwise) of any certificate or uncertificated interest representing the shares of Plains Resources held by him, unless such transfer is made in compliance with the amended and restated subscription agreement.

Voting Agreement. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, each Management Stockholder has agreed, subject to limited exceptions, to:

vote, or provide his consent with respect to all of his shares of Plains Resources common stock entitled to vote, in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger and any actions required in furtherance the merger agreement;

vote against any proposal to the stockholders of Plains Resources that would be reasonably likely to prevent the closing of the transactions contemplated under the amended and restated subscription agreement and the merger agreement (See Merger Agreement) or result in the breach by Plains Resources of the merger agreement;

vote against (1) any significant corporate transaction involving Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries, other than the merger, (2) any acquisition proposal other than the merger, or (3) any action that could materially impede, interfere with, delay, postpone or adversely affect the closing of the merger or the transactions contemplated by the amended and restated subscription agreement;

vote against any change in the composition of the Board of Directors of Plains Resources, other than as contemplated by the merger agreement; or

vote against any amendment to the Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Plains Resources or the Bylaws of Plains Resources, as amended.

No Solicitation of Other Offers. Each Management Stockholder has agreed that, except to the extent he is specifically directed to engage in that conduct by the Board of Directors as permitted by the merger agreement, he will not (whether directly or indirectly through his advisors, agent or other intermediaries):

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directly or indirectly initiate, solicit, encourage or facilitate (including by way of furnishing information) any inquiries or the making or submission of any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, an acquisition proposal (as described under Merger Agreement No Solicitation of Other Offers);

participate or engage in discussions or negotiations with, or disclose any non-public information or data relating to Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries or afford access to the properties, books or records of Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries to, or take any action to provide or facilitate access to any non-public information or data of PAA, PAA GP and Plains AAP, L.P. or any of their subsidiaries to, any person that has made an acquisition proposal or to any person in contemplation of an acquisition proposal; and

accept an acquisition proposal or enter into any agreement or agreement in principle (other than a confidentiality agreement), providing for or relating to an acquisition proposal or enter into any agreement or agreement in principle requiring Plains Resources to abandon, terminate or fail to consummate the merger or other transactions contemplated by the amended and restated subscription agreement.

Covenants of Mr. Allen. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, Mr. Allen has agreed that he will not transfer any of his shares of Vulcan Energy during the period commencing on the date of execution of the amended and restated subscription agreement until the delivery and tender by Mr. Allen of such initial shares in accordance with the exchange provisions of the amended and restated subscription agreement. Mr. Allen has also agreed that he will cause Vulcan Energy to perform its obligations under the merger agreement in accordance with and subject to its terms and conditions, notwithstanding any bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, liquidation or dissolution of Vulcan Energy.

Covenants of All of the Parties. Each party to the amended and restated subscription agreement agreed:

to use commercially reasonable efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all action and to do, or cause to be done, all things reasonably necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws to consummate the subscription and the other transactions contemplated by the amended and restated subscription agreement, including the merger, in accordance with and subject to the terms of the merger agreement; provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, Mr. Allen is not required to provide any of the debt financing or any funds in excess of his subscription obligation;

Upon the closing of the subscription and the merger, each party will enter into the stockholders' agreement, the exclusivity agreement and, with respect to the Management Stockholders, the employment agreements (See Employment Agreement for Management Stockholders Loans); and

In the event that either Management Stockholder makes a timely election under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, with respect to any restricted shares of common stock of Vulcan Energy issued to him pursuant to the subscription, and he exercises his right under his employment agreement to obtain a loan from Vulcan Energy in an amount equal to the federal income tax liability incurred by him in respect of such Section 83(b) election with respect to such shares (as more fully described below under Employment Agreement for Management Stockholders Loans), then Mr. Allen will purchase from Vulcan Energy for an amount of cash equal to the amount of the tax liability, and Vulcan Energy will issue and deliver to Mr. Allen, a number of additional shares of Class A common stock of Vulcan Energy equal to the amount of the tax liability divided by the initial share price of the shares of Vulcan Energy common stock.

Termination. The parties to the amended and restated subscription agreement may agree by mutual written consent to terminate the subscription agreement.

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In addition, any party to the amended and restated subscription agreement may terminate the amended and restated subscription agreement:

upon written notice to the other parties if a court or other governmental entity has issued a final, non-appealable order enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the transactions contemplated under the amended and restated subscription agreement;

upon the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms; or

if the merger has not been consummated on or prior to the 12 month anniversary of the date of the amended and restated subscription agreement.

Payment of the Management Stockholders Fees and Expenses. Vulcan Energy has agreed to pay the Management Stockholders reasonable documented out-of-pocket fees and expenses directly relating to the merger, including the fees and expenses of their legal counsel.

The full text of the amended and restated subscription agreement is filed as exhibit 99(a) to the Schedule 13D/A filed by Plains Resources on February 26, 2004 and is incorporated in this proxy statement by reference. Stockholders are encouraged to read the entire amended and restated subscription agreement.

Stockholders Agreement. Immediately prior to the closing of the merger, Vulcan Energy, Mr. Allen and the Management Stockholders have agreed to enter into a stockholders agreement that will govern the rights of the stockholders of Vulcan Energy. In exchange for each Management Stockholders and Mr. Allen's contributions under the subscription agreement, Vulcan Energy will issue three classes of common stock, of which Mr. Allen will own all of the Class A shares, Mr. Flores will own all of the Class B shares and Mr. Raymond will own all of the Class C shares.

Board of Directors. The stockholders agreement provides the initial board of directors of Vulcan Energy will consist of five directors and that initially each class of common stock will have the right to appoint the directors as follows:

Class A shares elect three of the five directors;

Class B shares elect one of the five directors; and

Class C shares elect one of the five directors.

The stockholders agreement provides for certain adjustments to the number of Vulcan Energy directors based on specified changes in the ownership percentage of the parties.

Governance of Vulcan Energy. Decisions by the Vulcan Energy board of directors will generally require the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the entire board of directors, except that the following matters will also require approval of at least one director appointed by a Management Stockholder:

any change in the size of the Vulcan Energy board of directors;

any determination not to make tax distributions;

any affiliate transactions (other than issuances of securities on terms fair to Vulcan Energy);

any incurrence of indebtedness for borrowed money where the resulting debt to cash flow ratio would be greater than 5.5 times;

any amendments to the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of Vulcan Energy;

engaging in any business activity outside the midstream business (as described under the heading "Exclusivity Agreement"); and

any capital expenditures (other than maintenance capital), subject to an annual basket of \$5 million.

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In addition, any decision to terminate a Management Stockholder's employment agreement without cause requires unanimous board action; however, a simple majority of the board may determine whether cause exists. The stockholders' agreement also requires the parties to use reasonable efforts to cause Vulcan Energy to distribute all available cash (subject to maintenance of adequate reserves and credit agreement limitations), and that any acquisition of any additional PAA GP interest by Mr. Allen will be made through Vulcan Energy.

Transfer Restrictions and Special Rights. The stockholders' agreement also provides for:

restrictions on the transfer of shares;

tag-along rights for the Management Stockholders, which means that the Management Stockholders will be allowed to include a portion of their shares of Vulcan Energy Common Stock in any sale by Mr. Allen of shares of Vulcan Energy common stock to a third party, subject to certain exceptions;

drag-along rights for Mr. Allen, which means that in connection with certain sales of Vulcan Energy common stock by Mr. Allen, Mr. Allen will have the right to require each of the Management Stockholders to sell a portion of his shares to a third party;

call rights for Mr. Allen, which means that Mr. Allen will be allowed to purchase the shares of the Management Stockholders upon the occurrence of trigger events described in the stockholders' agreement;

pre-emptive rights for each party;

rights of first offer for the Management Stockholders, which means that prior to selling any shares, Mr. Allen must offer the Management Stockholders an opportunity to provide a bona fide offer for the shares; and

rights of first refusal for Mr. Allen, which means that prior to selling any shares of Vulcan Energy common stock to a third party, a Management Stockholder must offer to sell such shares to Mr. Allen on the same terms.

The full text of the stockholders' agreement is filed as exhibit (d)(3) to the Schedule 13E-3 filed by Plains Resources and is incorporated herein by reference. Stockholders are urged to read the entire stockholders' agreement.

Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders. Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, Vulcan Energy will enter into employment agreements with Mr. Flores, who will serve as executive chairman of Vulcan Energy with a base annual salary of \$200,000, and with Mr. Raymond, who will serve as president and chief executive officer of Vulcan Energy with a base annual salary of \$300,000. Unless terminated as provided in the employment agreement for cause or without cause, the terms of each employment agreement will extend through January 2, 2015 and will automatically renew for one year terms unless either party to the employment agreement provides written notice to the other of its intent not to extend the term of the agreement at least 90 days prior to the end of the original term or any successive term.

Equity Compensation. In exchange for the cancellation of his existing options with respect to Plains Resources common stock without compensation, each Management Stockholder will be granted an option to purchase 5% of the common stock of Vulcan Energy on a fully-diluted basis (calculated utilizing the treasury method) on the date granted. Ninety percent of the Vulcan Energy options will vest on a

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schedule consistent with the current schedule of the Management Stockholder's options for Plains Resources shares. The remaining 10% of the Vulcan Energy options will vest ratably over a ten-year period.

In addition to the Vulcan Energy options, each Management Stockholder will receive additional shares of restricted stock with a value equal to \$2.5 million. These additional shares of Vulcan Energy restricted common stock will vest ratably over a ten-year period.

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The vesting of both the Vulcan Energy options and the Vulcan Energy restricted common stock will accelerate upon the closing of specified sale transactions or the achievement of certain operating results of PAA or Vulcan Energy (as described in the employment agreements).

Loans. Pursuant to his respective employment agreement with Vulcan Energy, each Management Stockholder will be entitled to receive a loan from Vulcan Energy to pay income taxes incurred on the vesting of Vulcan Energy restricted stock and Vulcan Energy options and, if the Vulcan Energy options accelerate upon achievement of certain performance criteria, to pay the aggregate strike price of the Vulcan Energy options. Pursuant to the employment agreements, these loans would be made on the following terms:

Due date: January 2, 2015, unless earlier sale of underlying shares;

Interest: Payment-in-kind at the applicable federal rate;

Security:

Tax loans will be secured by all Vulcan Energy shares held by the Management Stockholder, and

Strike price loans will be secured by Vulcan Energy shares issued upon exercise of the option;

Recourse:

Tax loans will not be recourse to the borrowing Management Stockholder, and

Strike price loans are 25% recourse to the borrowing Management Stockholder.

If no sale transaction involving Vulcan Energy occurs prior to the maturity of the loans, Vulcan Energy must either extend the term of a strike price loan or accept Vulcan Energy shares in payment of the loan. For these purposes, the shares of Vulcan Energy common stock received in payment of the loan will be valued at fair market value, which means that no liquidity or minority discounts will be taken into account when determining the value of those shares.

Incentive Arrangement. Upon a sale of Vulcan Energy, each Management Stockholder will be entitled to an incentive payment equal to the lesser of (1) 2.5% of the amount by which the sales price exceeds the amount invested in Vulcan Energy and (2) one-half of the amount by which the sales price exceeds the value of Vulcan Energy at which Mr. Allen has achieved a 20% internal rate of return. If Vulcan Energy is not sold prior to January 1, 2015, the Management Stockholders will be entitled to demand a valuation of Vulcan Energy for purposes of determining the amount, if any, of the incentive payment. The incentive payment will be settled in shares of Vulcan Energy common stock. No incentive payment will be payable to a Management Stockholder whose employment is terminated by Vulcan Energy for cause or by the executive without good reason. In the event of the death or disability of a Management Stockholder prior to the end of the ten-year period, that Management Stockholder will be entitled to receive a pro-rated amount of any incentive payment otherwise due.

Payments Upon Termination of Employment. Each employment agreement will provide that if:

the employment agreement terminates upon the death or disability of the Management Stockholder, or

the Management Stockholder's employment is terminated by Vulcan Energy for cause or by the Management Stockholder other than for good reason,

then the Management Stockholder will not be entitled to receive any benefits under the employment agreement other than any unpaid salary or pro rata share of any non-discretionary bonus amounts accrued through the effective date of the termination or resignation or any other benefits that will have accrued through such date pursuant to the terms of any Vulcan Energy benefit plans and any benefits required by applicable law. All unvested Vulcan Energy options and Vulcan Energy restricted stock will lapse.

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In addition, each employment agreement will provide that if a Management Stockholder resigns for good reason:

the resigning Management Stockholder will be entitled to receive an amount equal to one times the aggregate of his annual salary under the employment agreement and the bonus, if any, he received in the immediately preceding year;

the resigning Management Stockholder will be entitled to receive continuation of participation in Vulcan Energy's welfare benefit plans available to senior executive officers through the 18th month following the date of termination; and

all outstanding equity awards will vest in full, and Vulcan Energy will provide all associated rights with respect thereto as contemplated in the employment agreement, including the right to borrow the funds required to fund the exercise of any stock options and any amounts payable as a result of the income taxes incurred as a result of such exercise or vesting.

For purposes of the employment agreements, Cause means a Management Stockholder's (1) willful failure to perform the duties assigned to him by Vulcan Energy's board of directors, (2) conduct that is demonstrably and materially injurious to Vulcan Energy, (3) conviction of burglary, larceny, murder or arson or a felony involving deceit, fraud, perjury or embezzlement, or (4) material breach of any term of the employment agreement, stockholders' agreement or exclusivity agreement (other than the notification provisions in the exclusivity agreement).

Disability means a Management Stockholder has been absent from the performance of his duties with Vulcan Energy for six consecutive months as a result of that Management Stockholder's incapacity due to physical or mental illness.

Good reason means (1) a material breach of any of Vulcan Energy's obligations under the employment agreement, (2) assignment by the Vulcan Energy board of directors to a Management Stockholder of any duties that materially adversely alter the nature or status of that Management Stockholder's office, title or responsibilities, (3) Vulcan Energy's requiring a Management Stockholder to relocate anywhere other than the greater Houston, Texas metropolitan area, or (4) Mr. Allen's material breach of either the stockholders' agreement or the exclusivity agreement (other than the notification provisions thereof).

Gross-Up Payment. Each employment agreement provides that if Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, is triggered with respect to any payments that constitute parachute payments, each Management Stockholder will be entitled to the greater after-tax benefit of (1) the total amount of benefits provided under the employment agreement or (2) a reduced portion of those benefits such that no portion of his benefits would be subject to the golden parachute excise tax. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if a Management Stockholder becomes subject to the golden parachute excise tax with respect to the merger due to the acceleration of his equity awards upon a termination without cause or for good reason, then he would be entitled to a gross-up payment with respect to such excise tax on the same basis as the gross-up in his existing employment agreement with Plains Resources.

Confidentiality/Non-Competition/Non-Solicitation. Each Management Stockholder will be subject to confidentiality provisions, as well as non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions for a period of one year following termination of employment with Vulcan Energy, provided that the non-competition and non-solicitation restrictions would not apply if the Management Stockholder is terminated without cause or terminates his employment for good reason or upon termination of the employment agreement upon exercise of the right to terminate the automatic one-year extensions.

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Benefits. Each Management Stockholder will become eligible for benefits under Vulcan Energy's welfare benefit and qualified retirement plans when and if he loses eligibility for those plans with another employer.

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Exclusivity Agreement. In connection with the subscription, immediately prior to the closing of the merger, Mr. Allen and each of the Management Stockholders will enter into an exclusivity agreement.

Midstream Business Opportunities. For purposes of the exclusivity agreement:

midstream business means any gathering, transportation, terminalling, storage and marketing of hydrocarbons in North America and operations directly related to those activities;

midstream business opportunities means any proposal or opportunity to acquire any asset used primarily in a midstream business, or any interest (debt or equity) in any entity with a significant midstream business;

midstream oil opportunity means, except for certain exclusions, (1) crude oil storage, terminalling and gathering activities in any state in the United States, except for Alaska and Hawaii, for any Person, (2) crude oil marketing activities, and (3) transportation of crude oil by pipeline in any state in the United States, except for Alaska and Hawaii, for any Person; and

significant midstream business means any entity where more than 50% of fair value of the assets of the business are used in the midstream business.

Obligation to Notify of Midstream Business Opportunities. The exclusivity agreement provides that, subject to certain exceptions, each Management Stockholder will, and Mr. Allen will cause senior officers and portfolio managers of Vulcan Inc. and any other private equity investment company owned at least 80% by Mr. Allen to, notify the other parties of any midstream business opportunity of which it has actual knowledge. The exclusivity agreement does not require any party to take or fail to take any action where doing so would result in a breach of the party's then-existing fiduciary duties.

Rights to Midstream Business Opportunities. The exclusivity agreement also provides that, subject to certain exceptions, each of Mr. Allen and each Management Stockholder will not, and will not permit his controlled affiliates to, pursue any midstream business opportunity unless Vulcan Energy has elected not to pursue the opportunity. In addition, no party can pursue any midstream oil opportunity without the consent of PAA.

Management Participation. Under the exclusivity agreement, Mr. Allen may, and may permit his controlled affiliates to, pursue a midstream opportunity (other than a midstream oil opportunity) without regard to Vulcan Energy's interest in pursuing it if Mr. Allen offers the Management Stockholders the right to participate in the same opportunity. To participate in midstream opportunities pursued by Mr. Allen or any of his controlled affiliates, the Management Stockholders must collectively purchase at least 1% of the equity for transaction. In addition, each participating Management Stockholder will be offered an opportunity to purchase the greater of 20% or his pro-rata share of the equity (based on fully diluted ownership of the acquisition vehicle used for participating in the midstream opportunity) for the transaction on the same terms as Mr. Allen.

If the participating Management Stockholder(s) are capable of, and willing to, manage the proposed midstream business in a manner reasonably acceptable to Mr. Allen and on terms substantially similar to those set forth in the stockholders' agreement, then:

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each participating Management Stockholder will be granted an option to purchase 5% of the equity of the acquisition vehicle at the deal price; and

the acquisition vehicle will be obligated to make incentive payments to each participating Management Stockholder on terms substantially similar to those described under the heading Employment Agreements for the Management Stockholders Incentive Arrangement.

A copy of the exclusivity agreement is filed as exhibit (d)(4) to the Schedule 13E-3 filed by Plains Resources and is incorporated herein by reference. Stockholders are urged to read the entire exclusivity agreement.

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Plans for Plains Resources Following the Merger

Except as described in this proxy statement, Plains Resources has not, and Plains Resources has been advised by Mr. Allen, Vulcan Energy and the Management Stockholders that they have not, approved any:

plans or proposals for any extraordinary corporate transaction involving Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries;

purchase, sale or transfer of a material amount of assets currently held by Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries after the completion of the merger;

plans or arrangements regarding the dividend rate or policy, indebtedness, or capitalization; or

other material change in Plains Resources corporate structure or business.

If the merger is completed, the Plains Resources common stock will be removed from registration and Plains Resources will cease to be a reporting company under the Exchange Act, and the Plains Resources common stock will cease to be traded on the NYSE, and the registration of Plains Resources common stock under the Exchange Act will be terminated.

The Management Stockholders and Mr. Allen have an agreement whereby the Management Stockholders shall enter into new employment agreements with Plains Resources, to be effective as of the completion of the merger. These agreements will supercede the current employment agreements between the Management Stockholders and Plains Resources. For a description of these proposed employment agreements, see [Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger](#) Employment Agreements for Management Stockholders.

Although Mr. Allen, Vulcan Energy and the Management Stockholders believe it is unlikely that they will do so, they reserve the right to change their plans at any time. Accordingly, they may elect to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of the shares of capital stock of Plains Resources owned by them after the merger or may decide that, in lieu of the continuation of the business plan, Plains Resources should sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or any portion of its assets, in any case, to one or more of Plains Resources affiliates or to any other parties as warranted by future conditions. Although Mr. Allen, Vulcan Energy, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond believe it is unlikely that they will do so, they also reserve the right to make whatever personnel changes to the present management of Plains Resources they deem necessary after completion of the merger.

Plans for Plains Resources if the Merger is not Completed

If the merger is not completed, our Board of Directors expects to retain the current management team, although there can be no assurance that it will be successful in doing so. If the merger is not completed, the Board of Directors expects that management will operate the business in a manner similar to the manner in which it is operated today. From time to time, Plains Resources will evaluate and review its business operations, properties, dividend policy and capitalization, among other things, make such changes as are deemed appropriate and continue to seek to identify strategic alternatives to maximize stockholder value. If the merger agreement and the merger are not approved and adopted or if the merger is not consummated for any other reason, there can be no assurance that any other transaction acceptable to Plains Resources will be offered or that Plains Resources operations will not be adversely impacted.

Table of Contents**Fees and Expenses**

Plains Resources estimates that it will incur, and will be responsible for paying, transaction-related fees and expenses, consisting primarily of financial advisory fees, SEC filing fees, fees and expenses of attorneys and accountants and other related charges, totaling approximately \$6.3 million. This amount consists of the following estimated fees and expenses:

Description	Amount (dollars in thousands)
Financial advisory fees and expenses	\$ 2,100
Legal fees and expenses	2,000
Accounting fees and expenses	80
SEC filing fees	50
Printing, proxy solicitation and mailing costs	450
Miscellaneous	1,600
Total	6,280

Regulatory Approvals and Requirements

In connection with the merger, Plains Resources will be required to make certain filings with, and comply with certain laws of, various federal and state governmental agencies, including:

filing a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware in accordance with the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware after the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by Plains Resources' stockholders; and

complying with U.S. federal securities laws.

It is currently expected that no regulatory approvals will be required in order to complete the merger.

Litigation Related to the Merger***PLX Stockholder Suits***

Beginning November 21, 2003, six putative class action lawsuits were filed against Plains Resources, our directors and Mr. Raymond, in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County, seeking to enjoin the sale of Plains Resources. The lawsuits, and dates of filing, are as follows:

No. 071-N, *Twist Partners LLP v. Flores et al.* (filed Nov. 21, 2003)

No. 073-N, *Klein v. Flores et al.* (filed Nov. 21, 2003)

No. 074-N, *Levy v. Flores et al.* (filed Nov. 21, 2003)

No. 075-N, *Lanza v. Flores et al.* (filed Nov. 21, 2003)

No. 076-N, *Burt v. Flores et al.* (filed Nov. 21, 2003)

No. 143-N, *South Broadway Capital v. Flores et al.* (filed Dec. 30, 2003)

Four of the complaints (*Twist Partners*, *Klein*, *Levy*, and *South Broadway Capital*) also named Vulcan Capital as a defendant. Each complaint alleged that the \$14.25 per share Vulcan Capital proposal would be inadequate compensation. The *Twist Partners* complaint alleged that our stock traded as high as \$23.05 per share as recently as December 2002 and as high as \$14.75 per share as recently as June 2003. It further alleged that the downward trend of the price of our stock reflects temporary market conditions in our industry, and that Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond recognized a strong likelihood that the price would soon rebound to the levels at which it traded in 2003 and late 2002. The complaint further alleged that Mr. Flores, Mr. Raymond, and Vulcan Capital determined

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to usurp this hidden value for themselves, thereby allegedly denying our minority stockholders the opportunity to obtain fair value for their equity interest. The *Twist Partners* November 21, 2003 complaint alleged that all individual defendants breached fiduciary duties of due care and loyalty to our stockholders. Vulcan Capital was alleged to have aided and abetted these alleged breaches of fiduciary duty. The complaint alleged, among other things, that the November 20, 2003 announcement of a November 19, 2003 buyout proposal represented a paltry premium of 7.6 percent to Plains Resources' current trading price and . . . a very significant discount to what it had traded at earlier in the year. As of the November 21, 2003 filing of the complaint, Twist Partners alleged that the individually named defendants had failed to auction Plains Resources, had failed to conduct an active market check and had not appointed an independent person to negotiate on behalf of our stockholders.

The relief sought by Twist Partners includes certification of a class action, an injunction preventing consummation of the buyout proposal (or rescinding it if consummated), compensatory and/or rescissory damages to the class, interest, attorneys' fees, expert fees, and other costs, along with such other relief as the Court might find just and proper.

Substantially the same allegations and prayers for relief were made in each of the first five suits which was filed (*Twist Partners, Klein, Levy, Lanza, and Burt*). (Klein, Lanza, and Levy additionally alleged that Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond dominated and controlled the rest of our Board of Directors.) The *Klein* complaint was subsequently amended to name and seek relief from Vulcan Energy rather than Vulcan Capital. These five cases were consolidated on December 11, 2003 under the action No. 071-N, *In re Plains Resources Inc. Shareholders Litigation*, and defendants are not required to respond to the originally filed complaints.

On December 30, 2003, a sixth complaint was filed by South Broadway Capital alleging substantially the same allegations and prayer for relief as the complaints consolidated under No. 071-N, *In re Plains Resources Inc. Shareholders Litigation*. Plaintiff's Delaware counsel of record for South Broadway Capital are also plaintiff's counsel of record in No. 071-N, *In re Plains Resources Inc. Shareholders Litigation*. The defendants expect that the *South Broadway Capital* action will be consolidated with the other five stockholder suits.

On February 24, 2004, the first amended consolidated complaint was filed in No. 071-N, *In re Plains Resources Inc. Shareholders Litigation*. That complaint makes additional factual allegations. It alleges that the \$14.25 per share Vulcan Capital proposal failed to adequately reflect the value of certain assets and results of the transaction, including:

the resulting controlling interest in PAA (for which plaintiffs allege the fair market value of the premium for such control is between \$360 and \$540 million);

incentive distribution rights in Plains AAP (for which plaintiffs allege an estimated present value of \$54.4 million);

limited partner interest in PAA;

our proved oil reserves (of which plaintiffs allege the market value is 15% higher than our standardized measure);

certain unspecified tax credits not reflected on our balance sheet; and

other unspecified assets, net of liabilities.

The amended consolidated complaint also alleges that:

Mr. O Malley has significant business and/or personal relationships with Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond and is not capable of being a truly independent member of the special committee;

the Leucadia proposal was rejected without adequate consideration by the special committee;

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the special committee's January 22, 2004 statement that it was prepared to enter into discussions or negotiations with . . . other parties relating to a transaction was materially false and misleading, and that the special committee never intended to entertain proposals from anyone other than Vulcan and/or the Company's directors ;

the Vulcan Capital proposal is not the result of a full and fair auction process or active market check, that the \$16.75 per share price was reached without a full and thorough investigation, that the price and process are intrinsically unfair and inadequate; and

our directors failed to make an informed decision with respect to the Vulcan Capital proposal.

Also on February 24, 2004, Donald Gilbert filed a putative class action lawsuit against Plains Resources, our directors, Mr. Raymond and Vulcan Capital in the 157th District Court for Harris County, Texas (No. 2004-10509, *Gilbert v. Plains Resources Inc. et al.*). Its factual allegations repeat some but not all of those made in the consolidated amended complaint filed in *In re Plains Resources Inc. Shareholders Litigation* in Delaware. The Texas suit particularly alleges that members of the Class will be irreparably harmed in that they will not receive fair value for Plains Resources' assets and business and will be prevented from obtaining the real value of their equity ownership in the Company, and that unless an injunction is entered, Vulcan Capital and Messrs. Flores and Raymond will continue to aid and abet a process that inhibits the maximization of shareholder value. For purported causes of action, the Texas lawsuit alleges that our directors breached fiduciary duties of loyalty and due care by allegedly failing to (1) inform themselves of our market value before taking action, (2) act in the best interest of our stockholders, (3) maximize stockholder value, (4) obtain the best financial and unspecified other terms when our independent existence will be materially altered by a transaction, and (5) act in accordance with their fundamental duties of due care and loyalty. It further alleges that Vulcan Capital and Messrs. Flores and Raymond aided and abetted our directors' alleged breaches of fiduciary duties. The relief sought includes (1) declaration of a class action, (2) declaration that the proposed merger agreement was entered into in breach of the fiduciary duties of our directors, (3) an injunction prohibiting us from proceeding with and consummating the proposed merger, (4) an injunction requiring the implementation of procedures to obtain the highest price, (5) an injunction requiring our directors to exercise their fiduciary duties to obtain a transaction which is in the best interests of stockholders until the process for the sale or auction of the Company is completed and the highest possible price is obtained, (6) unspecified appropriate damages, (7) costs and disbursements, including reasonable attorneys' and experts' fees, and (8) other and further relief which the Court may deem just and proper. The defendants have moved to stay the Texas suit pending resolution of the first-filed Delaware consolidation action. The motion to stay is not presently set for a hearing, and all parties have agreed that no motion practice or discovery will occur until the motion to stay is decided by the Court. This standstill agreement is revocable by any party on ten days written notice.

PAA Suit

On December 18, 2003, Alfons Sperber filed suit in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County against Plains Resources, PAA, Plains AAP, L.P. (Plains AAP), PAA GP LLC, and several individual defendants (No. 123-N, *Sperber v. Plains Resources, Inc. et al.*). The *Sperber* suit was putatively brought on behalf of all limited partners and unit holders in PAA and alleges (1) breach of the fiduciary duties owed to PAA and its unit holders and limited partners by PAA; Plains AAP, L.P.; PAA GP, L.L.C.; and the individually named directors of PAA GP, L.L.C.; and (2) breach of the fiduciary duties owed to PAA and its unit holders and limited partners by Plains Resources Inc. and its individually named directors as controlling stockholder of PAA GP, L.L.C.

Sperber's factual allegations concerning the buyout proposal are substantially the same as those alleged in the consolidated Plains Resources stockholders litigation. In addition, Sperber alleged that as a result of the buyout proposal, Mr. Flores and Mr. Raymond will effectively control PAA. Sperber alleged that PAA had made no disclosure concerning the buyout proposal, and that no actions had been taken to protect the interests of PAA, its limited partners, or its unitholders with respect to the Plains Resources buyout proposal. Sperber specifically alleged that defendants have breached their contractual and/or fiduciary duties by failing to seek, pursuant to their respective governing documents, to acquire Plains Resources or the PAA units and general partnership

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interests held by Plains Resources; failing to amend the PAA GP Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement and/or PAA s Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement to limit the power of Messrs. Flores and Raymond and Vulcan Capital over selection of five of the seven members of the PAA GP board and the chief executive officer of PAA GP, failing to ensure that the transaction does not adversely affect PAA s interests under the Crude Oil Marketing Agreement, dated as of November 23, 1998, by and among Plains Resources, Plains Illinois Inc., Stocker Resources, LP, Calumet Florida, Inc., and Plains Marketing, LP and the Omnibus Agreement among Plains Resources, PAA, Plains Marketing, LP, All American Pipeline, LP and Plains All American Inc., dated as of November 23, 1998, or to obtain fair value for any waiver of those interests; failing to convene the conflicts committee to determine whether the proposed transaction is fair and reasonable to PAA; and failing to appoint a special committee of independent directors to consider the effects of the transaction. Sperber alleged that all defendants to that action owe fiduciary duties to PAA, its limited partners, and its unitholders which allegedly have been breached by the failure to take actions to protect the interests of PAA, its limited partners, and its unitholders.

The *Sperber* complaint requests the following relief: certification of a class action, an injunction preventing consummation of the buyout proposal (or rescinding it if consummated), an injunction requiring PAA and Plains AAP to act to protect the interest of PAA, its limited partners, and its unitholders, a declaration that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties to the plaintiff and the putative class, an accounting of all assets, money, and other value improperly received from Plains Resources, disgorgement and imposition of a constructive trust on all property and profits defendants received as a result of wrongful conduct, damages to the class, interest, attorneys fees, and other costs, along with such other relief as the Court might find just and proper. Pursuant to an agreement among counsel, no response to the *Sperber* complaint is required until after an amended complaint is filed.

Table of Contents**MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES**

The following discussion is a summary of the material federal income tax consequences of the merger to Plains Resources and its stockholders who receive cash in exchange for Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the merger. This discussion is general in nature and does not purport to consider all aspects of federal income taxation that may be relevant to stockholders. The discussion is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, treasury regulations promulgated under it, judicial decisions and administrative rulings, all as in effect as of the date of this proxy statement and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion does not address the federal income tax consequences to Plains Resources' stockholders in light of their particular circumstances or that may be subject to special rules (for example, dealers in securities, brokers, banks, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations and financial institutions, stockholders that have acquired Plains Resources common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment or stockholders that acquired Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation), nor does it address the federal income tax consequences to stockholders that do not hold Plains Resources common stock as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code (generally, property held for investment). The tax consequences to stockholders that hold Plains Resources common stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity will generally depend on the status of the stockholder and the activities of the partnership. This discussion does not consider the effect of any state, local or foreign income or other tax law.

For purposes of this discussion, (1) a U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of Plains Resources common stock that, for federal income tax purposes, is (A) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States, (B) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or any political subdivision thereof, (C) an estate the income of which is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source or (D) a trust, if a United States court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control the substantial decisions of the trust, and (2) a non-U.S. holder means a beneficial holder of Plains Resources common stock that is not a U.S. holder.

Treatment of U.S. Holders. The receipt of cash in exchange for Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the merger will be a taxable transaction for federal income tax purposes. A U.S. holder that receives cash in exchange for Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the merger will generally recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of cash paid to the U.S. holder and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Plains Resources common stock surrendered in the merger. Gain or loss will be determined separately for each block of Plains Resources common stock (for example, Plains Resources common stock acquired at the same cost in a single transaction) surrendered for cash pursuant to the merger. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held the Plains Resources common stock for more than one year at the time of the consummation of the merger. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Treatment of Non-U.S. Holders. Any gain realized by a non-U.S. holder on the receipt of cash in exchange for Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the merger will generally not be subject to federal income tax unless such gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the United States or the non-U.S. holder is an individual that is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year that the merger is consummated and certain other conditions are satisfied. Plains Resources is a U.S. real property holding corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a consequence, any gain or loss realized on the exchange pursuant to the merger by a non-U.S. holder who at any point during the five-year period ending on the effective date of the merger held more than five percent of any class of stock of Plains Resources will be treated as effectively connected with such non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business in the U.S. and subject to U.S. federal income tax and withholding equal to ten percent of the amount of cash paid for such holder's shares. Any amounts so withheld will be treated as a credit to such non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and will be refundable to the extent such amounts exceed the non-U.S. holder's tax liability.

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Backup Withholding. A U.S. holder of Plains Resources common stock may be subject to backup withholding at the applicable rate (currently 28%) on the cash received pursuant to the merger unless such U.S. holder is an exempt recipient (for example, a corporation) or provides its correct taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is exempt from, or otherwise not subject to, backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax, and any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. holder's federal income tax liability provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Treatment of Plains Resources. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, no gain or loss will be recognized by Plains Resources as a result of the merger.

Each stockholder is urged to consult its tax advisor as to the particular tax consequences to it of the receipt of cash for its Plains Resources common stock pursuant to the merger, including the application and effect of federal, state, local and foreign tax laws and possible changes in tax laws.

APPRAISAL RIGHTS

If the merger is consummated, a holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock is entitled to appraisal rights under Section 262 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (Section 262), provided that such stockholder complies with the procedures and conditions established by Section 262.

Section 262 is reprinted in its entirety as Appendix C to this proxy statement. The following discussion is not a complete statement of the law relating to appraisal rights and is qualified completely by reference to Appendix C. Any holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock who wishes to exercise statutory appraisal rights or who wishes to preserve the right to do so should review this discussion and Appendix C carefully because failure to comply with the procedures set forth in this section and Appendix C will result in the loss of appraisal rights. Moreover, a stockholder considering exercising the right to seek appraisal under Delaware law may wish to seek the advice of counsel. All references in this summary of appraisal rights to a stockholder or holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock are to the holder of record of shares of Plains Resources common stock (exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger).

A stockholder who makes the demand described below and in Appendix C with respect to shares of Plains Resources common stock, who continuously holds such shares through the effective date of the merger (the Effective Date), who otherwise complies with the statutory requirements of Section 262 and who neither votes in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger nor consents to the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger in writing, will be entitled to an appraisal by the Delaware Court of Chancery of the fair value of such stockholder's shares of Plains Resources common stock.

Under Section 262, where a merger is to be submitted for approval at a meeting of stockholders, such as the special meeting, not less than 20 days prior to the meeting, a constituent corporation must notify each of the holders of its stock for whom appraisal rights are available that appraisal rights are available and include in each notice a copy of Section 262. This proxy statement constitutes such notice to the holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock and Section 262 is attached to this proxy statement as Appendix C.

Holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock who desire to exercise their appraisal rights must not vote in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. A stockholder who signs and returns a proxy card without expressly directing that his or her

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shares of common stock be voted against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger will effectively waive his, her or its appraisal rights because such shares represented by the proxy card will be voted for the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Accordingly, a stockholder who returns a proxy card and desires to exercise

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and perfect appraisal rights with respect to any of his or her shares of common stock must not vote in person or send a proxy, check either the against or the abstain box next to the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger on such card or affirmatively vote in person against the proposal or register in person an abstention with respect to such proposal or timely revoke any proxy in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. In addition, holders of shares of Plains Resources common stock who desire to exercise their appraisal rights must deliver to Plains Resources, before the vote on the proposal to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, a written demand for appraisal of such stockholder's shares of common stock. A proxy or vote against the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger will not by itself constitute a demand for appraisal. The demand for appraisal must be executed by or on behalf of the stockholder and must reasonably inform Plains Resources of the stockholder's identity and that such stockholder intends to demand appraisal of the shares of Plains Resources common stock. Within 10 days after the Effective Date, Plains Resources must provide notice of the Effective Date to all former stockholders who have complied with Section 262 and who have not voted in favor of, or consented to, the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger.

A stockholder who elects to exercise appraisal rights should mail or deliver his or her written demand for appraisal of such stockholder's shares before the taking of the vote on the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger to: Plains Resources Inc., 700 Milam Street, Suite 3100, Houston, Texas 77002, Attention: Investor Relations.

A person having a beneficial interest in shares of Plains Resources common stock that are held of record in the name of another person, such as a broker, bank, fiduciary, depository or other nominee, must act promptly and in a timely manner to cause the record holder to follow the steps summarized here and set forth in greater detail in Appendix C properly and in a timely manner to perfect appraisal rights. If the shares of Plains Resources common stock are owned of record by a person other than the beneficial owner, including a broker, fiduciary (such as a trustee, guardian or custodian), depository or other nominee, the demand for appraisal must be executed by or for the record owner. If the shares of Plains Resources common stock are owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be executed by or for all joint owners. An authorized agent, including an agent for two or more joint owners, may execute the demand for appraisal for a stockholder; however, the agent must identify the record owner and expressly disclose the fact that, in executing the demand, such person is acting as agent for the record owner. If a stockholder holds shares of Plains Resources common stock through a broker, who in turn holds the shares through a central securities depository nominee such as Cede & Co., a demand for appraisal of the shares must be made by or on behalf of the depository nominee and must identify the depository nominee as record holder.

A record holder, such as a broker, fiduciary, depository or other nominee, who holds shares of Plains Resources common stock as a nominee for several beneficial owners, may exercise appraisal rights with respect to the shares held for all or less than all beneficial owners of shares. In that case, the written demand must set forth the number of shares covered by the demand. Where the number of shares is not expressly stated, the demand will be presumed to cover all shares of Plains Resources common stock held in the name of the record holder.

Within 120 days after the Effective Date, either Plains Resources or any former stockholder who has complied with the required conditions of Section 262 and who is otherwise entitled to appraisal rights may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery, with a copy served on Plains Resources in the case of a petition filed by a former stockholder, demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares of all dissenting stockholders. There is no present intent on the part of Plains Resources to file an appraisal petition and stockholders seeking to exercise appraisal rights should not assume that Plains Resources will file an appraisal petition or that Plains Resources will initiate any negotiations with respect to the fair value of the shares. Accordingly, holders of Plains Resources common stock who desire to have their shares appraised should initiate any petitions necessary to perfect their appraisal rights within the time periods and in the manner prescribed in Section 262. Within 120 days after the Effective Date, any former stockholder who has complied with the applicable provisions of Section 262 will be entitled, upon written request, to receive from Plains Resources a statement setting forth the

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aggregate number of shares of Plains Resources common stock not voting in favor of the merger with respect to which demands for appraisal were received by Plains Resources and the number of holders of such shares. The statement must be mailed within 10 days after the written request for the statement has been received by Plains Resources or within 10 days after the expiration of the period for the delivery of demands as described above, whichever is later.

If a petition for an appraisal is timely filed, at the hearing on the petition, the Delaware Court of Chancery will determine which former stockholders have complied with Section 262 and are entitled to appraisal rights. The Delaware Court of Chancery may require the stockholders who have demanded an appraisal for their shares and who hold stock represented by certificates to submit their certificates of stock to the Register in Chancery for notation on them of the pendency of the appraisal proceedings; and if any stockholder fails to comply with the direction, the Delaware Court of Chancery may dismiss the proceedings as to that stockholder. Where proceedings are not dismissed, the Delaware Court of Chancery will appraise the shares of Plains Resources common stock, determining the fair value of the shares exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid upon the amount determined to be the fair value.

Although Plains Resources believes that the merger consideration is fair, no representation is made as to the outcome of the appraisal of fair value as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, and stockholders should recognize that an appraisal could result in a determination of a value higher or lower than, or the same as, the merger consideration. Moreover, Plains Resources does not anticipate offering more than the merger consideration to any stockholder exercising appraisal rights and reserves the right to assert, in any appraisal proceeding, that, for purposes of Section 262, the fair value of a share of Plains Resources common stock is less than the merger consideration. In determining fair value, the Delaware Court of Chancery is required to take into account all relevant factors. In *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court discussed the factors that could be considered in determining fair value in an appraisal proceeding, stating that proof of value by any techniques or methods which are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court should be considered and that [f]air price obviously requires consideration of all relevant factors involving the value of a company. The Delaware Supreme Court has stated that in making this determination of fair value, the court must consider market value, asset value, dividends, earnings prospects, the nature of the enterprise and any other facts that could be ascertained as of the date of the merger that throw any light on future prospects of the merged corporation. Section 262 provides that fair value is to be exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. In *Cede & Co. v. Technicolor, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court stated that the exclusion is a narrow exclusion [that] does not encompass known elements of value, but rather applies only to the speculative elements of value arising from such accomplishment or expectation. In *Weinberger*, the Delaware Supreme Court construed Section 262 to mean that elements of future value, including the nature of the enterprise, which are known or susceptible of proof as of the date of the merger and not the product of speculation, may be considered.

The cost of the appraisal proceeding may be determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery and taxed against the parties as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems equitable in the circumstances. However, costs do not include attorneys' and expert witness fees. Each dissenting stockholder is responsible for his or her attorneys' and expert witness expenses, although, upon application of a dissenting Plains Resources stockholder, the Delaware Court of Chancery may order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any dissenting stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts, be charged pro-rata against the value of all shares of stock entitled to appraisal.

Any holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock who has duly demanded appraisal in compliance with Section 262 will not, after the Effective Date, be entitled to vote for any purpose any shares subject to the demand or to receive payment of dividends or other distributions on the shares, except for dividends or distributions payable to stockholders of record at a date before the Effective Date.

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At any time within 60 days after the Effective Date, any former stockholder will have the right to withdraw his or her demand for appraisal and to accept the terms offered in the merger by delivering to Plains Resources a written withdrawal of his or her demand for appraisal and acceptance of the merger consideration; after this period, the former stockholder may withdraw the demand for appraisal only with the written approval of Plains Resources. If no petition for appraisal is filed with the Delaware Court of Chancery within 120 days after the Effective Date, a former stockholder's right to appraisal shall cease, and such former holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock will be entitled to receive the consideration offered pursuant to the merger agreement. Inasmuch as Plains Resources has no obligation to file a petition for appraisal, and Plains Resources has no present intention to do so, any holder of shares of Plains Resources common stock who desires a petition for appraisal to be filed is advised to file it on a timely basis. No appraisal proceeding in the Delaware Court of Chancery will be dismissed as to any stockholder without the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery, and such approval may be conditioned upon such terms as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems just.

FINANCING FOR THE MERGER

Requirements

Completion of the merger will require total funding by Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy of approximately \$452 million for the following uses:

the payment of the total merger consideration, including the underlying value of the outstanding stock options, shares of restricted common stock, and restricted stock units, of approximately \$385 million;

the repayment of existing indebtedness of Plains Resources, the principal balance of which on December 31, 2003 was approximately \$50 million;

the payment of equity and debt commitment fees of approximately \$5 million; and

the payment of other fees and expenses of approximately \$11 million related to the merger.

Sources of Financing

Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy currently expect that the funds necessary to finance the merger and refinance the existing indebtedness and the related fees and expenses will come from the following sources:

Vulcan Energy has received written commitments from Fleet National Bank to provide Vulcan Energy with a senior secured credit facility in the principal amount of \$175.0 million and from Bank of America to provide Vulcan Energy with a \$65.0 million senior guaranteed term loan;

Available cash and cash equivalents on hand at Plains Resources at the time of the merger; and

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Vulcan Energy has received a written commitment from Mr. Allen to provide, through an equity investment in Vulcan Energy, the amount of cash needed in excess of the \$240 million of debt financing proceeds and available cash on hand at Plains Resources at the time of the merger.

No alternative financing arrangements or alternative financing plans have been made if the financing commitments do not materialize as anticipated.

Equity Commitment

Pursuant to the amended and restated subscription agreement, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger and subject to the terms and conditions of the amended and restated subscription agreement:

Mr. Allen will contribute to Vulcan Energy the amount of cash in excess of the \$240 million of debt financing proceeds which is necessary to pay the aggregate merger consideration, the aggregate spread on the outstanding Plains Resources stock options, the aggregate amount of unpaid principal

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and accrued but unpaid interest under Plains Resources' existing secured term loan facility immediately prior to the effective time of the merger (less the aggregate amount of Plains Resources' available cash on hand at that time), and the reasonable fees and expenses of Vulcan Energy and Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond incurred in connection with the merger. Based on the December 31, 2003 balance sheet of Plains Resources, Mr. Allen's cash contribution would be approximately \$212 million;

Each Management Stockholder will contribute to Vulcan Energy all of his shares of Plains Resources common stock (both restricted Plains Resources common stock and vested shares) and his Plains Resources restricted stock units. In addition, the Plains Resources stock options held by each Management Stockholder will be cancelled; and

In exchange for the contributions described above, Vulcan Energy will issue shares of Vulcan Energy common stock, which will constitute all of the outstanding Vulcan Energy common stock at that time. In exchange for his contribution, each of Messrs. Allen, Flores and Raymond will receive his proportionate share of the newly-issued shares, based on the deemed value of his contribution divided by the sum of the aggregate deemed values of all of the contributions. See Agreements with the Management Stockholders' Subscription Agreement.

The obligation of Mr. Allen in Vulcan Energy to make the equity investment in Vulcan Energy under the amended and restated subscription agreement is subject to various terms and conditions described in Agreements with the Management Stockholders' Subscription Agreement.

Debt Commitment

Fleet Senior Secured Credit Facility. Fleet National Bank, or Fleet, has issued a commitment letter to Vulcan Inc. pursuant to which Fleet has committed, subject to certain specified conditions discussed below, to enter into definitive agreements to provide a \$175.0 million senior secured credit facility to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary. The proceeds of the debt financing will be used to pay part of the cash consideration in the merger and to pay related fees and expenses.

Pursuant to the terms of the commitment letter, and assuming satisfaction of the specified conditions, the Fleet senior secured credit facility would initially bear interest, at Vulcan Energy's option, at either the alternative base rate or at the Eurodollar rate, in each case, plus an applicable margin. The Fleet senior secured credit facility would mature on the sixth anniversary of the closing date of the merger. Amortization on the Fleet facility will be 1% per annum, paid on a quarterly basis, with the remaining 95% spread over four equal quarterly payments in the sixth year of the loan. The Fleet senior secured credit facility is expected to be guaranteed by Plains Resources and all of our domestic subsidiaries except for Calumet Florida, L.L.C., or Calumet. The Fleet senior secured credit facility will also be secured by a first priority perfected lien and security interest in substantially all the assets of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Plains Resources and all of the other guarantors.

There are currently no plans or arrangements to finance or repay the Fleet senior secured credit facility prior to its maturity date. No alternative debt financing arrangements or plans have been made if the Fleet senior secured credit facility does not close as anticipated.

Conditions to Fleet Senior Secured Credit Facility. The commitment of Fleet to provide the above-described credit facility is subject to satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, including, among others:

The corporate, capital and ownership structure of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary shall be as disclosed to Fleet;

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All indebtedness and preferred stock of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary on the closing date shall be on terms reasonably acceptable to Fleet;

Satisfactory review of documentation governing the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan;

The Vulcan Merger Subsidiary shall have received the proceeds of the Bank of America credit facility;

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Satisfactory review by Fleet of the following information: (1) financial statements of Plains Resources for the period most recently ended prior to the closing, (2) opening balance sheet of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Plains Resources and the guarantors incorporating the merger, the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan, and the Fleet facility, and (3) financial projections of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, inclusive of the merger, the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan, and the Fleet facility, covering the term of the Fleet facility;

Satisfactory review by Fleet of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's and any related guarantors' liabilities and other material information not reflected in the public filings of Plains Resources;

Satisfactory review of compliance with applicable law, including compliance in connection with the closing of the merger and the Fleet senior secured credit facility;

Receipt of all necessary approvals and consents of all governmental and other applicable authorities, the Board of Directors and stockholders, and satisfactory review of corporate issues of Plains Resources including but not limited to dissenter's rights;

Satisfactory review of all material agreements (other than those included in the public filings of Plains Resources or PAA as currently in effect and those provided to Fleet prior to the date hereof) to which Plains Resources, the guarantors, PAA, Plains All American GP LLC, or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary are or will be bound upon consummation of the merger and all relevant agreements among the owners thereof to be in effect upon the consummation of the merger;

Satisfactory review of any change to the financial terms or any material modification or waiver to any other terms of the merger as provided to Fleet prior to its commitment to the Fleet senior secured credit facility;

Satisfactory review of the structure of the merger, the documents and agreements governing the merger, and the organizational, stockholder and voting agreements of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, provided that the form of the merger agreement provided to Fleet and the structure of the merger set forth therein is satisfactory to Fleet;

Satisfactory review and approval (not to be unreasonably withheld) of all exhibits, officer's certificates, opinions and other documents to be delivered in connection with the merger;

Repayment of obligations, termination of commitments and the extinguishment of any related liens or indebtedness related to Plains Resources;

Certificate of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's Chief Financial Officer as to solvency;

Payment of all reasonable and customary fees and expenses (including without limitation legal fees and expenses) of Fleet and the lenders;

Negotiation, execution, and delivery of mutually satisfactory documentation among the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Plains Resources, the guarantors, Fleet, and the lenders, including but not limited to the following: (1) agreements related to the merger, (2) credit agreement and related documents, (3) officer's certificates, (4) promissory notes, (5) opinion letters from the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's and the guarantors' counsel, including local counsel and counsel to the seller, if applicable, (6) receipt of current and favorable UCC searches and tax and judgment lien searches and (7) security agreement, mortgages and deeds of trust and related documents;

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Consummation of the merger contemporaneously with the closing of the Fleet senior secured credit facility and the closing of the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan;

Contribution in a manner satisfactory to Fleet of approximately \$175,000,000 of new cash equity and rollover of all management equity;

The Vulcan Merger Subsidiary shall have, on a pro forma basis giving effect to the merger and related financings, minimum consolidated EBITDA on a trailing four quarter basis of \$29.0 million, and a maximum leverage ratio on a trailing four quarter basis of 5.75x;

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The absence of any material adverse change in the business, assets, liabilities, financial condition or results of operation of Plains Resources, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary and their subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or of PAA, and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, in either case since the date of the last audited financial statements of Plains Resources and PAA previously furnished to Fleet; and

The absence of any material disruption or material adverse change to the syndication market for credit facilities similar in nature to the proposed Fleet senior secured credit facility, or any material disruption or material adverse change in the financial, banking or capital markets that, in each case, has materially impaired the syndication of the proposed Fleet senior secured credit facility.

Bank of America Senior Guaranteed Term Loan. Bank of America has issued a commitment letter to Vulcan Inc. pursuant to which Bank of America has committed, subject to certain specified conditions discussed below, to enter into definitive agreements to provide a \$65.0 million senior guaranteed term loan to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary. The proceeds of the debt financing will be used to pay part of the cash consideration in the merger and to pay related fees and expenses.

Pursuant to the terms of the commitment letter, and assuming satisfaction of the specified conditions, the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan would initially bear interest, at Vulcan Energy's option, at either the alternative base rate, plus 0.00% per annum or at the Eurodollar rate plus 0.90% per annum. The Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan would mature on the fifth anniversary of the closing date of the merger. The Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan is expected to be guaranteed by Mr. Allen, Calumet, Plains Resources and all of our other domestic subsidiaries, subject, in the case of guarantees by, Plains Resources and our other subsidiaries other than Calumet, to the priority of the Fleet senior secured credit facility. The Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan will also be secured by a first priority perfected lien and security interest in substantially all the assets of Calumet.

There are currently no plans or arrangements to finance or repay the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan prior to its maturity date. No alternative debt financing arrangements or plans have been made if the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan does not close as anticipated.

Conditions to Bank of America Senior Guaranteed Term Loan. The commitment of Bank of America to provide the above-described credit facility is subject to satisfaction or waiver of various conditions, including, among others:

Receipt of all necessary approvals and consents of the Securities and Exchange Commission and other applicable authorities, our Board of Directors and stockholders;

The merger shall be consummated substantially in accordance with the terms of a merger agreement that is reasonably satisfactory to Bank of America;

Payment of all reasonable and customary fees and expenses (including without limitation, legal fees and expenses) of Bank of America;

Negotiation, execution, and delivery of mutually satisfactory documentation among the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Plains Resources, the guarantors and Bank of America;

Consummation of the merger contemporaneously with the closing of the Bank of America senior guaranteed term loan and the Fleet senior secured credit facility;

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The satisfactory organization of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, including a satisfactory review by Bank of America and its counsel of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's organizational documents and its legal and tax structure; and

No material adverse change in the financial condition of Mr. Allen, or the operations or properties of his personal and business interests, taken as a whole.

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MERGER AGREEMENT

On February 19, 2004, Plains Resources entered into the merger agreement with Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary. The following is a brief summary of the material provisions of the merger agreement. The following description may not contain all of the information that is important to you. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which we have attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement and which we incorporate by reference into this document. We encourage you to read the merger agreement in its entirety.

The Merger

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the merger, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will merge with and into Plains Resources. Upon completion of the merger, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will cease to exist and Plains Resources will continue as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Energy under the name Plains Resources Inc.

Completion of the Merger

The merger will be completed when a certificate of merger is filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. The parties have agreed to file the certificate of merger on or as promptly as practicable after the satisfaction or waiver of the closing conditions in the merger if the merger agreement has not been terminated, which closing conditions and termination provisions are described below. The parties may agree to a later time for the effective time of the merger and designate such effective time in the certificate of merger.

The parties expect to complete the merger as soon as practicable after Plains Resources' stockholders approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger and after satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions to the merger.

Certificate of Incorporation, Bylaws and Directors and Officers of Plains Resources and the Surviving Corporation

At the effective time of the merger:

the certificate of incorporation of Plains Resources, as amended and restated in the form attached to the merger agreement, will become the certificate of incorporation of the surviving corporation;

the bylaws of Plains Resources, as amended and restated in the form attached to the merger agreement, will become the bylaws of the surviving corporation;

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the directors of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary immediately before the effective time of the merger will be the initial directors of the surviving corporation; and

the officers of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary immediately before the effective time of the merger will be the initial officers of the surviving corporation.

Conversion of Common Stock

At the effective time of the merger,

each share of Plains Resources common stock outstanding immediately before the effective time of the merger (other than those shares held directly or indirectly by Plains Resources or by Vulcan Energy and other than those shares held by dissenting stockholders who exercise and perfect their appraisal rights

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under Delaware law) will be converted automatically into the right to receive \$16.75 in cash, without interest, less any applicable withholding taxes, such amount being referred to in this proxy statement as the merger consideration. All shares so converted will no longer be outstanding and will automatically be canceled and retired and will cease to exist, and each holder of shares shall cease to have any rights with respect to those shares, except the right to receive the merger consideration for the shares upon surrender of the certificate(s) representing the shares.

each share of Plains Resources common stock owned by Plains Resources as treasury stock and by the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will automatically be canceled and extinguished and will cease to exist.

each outstanding share of common stock of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will be converted into one share of common stock of the surviving corporation.

Payment for Shares

Vulcan Energy will appoint a paying agent reasonably acceptable to Plains Resources to handle the exchange of stock certificates in the merger for cash. The surviving corporation will pay all expenses of the paying agent. Immediately prior to the effective time, the surviving corporation will deposit with the paying agent the aggregate merger consideration.

At the effective time of the merger, the surviving corporation will instruct the paying agent to mail to each record holder of Plains Resources common stock a letter of transmittal and instructions explaining how to surrender their certificate(s) for cash. Until properly surrendered to the paying agent with a properly executed letter of transmittal, each certificate will represent only the right to receive the merger consideration relating to the certificate. No interest or dividends will be paid or will accrue on any merger consideration.

If payment of the merger consideration is to be made to a person other than the person in whose name the certificate is registered, (1) the certificate so surrendered must be in proper form for transfer, and (2) the person requesting the payment must pay any required transfer or other taxes or establish to the satisfaction of the surviving corporation or the paying agent that the tax has been paid or is not applicable. If any certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, the paying agent will pay the merger consideration applicable to the lost or destroyed certificate upon delivery by the holder of an affidavit in lieu of the certificate and, if required by the surviving corporation, an indemnity bond of an amount directed by the surviving corporation.

Beginning six months after the effective time of the merger, any holder of certificates representing shares outstanding before the effective time of the merger that have not been surrendered must look directly to the surviving corporation for payment of any merger consideration to which they may be entitled, without interest, subject to any applicable unclaimed property, escheat or similar laws. None of Vulcan Energy, the surviving corporation or the paying agent or any employee, officer, director, agent or affiliate thereof will be liable to any person in respect of any cash delivered to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

Transfer of Shares

No transfer of shares of Plains Resources common stock will be made on Plains Resources stock transfer books after the completion of the merger.

Treatment of Options and Restricted Units

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of restricted common stock, each outstanding Plains Resources restricted unit and each outstanding option to purchase Plains Resources common stock granted under any of Plains Resources' option plans and each restricted unit of Plains Resources,

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other than the stock options and restricted units held by the Management Stockholders, will, in accordance with its terms, become fully vested and exercisable. Plains Resources will use reasonable efforts to cause, immediately prior to the effective time of the merger:

each stock option then outstanding, other than stock options held by Flores or Raymond, to be canceled and converted into the right to receive an amount in cash, equal to the excess of \$16.75 over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares of common stock subject to the option, net of any applicable withholding taxes; and

each restricted unit then outstanding, other than those held by Flores or Raymond, to be cancelled in exchange for an amount in cash, equal to \$16.75, net of any applicable withholding taxes.

In addition, under the existing terms of the Plains Resources stock option plans holders of approximately 117,315 stock options may in lieu of receiving the amount described, elect to surrender the option in exchange for an amount equal to the excess of the highest closing price of Plains Resources common stock during the 90 day period before the special meeting (if the merger agreement is approved and adopted) over the per share exercise price of the option, multiplied by the number of shares subject to the option, net of any applicable withholding taxes. Each of Plains Resources executive officers and directors has agreed in a letter agreement with Plains Resources not to exercise these rights, and any options having this feature that they hold are excluded from the above number.

From and after the effective time of the merger, each then outstanding share of restricted common stock, restricted unit and option to purchase Plains Resources common stock, other than any share of restricted common stock, stock option or restricted unit held by Flores or Raymond, will be entitled to receive only a cash payment in accordance with its terms. The cash payment will be made by the surviving corporation when or as soon as practicable after the holder surrenders all of the Plains Resources options held by the holder or delivers a written agreement or acknowledgment that all Plains Resources options the holder holds have been canceled as a result of the merger in exchange for the cash payment.

Each stock option held by Flores or Raymond will be cancelled without payment of any consideration. Each restricted unit held by Flores or Raymond will be delivered to Vulcan Energy immediately prior to the closing of the merger as contemplated by the Subscription Agreement (See Special Factors Agreements with the Management Stockholders Subscription Agreement).

Prior to the closing of the merger, Plains Resources, its Board of Directors and each relevant committee of its board will

obtain the written consent of (1) the holders of stock options granted under stock option agreements that are not consistent with the form stock option agreements filed with the SEC and (2) the current directors of Plains Resources who hold stock options, including the consent of Flores, to the cancellation and payment of the stock options,

make any amendments to the three Plains Resources stock option plans or the stock option agreements and restricted stock unit agreements under the stock option plans that may be necessary or desirable to implement the terms of the merger agreement, and

adopt a resolution clarifying that the consideration each holder of outstanding stock options receives will be the merger consideration of \$16.75 in cash.

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All Plains Resources stock option plans and restricted unit agreements will terminate as of the effective time of the merger and the provisions in any stock option plan, restricted unit agreement or any other plan providing for the issuance, transfer or grant of any capital stock of Plains Resources or any interest in respect of any capital stock of Plains Resources will be deleted as of the effective time of the merger. Plains Resources will ensure that following the effective time no holder of a stock option or any participant in any Plains Resources stock option plan or any other plan will have any right to acquire any capital stock of Plains Resources or the surviving corporation or any interest in respect of any capital stock of Plains Resources or the surviving corporation.

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Appraisal Rights

Shares of Plains Resources common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger and held by a holder who has not voted in favor of the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger or consented to the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger in writing and who has delivered a written demand for appraisal of such shares in accordance with Section 262 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware will not be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration, unless and until the dissenting holder fails to perfect or effectively withdraws or otherwise loses his right to appraisal and payment under the DGCL. If, after the effective time of the merger, a dissenting stockholder fails to perfect or effectively withdraws or loses his right to appraisal, his shares of Plains Resources common stock will be treated as if they had been converted as of the effective time of the merger into the right to receive the merger consideration without interest or dividends thereon.

Conditions to Completing the Merger

Conditions to Each Party's Obligation. Each party's obligation to complete the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions:

the merger agreement and the merger must have been approved and adopted by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock;

all consents, approvals authorizations, and actions of, filings with, and notices to all governmental entities required of Vulcan Energy or Plains Resources or any of their subsidiaries in connection with the merger must have been obtained, except for those that would not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, if not obtained; and

there must be no law enacted or promulgated, and no action taken, by any governmental entity that temporarily, preliminarily or permanently restrains, precludes, enjoins or otherwise prohibits the closing of the merger or makes the merger illegal.

Additional Conditions to Plains Resources' Obligation. The obligation of Plains Resources to complete the merger is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions:

Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary must have performed in all material respects all their respective obligations under the merger agreement required to be performed by them prior to or at the closing of the merger; and

the representations and warranties of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary contained in the merger agreement must be true and correct in all material respects as of the closing date of the merger.

Additional Conditions to Vulcan Energy's and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's Obligations. The obligations of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following conditions:

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Plains Resources must have performed in all material respects all of its obligations under the merger agreement required to be performed by it prior to or at the closing of the merger;

Plains Resources representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement relating to:

the capitalization of Plains Resources,

the corporate power and authority of Plains Resources to enter into the merger agreement, and the enforceability of the merger agreement,

the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement and the closing of the merger not violating the organizational documents of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries and the Partnership Agreements, any laws applicable to Plains Resources, its subsidiaries or their respective properties

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or any agreements to which Plains Resources or its subsidiaries is a party or by which any of their respective properties is bound,

the financial statements of Plains Resources,

Plains Resources reports and materials filed with the SEC or provided to its stockholders,

the accuracy of information provided by Plains Resources for inclusion in this proxy statement and the Schedule 13E-3, and

the assets and real property of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries,

must be true and correct in all material respects both when made and as of the closing date of the merger;

all other representations and warranties of Plains Resources contained in the merger agreement must be true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality or material adverse effect included in those representations and warranties) both when made and as of the closing of the merger, as if made at and as of such time, except where the failure of those representations and warranties to be so true and correct (without giving effect to any limitation as to materiality or material adverse effect) does not have, and is not reasonably likely to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Plains Resources;

the representations and warranties of each of the Management Stockholders contained in the subscription agreement must be true and correct in all material respects as of the date of the subscription agreement and as of the date of the consummation of the subscription (as defined in the subscription agreement) as though made on and as of the date of the consummation of the subscription;

each of the Management Stockholders must have performed and complied in all material respects with all agreements and covenants required to be performed and complied with by the Management Stockholders under the subscription agreement at or prior to the date of the consummation of the subscription, and the subscription agreement shall be in full force and effect with respect to each of the Management Stockholders;

Vulcan Energy must have received the cash proceeds of the proposed financing;

there must not be pending any suit, action or proceeding by any governmental entity seeking to (1) prohibit or limit in any material respect the ownership or operation by Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or any of their respective affiliates of a substantial portion of the business or assets of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or to require any such person to dispose of or hold separate any material portion of the business or assets of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as a result of the merger or any of the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or (2) restrain, preclude, enjoin or prohibit the merger;

the number of dissenting shares must not exceed 10.0% of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock;

since December 31, 2002, there must not have occurred nor continue to exist any event, change, occurrence, effect, fact, circumstance or condition that, individually or in the aggregate, has had, or is reasonably like to have a material adverse effect on the business, assets, liabilities, prospects, results of operations or condition (financial or otherwise) of PAA and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, other than resulting from changes in general industry conditions or changes in general economic conditions, except in each case, to the extent any of the conditions affects PAA to a greater extent than other similarly situated companies generally;

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PAA must have closed its acquisition of Shell Pipeline Company L.P.'s interests in SPLC Capline Company and SPLC Capwood Company on terms at least as favorable in all material respects as those

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described in the Current Reports on Form 8-K filed by PAA with the SEC on December 17, 2003 (which acquisition was completed on March 2, 2004);

since January 1, 2000, each of the financial statements of PAA filed with the SEC under the Exchange Act must have complied with applicable accounting requirements and with the published rules and regulations of the SEC with respect to those financial statements, except where the failure to comply has not had, and is not reasonably likely to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Plains Resources; and each of those statements must have been prepared in accordance with GAAP consistently applied during the periods involved, except as indicated in the notes thereto or, in the case of unaudited statements, as permitted by Form 10-Q, except where the failure of those statements to have been so prepared has not had, and is not reasonably likely to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Plains Resources;

as of their respective dates, all forms and documents required to be filed by PAA with the SEC since January 1, 2000 under the Exchange Act, including the financial statements and schedules provided in those filings or incorporated by reference in those filings, (1) must not have contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state a material fact required to be stated in the filings or necessary in order to make the statements in the filings, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, except where such misstatement or omission has not had, and is not reasonably likely to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Plains Resources and (2) must have complied in all material respects with the applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the Securities Act, as the case may be, and the applicable rules and regulations of the SEC, except where the failure to so comply has not had, and is not reasonably likely to have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on Plains Resources; and

all material consents and approvals of any person, including consents and approvals from parties to loans, contracts, leases or other agreements, necessary to close the merger must have been obtained, and a copy of each such consent and approval must have been provided to Vulcan Energy at or prior to the closing of the merger.

As a result of the conditions to the completion of the merger, even if the requisite stockholders approval is obtained, there can be no assurance that the merger will be completed.

Material Adverse Effect

The merger agreement provides that a material adverse effect on Plains Resources means an effect that:

is materially adverse to the business, assets, liabilities, prospects, results of operations or condition (financial or otherwise) of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries taken as a whole, other than resulting from changes in general industry conditions or changes in general economic conditions, except, in each case, to the extent any condition affects Plains Resources to a greater extent than other similarly situated companies, or

materially impairs the ability of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The merger agreement provides that a material adverse effect on Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary means any circumstance, change, event or effect that materially impairs the ability of Vulcan Energy or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Stockholders Meeting and Covenant to Recommend

The Board of Directors has agreed to call a meeting of its stockholders, as soon as practicable after the proxy statement is cleared by the SEC, for the sole purpose of seeking the approval and adoption of the merger

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agreement and the merger by the Plains Resources stockholders. Subject to Plains Resources' rights to terminate the merger agreement described below under the heading "Termination" and notwithstanding any withdrawal, amendment or modification by the Board of Directors of its recommendation of the merger agreement, the merger agreement must be submitted to the Plains Resources stockholders at a stockholder meeting for the purpose of approving and adopting the merger agreement and the merger.

Except as set forth below and permitted under "Our Ability to Accept a Superior Proposal," below, the Board of Directors has agreed to recommend that the stockholders of Plains Resources approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger and to use its reasonable best efforts to solicit and obtain such approval and adoption. Neither the Board of Directors nor any committee of the Board of Directors will:

withdraw (or amend or modify in a manner adverse to Vulcan Energy or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary), or publicly propose to withdraw (or amend or modify in a manner adverse to Vulcan Energy or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary), the approval, recommendation or declaration of advisability by the board or directors or any of its committees of the merger agreement, the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

recommend, adopt or approve, or propose publicly to recommend, adopt or approve, any acquisition proposal (any action described in this clause being referred to as an "adverse recommendation change"); or

approve or recommend, or publicly propose to approve or recommend, or allow Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries to execute or enter into, any letter of intent, memorandum of understanding, agreement in principle, merger agreement, acquisition agreement, option agreement, joint venture agreement, partnership agreement or other similar agreement, arrangement or understanding; or

constituting or related to, or that is intended to or could reasonably be expected to lead to, any acquisition proposal; or

requiring it to abandon, terminate or fail to consummate the merger or any other transaction contemplated by the merger agreement.

At any time prior to obtaining the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger by Plains Resources' stockholders, the Board of Directors may make an adverse recommendation change if the Board of Directors determines in good faith:

based on the advice of its financial advisors, that it has received a superior proposal (as described below under "No Solicitation of Other Offers"), provided that the superior proposal was not solicited by Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective officers or directors, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, agents or other representatives, and

based on the advice of its outside counsel, that it is required to do so in order to comply with its fiduciary duties under Delaware law to Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries.

No Solicitation of Other Offers

The merger agreement provides that Plains Resources will not, and will cause its subsidiaries and representatives not to:

directly or indirectly initiate, solicit, knowingly encourage or facilitate (including by way of furnishing information) any inquiries or the making or submission of any proposal that constitutes, or may reasonably be expected to lead to, an acquisition proposal (as defined below),

participate or engage in discussions or negotiations with, or disclose any non-public information or data relating to Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries or afford access to the properties, books or records

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of Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries to, or take any action to provide or facilitate access to any non-public information or data of PAA, PAA GP or Plains AAP, LP to, any person that has made an acquisition proposal or to any person in contemplation of an acquisition proposal, or

except as described below, accept an acquisition proposal or enter into any agreement, including any letter of intent or agreement in principle, providing for or relating to an acquisition proposal or enter into any agreement, including any letter of intent or agreement in principle, that would require, or would have the effect of causing, Plains Resource to abandon, terminate or fail to consummate the merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The merger agreement permits Plains Resources to take and disclose to its stockholders a position with respect to an acquisition proposal from a third party to the extent required under applicable federal securities laws. If Plains Resources receives a bona fide unsolicited acquisition proposal at any time prior to obtaining the required stockholder vote approving and adopting the merger agreement and the merger, Plains Resources and its Board of Directors may furnish non-public information to, and engage in negotiations with, the third party making the acquisition proposal if:

the Board of Directors or the special committee determines in good faith, after receiving the advice of its financial advisors, that the acquisition proposal constitutes, or would reasonably be likely to result in, a superior proposal (as defined below), and such acquisition proposal was not solicited, knowingly encouraged or facilitated by Plains Resources or any of its officers or directors, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, agents or other representatives,

a majority of either the Board of Directors or the special committee determines in good faith, after consultation with its outside counsel, that the failure to participate in negotiations or discussions with or to furnish information or data to, the third party would constitute, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a breach of its fiduciary duties under Delaware law, and

the person making the acquisition proposal has entered into a confidentiality agreement with Plains Resources on terms that are no less favorable to Plains Resources than its confidentiality agreement with Vulcan Energy.

Our Ability to Accept a Superior Proposal

At any time prior to obtaining the required stockholder vote approving and adopting the merger agreement and the merger, and subject to Plains Resource's compliance at all times with the other non-solicitation provisions discussed above, with its obligations to hold a stockholders meeting and to recommend the merger agreement and the merger, and, if applicable, its termination right discussed below and its obligation to pay all amounts due to Vulcan Energy as described under Expenses and Termination Fee, the Board of Directors may make an adverse recommendation change or cause Plains Resources to terminate the merger agreement and concurrently enter into an acquisition agreement with respect to a superior proposal (provided that Plains Resources has paid all amounts due to Vulcan Energy as described under Expenses and Termination Fee) only after the Board of Directors:

provides written notice to Vulcan Energy (a notice of superior proposal):

advising Vulcan Energy that the Board of Directors or any of its committees has received a superior proposal,

specifying the material terms and conditions of the superior proposal,

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identifying the person or group making such superior proposal and representing that such superior proposal was not solicited, facilitated or knowingly encouraged by Plains Resources or any of its officers or directors, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, agents or other representatives, and

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determines in good faith:

after receipt of advice from its financial advisors that any alternative transaction (including any modifications to the terms of the merger agreement) proposed by Vulcan Energy is not at least as favorable to Plains Resources and its stockholders from a financial point of view (taking into account, among other things, all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and identity of the offeror and the financial capacity of the offeror to consummate the transaction) as the superior proposal and

after receipt of advice from its outside counsel that its failure to do so would be reasonably expected to result in a breach of its fiduciary duties under laws applicable to Plains Resources;

provided, however, that:

neither the Board of Directors nor any of its committee may make an adverse recommendation change until the fourth business day after receipt of a notice of superior proposal by Vulcan Energy,

any change in the financial or other material terms of a superior proposal will require a new notice of superior proposal and a new four business day period, and

Plains Resources will not be entitled to enter into any agreement, including any acquisition agreement, with respect to a superior proposal unless and until the merger agreement is terminated by Plains Resources if it has concurrently entered into an acquisition agreement (See Termination) and Plains Resources has paid all amounts due to Vulcan Energy as described under Expenses and Termination Fee.

Plains Resources has also agreed to:

advise Vulcan Energy in writing of any request for information or any acquisition proposal received from any person, or any inquiry, discussions or negotiations with respect to any acquisition proposal, the terms and conditions of any request, acquisition proposal, inquiry, discussions or negotiations, and the identity of the person or group making any request or acquisition proposal or with whom any discussions or negotiations are taking place,

provide Vulcan Energy any non-public information concerning Plains Resources provided to any other person or group in connection with any acquisition proposal that was not previously provided to Vulcan Energy and copies of any written materials received from that person or group,

keep Vulcan Energy fully informed of the status of any acquisition proposals (including any changes to any terms and conditions), and

not release any third party from, or waive any provisions of, any confidentiality or standstill agreement to which Plains Resources is a party, and Plains Resources will use its best efforts to enforce those agreements at the request of or on behalf of Vulcan Energy.

Acquisition Proposal. For purposes of the merger agreement, acquisition proposal means any bona fide proposal, whether or not in writing, for the:

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direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of a business or assets that constitutes 10% or more of the net revenues, net income or the assets (based on the fair market value thereof) of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole,

direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of 10% or more of any class of equity securities or capital stock of Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries whose business constitutes 10% or more of the net revenues, net income or assets of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole,

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direct or indirect acquisition or purchase of all or any portion of, or any interest in, the PAA GP Interest, or any entity that owns the PAA GP Interest, or

merger, consolidation, restructuring, transfer of assets or other business combination, sale of shares of capital stock, tender offer, exchange offer, recapitalization, stock repurchase program or other similar transaction that if consummated would result in any person beneficially owning 10% or more of any class of equity securities of Plains Resource or any of its subsidiaries whose business constitutes 10% or more of the net revenues, net income or assets of Plains Resources and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, other than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Superior Proposal. The term superior proposal means any bona fide written acquisition proposal that was not solicited by Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries or any of their respective officers, directors, investment bankers, attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, agents or other representatives, made by a third party to purchase all or substantially all of the assets of Plains Resources or all of the outstanding equity securities of Plains Resources pursuant to a tender offer, exchange offer or merger:

on terms that a majority of the Board of Directors determines in good faith to be superior to Plains Resources and its stockholders (in their capacity as stockholders) from a financial point of view as compared to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and to any alternative transaction or changes to the terms of the merger agreement proposed by Vulcan Energy (after consultation with its financial advisors, and taking into account all financial, legal and regulatory terms and conditions of the acquisition proposal and the merger agreement, including any changes to the terms of the merger agreement offered by Vulcan Energy in response to the superior proposal, including any conditions to and expected timing of consummation, and any risks of non-consummation, of the acquisition proposal and taking into account all other legal, financial and regulatory aspects of such proposal),

that the Board of Directors reasonably believes is likely to be consummated, and

for which all requisite financing is fully committed.

Termination

Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy may agree by mutual written consent to terminate the merger agreement at any time before the effective time of the merger.

In addition, Plains Resources or Vulcan Energy may terminate the merger agreement by written notice to the other party before the effective time of the merger if:

the merger is not completed by August 31, 2004, provided that this right to terminate is not available to any party whose material breach of the merger agreement is the cause of or has resulted in the failure of the merger to occur on or before such date;

a court or other governmental entity has issued an order, statute, decree or regulation or taken any other action (and Vulcan Energy, Plains Resources and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary have used their commercially reasonable efforts to lift that order, statute, decree or regulation or other action) permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger or making the merger illegal and such order or action is final and non-appealable, provided that the terminating party is not in breach of its obligation to use reasonable efforts to complete the merger;

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the Plains Resources stockholders do not approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger by the requisite vote, provided this right to terminate is not available to any party whose action, failure to act or breach of any provision of the merger agreement is a principal cause of the failure of the stockholders to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger; provided that Plains Resources is not entitled to terminate the merger agreement for the foregoing purposes if it has breached any of its obligations relating to non-solicitation of other offers described under No Solicitation of Other

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Offers or breached in any material respect its obligations relating to completing this proxy statement and convening a stockholders meeting described under Stockholders Meeting and Covenant to Recommend;

if there has been a material breach of or any inaccuracy in any of the representations or warranties set forth in the merger agreement on the part of the other party, which breach is not cured within 30 days following written notice to the party committing such breach, or which breach, by its nature, cannot be cured prior to the closing of the merger (provided that the terminating party is not then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or other agreement contained in the merger agreement); provided, however, that neither party shall have the right to terminate the merger agreement for the foregoing purposes unless the breach of representation or warranty, together with all other such breaches, would entitle the party receiving such representation not to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; or

if there has been a material breach of any of the covenants or agreements set forth in the merger agreement on the part of the other party, which breach has not been cured within 30 days following receipt by the breaching party of written notice of such breach, or which breach, by its nature, cannot be cured prior to the closing of the merger (provided that the terminating party is not then in material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or other agreement contained in the merger agreement).

Vulcan Energy can terminate the merger agreement without Plains Resources consent if:

Plains Resources, or its Board of Directors has

entered into any agreement with respect to any acquisition proposal other than the merger or an acceptable confidentiality agreement (See No Solicitation of Other Offers), or

approved or recommended, or, in the case of a committee, proposed to the Board of Directors, to approve or recommend, any acquisition proposal other than the merger, or

Plains Resources or its Board of Directors or any of its committees have resolved to do any of the foregoing, or

an adverse recommendation change has occurred or the Board of Directors or any of its committees has resolved to make an adverse recommendation change.

Plains Resources can terminate the merger agreement without Vulcan Energy s consent if, prior to obtaining the required vote of the Plains Resources stockholders approving and adopting the merger agreement and the merger, Plains Resources has concurrently entered into an acquisition agreement as described under No Solicitation of Other Offers; provided, however that Plains Resources may only exercise its right to terminate the merger agreement if it has complied with its obligations described under No Solicitation of Other Offers and complied in all material respects with its obligations described under Stockholders Meeting and Covenant to Recommend and simultaneously paid the termination fee described under Expenses and Termination Fees.

Except for the survival of any obligations to pay the termination fee and expenses and to comply with the confidentiality agreement, if the merger agreement is terminated, then it will be of no further force or effect and there will be no liability or obligations on the part of Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or Plains Resources or their respective officers or directors; provided that no party shall be relieved from any liability or obligation with respect to any willful breach of the merger agreement.

Expenses and Termination Fee. Except for the termination fee set forth in the merger agreement or as described below, all fees, costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the merger will generally be paid by the party incurring such fees, costs and expenses.

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Plains Resources must pay Vulcan Energy all of Vulcan Energy's and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's reasonable, documented out-of-pocket fees and expenses, including legal fees, if:

an acquisition proposal has been proposed by any person (other than Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or any of their respective affiliates) or such person has announced its intention (whether or not conditional) to make an acquisition proposal or such an acquisition proposal or intention has otherwise become known to the Plains Resources' directors, officers or stockholders generally, and

the merger agreement is subsequently terminated by

either Plains Resources or Vulcan Energy for failure to close the merger on or before August 31, 2004, or failure of the Plains Resources stockholders to approve and adopt the merger agreement and the merger, or

by Vulcan Energy for a material breach by Plains Resources of its representations and warranties or covenants under the merger agreement.

In addition, if

the merger agreement is terminated as a result of the occurrence of the events described in the two clauses above, and

within 15 months after the termination of the merger agreement, Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries enters into any definitive agreement providing for an acquisition proposal, or an acquisition proposal is closed.

Plains Resources must pay Vulcan Energy a termination fee of \$15,000,000 in addition to all of Vulcan Energy's and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary's reasonable, documented out-of-pocket fees and expenses, including legal fees.

Plains Resources must pay Vulcan Energy a termination fee of \$15,000,000, plus all of its reasonable, documented out-of-pocket fees and expenses, including legal fees, if:

Vulcan Energy terminates the merger agreement because:

Plains Resources or its Board of Directors has (1) entered into any agreement with respect to any acquisition proposal other than the merger or an acceptable confidentiality agreement (See "No Solicitation of Other Offers") or (2) approved or recommended, or, in the case of a committee, proposed to the Board of Directors, to approve or recommend, any acquisition proposal other than the merger, or

Plains Resources or its Board of Directors or any of its committees has resolved to do any of the foregoing, or

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an adverse recommendation change has occurred or the Board of Directors or any of its committees have resolved to make an adverse recommendation change; or

Plains Resources terminates the merger agreement and concurrently enters into an acquisition agreement as described above.

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

Until the effective time of the merger and unless otherwise contemplated by the merger agreement, subject to certain identified exceptions, Plains Resources (1) must conduct its business in the ordinary course consistent

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with past practice, (2) will use its commercially best efforts to preserve its business organization and goodwill, and (3) has agreed that neither it nor any of its subsidiaries will take any of the following actions:

enter into any new line of business outside the Midstream Business (as defined in the Exclusivity Agreement described under Exclusivity Agreement) and the operation of its oil and gas interests in Florida;

make any capital expenditures, or any obligations or liabilities in connection with any capital expenditures other than capital expenditures and obligations or liabilities made in an amount not greater in the aggregate than, and during the same time period set forth in, Plains Resources' current capital budget approved by its Board of Directors in November 2003;

amend the certificate of incorporation or bylaws of Plains Resources or similar organizational documents of its subsidiaries;

declare, set aside or pay any dividend or other distribution, whether payable in cash, stock or any other property or right, with respect to its capital stock;

adjust, split, combine or reclassify any capital stock or issue, grant, issue, sell, transfer, pledge, dispose of or encumber any additional shares of, or securities convertible into or exchangeable for, or options, warrants, calls, commitments or rights of any kind to acquire, any shares of its capital stock or any other such securities or agreements;

redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any of its capital stock or any other securities or agreements of the type described in the preceding bullet point;

except for normal increases in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice with respect to non-officer employees, grant any increase in the compensation or benefits payable or to become payable by Plains Resources to any employee;

except as required to comply with law, adopt, enter into, amend or otherwise increase, or accelerate the payment or vesting of the amounts, benefits or rights payable or accrued or to become payable or accrued under any bonus, incentive compensation, deferred compensation, severance, termination, change in control, retention, hospitalization or other medical, life, disability, insurance or other welfare, profit sharing, stock option, stock appreciation right, restricted stock or other equity based, pension, retirement or other employee compensation or benefit plan, program agreement or arrangement;

enter into or amend any employment agreement or, except in accordance with existing contracts or agreements, grant any severance or termination pay to any officer, director or employee of Plains Resources;

change the accounting principles used by it unless required by GAAP;

acquire by merging or consolidating with, by purchasing an equity interest in or a portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any person or other business organization, division or business of that person or, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, any assets of Plains Resources;

sell, lease, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or agree to sell, lease, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of, any of its assets, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

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mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, grant any security interest in, or otherwise subject to any other lien, any of its respective assets;

pay, discharge or satisfy any material claims (including claims of stockholders), liabilities or obligations (absolute, accrued, asserted or unasserted, contingent or otherwise) where such payment, discharge or satisfaction would require any material payment except for the payment, discharge or satisfaction of liabilities or obligations in accordance with the terms of material contracts as in effect on the date hereof;

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compromise, settle or grant any waiver or release relating to litigation;

engage in any transaction with directly or indirectly, any of Plains Resources' affiliates;

other than as required by law, make or change any tax election, amend any tax return or settle or compromise any tax liability;

take any action that would, or could reasonably be expected to, result in (1) any of its representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement becoming untrue in any respect, (2) any of the conditions to the merger not being satisfied, or (3) a material adverse effect on Plains Resources;

adopt or enter into a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, merger, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization of Plains Resources or any agreement relating to a acquisition proposal;

incur or assume any long-term debt, or except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices and in no event exceeding \$250,000 in the aggregate, incur or assume any short-term indebtedness;

incur or modify any material indebtedness or other liability;

assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become liable or responsible (whether directly, contingently or otherwise) for the obligations of any other person, except in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and in no event exceeding \$250,000 in the aggregate;

make any loans, advances or capital contributions to, or investments in, any other person (other than to wholly owned subsidiaries of Plains Resources, or by such subsidiaries to Plains Resources, or customary loans or advances to employees in accordance with past practice and in no event exceeding \$250,000);

enter into any material commitment or transaction except in the ordinary course of business and consistent with past practice and in no event exceeding \$250,000;

enter into any agreement, understanding or commitment that materially restrains, limits or impedes Plains Resources' ability to compete with or conduct any business or line of business, including geographic limitations on Plains Resources' activities;

modify or amend in any material respect or terminate any material contract to which it is a party, including any limited partnership agreements of Plains AAP, L.P. and PAA and the limited liability company agreement of PAA GP, or waive in any material respect or assign any of its material rights or claims; and

enter into an agreement, contract, commitment or arrangement to take any of the actions described above.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties made by each of the parties regarding aspects of their respective businesses, financial condition and structure, as well as other facts pertinent to the merger. These representations and warranties relate to the following

subject matters with respect to each party:

corporate existence, good standing and corporate authority to own, lease or operate assets and carry on its business;

corporate power and authorization to enter into and carry out the obligations of the merger agreement and the enforceability of the merger agreement and the ancillary agreements;

absence of any conflict or violation of organizational documents, third party contracts or laws as a result of entering into and carrying out the obligations of the merger agreement;

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accuracy of the information supplied for inclusion in this proxy statement and the Schedule 13E-3;

governmental and regulatory approvals required to complete the merger; and

brokers' fees.

In addition, Plains Resources made additional representations and warranties related to the following subject matters:

compliance with laws;

capitalization, including the aggregate amount of cash expected to be necessary for Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to pay (1) the merger consideration for each outstanding share of common stock (other than those held by the Management Stockholders) and (2) the consideration in respect of the stock options and restricted units of Plains Resources (other than those held by Flores and Raymond), which amount will not exceed \$385,661,498;

ownership of subsidiary capital stock and the absence of restrictions or encumbrances with respect to capital stock of any subsidiary;

filings and reports with the SEC;

the accuracy of its financial statements;

absence of specified changes or events with respect to Plains Resources and its subsidiaries;

Plains Resources and MLP tax matters;

employee benefit plans;

licenses and permits;

environmental matters;

assets, including Plains Resources' membership interest in PAA GP and limited partnership interests in PAA and Plains AAP, L.P. and PAA GP's general partnership interest in Plains AAP, L.P.;

labor and employment matters;

intellectual property;

material contracts, including the organizational agreements of Plains AAP, L.P., PAA and PAA GP;

undisclosed liabilities;

litigation;

insurance;

real property;

transaction with affiliates;

fullness of disclosure;

derivative transactions;

disclosure controls and procedures;

oil and gas assets and operations;

investment company status;

required stockholder vote;

brokers;

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the Special Committee's recommendation of the merger agreement; and

the opinion of its financial advisor.

The merger agreement also contains representations and warranties of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary relating to the availability of the interim operation of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary and the financing necessary to complete their obligations under the merger agreement.

The representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement do not survive the completion of the merger.

Some of the representations and warranties listed above will not be considered breached unless the breach of the representation or warranty would have a material adverse effect on the ability of Vulcan Energy or the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary to perform their respective obligations under the merger agreement. See *Conditions to Completing the Merger*.

Covenants of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary

Financing. Vulcan Energy will use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain and effectuate the debt financing in the amounts set forth in the Commitment Letters and on terms no less favorable than those set forth in the Commitment Letters (See *Financing for the Merger Debt Commitment*).

Directors and Officers Indemnification and Insurance. The merger agreement provides that the surviving corporation will, so long as the applicable claim is made or asserted within six years after the effective time of the merger, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the present and former officers, directors, employees and agents of Plains Resources in respect of acts or omissions or alleged acts or omissions occurring prior to the closing of the merger to the extent provided under Delaware law.

The merger agreement also provides that, prior to closing of the merger, Plains Resources will purchase, and after the effective time will maintain, a six-year pre-paid noncancellable directors and officers tail insurance policy covering Plains Resources current and former directors or officers with respect to claims arising from facts or events that occurred prior to the closing of the merger, and on the terms and conditions that are not less favorable to the directors and officers than those in effect on the date of the merger agreement. Plains Resources will not be required to purchase insurance policies with aggregate policy limits in excess of \$15,000,000, and will not be required to pay aggregate annual premiums for the insurance at any time during the six-year period that exceed 200% of the per annum rate of premium currently paid by Plains Resources for insurance on the date of the merger agreement.

Covenants of Plains Resources

PAA GP Interest. Plains Resources agrees that if, at any time during the period from the date of the merger agreement until the closing of the merger or the date, if any, on which the merger agreement is earlier terminated, as described in *Termination*, an opportunity to acquire any membership interests in PAA GP arises,

Plains Resources will promptly notify Vulcan Energy of such opportunity and

upon Vulcan Energy's request, subject to Plains Resources having funds available to purchase the membership interests,

Plains Resources will purchase the amount of PAA GP membership interests as Vulcan Energy requests; provided, however, that if Plains Resources does not have funds with which to purchase such PAA GP membership interests, Plains Resources will consult with Vulcan Energy regarding funding options available to Plains Resources, and if a commercially reasonable funding option exists, Plains Resources will (1) promptly

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make all reasonable efforts to obtain the funding necessary to purchase such PAA GP membership interests, and (2), upon receipt of such funding (if obtained), purchase the number of PAA GP membership interests as Vulcan Energy requests.

If the merger does not close, under certain circumstances Plains Resources would have the right to put the additional membership interests acquired at Vulcan Energy's request to Vulcan Energy, provided, however, that Plains Resources would not be able to put the additional membership interest to Vulcan Energy if the acquisition was in accordance with Plains Resources' right of first refusal with respect to such membership interests under the Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Plains All American GP LLC, the general partner of Plains All American Pipeline, and other holders of at least 10% of PAA GP membership interests also exercised their right of first refusal. If Vulcan Energy were required to purchase the additional membership interests, it would pay Plains Resources the amount Plains Resources paid for those membership interests plus interest on that amount at the prime rate of Citibank, N.A. in effect from time to time.

40 Act Covenant. Plains Resources will use its reasonable efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all action and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable to obtain an order from the SEC declaring that Plains Resources is not, and at no time has been, subject to registration and regulation as an investment company, as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act or to obtain with respect to Plains Resources an extension of the period of time described in paragraph (a) of Rule 3a-2 under the Investment Company Act such that Plains Resources is entitled to claim the relief afforded by Rule 3a-2 for the entirety of the period commencing at the time determined in accordance with paragraph (b) of Rule 3a-2 and ending on the Closing Date.

Notification of Certain Matters. Plains Resources will give prompt notice to Vulcan Energy of:

any representation or warranty made by it contained in the merger agreement becoming untrue or inaccurate in any material respect (including Plains Resources' receiving knowledge of any fact, event or circumstance that would be reasonably expected to cause any representation qualified as to the knowledge of Plains Resources to be or become untrue or inaccurate) or

the failure by Plains Resources to comply with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition or agreement to be complied with or satisfied by it under the merger agreement;

provided, however, that no such notification shall affect the representations, warranties, covenants or agreements of the parties or the conditions to the obligations of the parties under the merger agreement.

Plains Resources also acknowledges in the merger agreement that if after the date of the merger agreement it receives knowledge of any fact, event or circumstance that would cause any representation or warranty that is conditioned as to its knowledge to be or become untrue or inaccurate in any material respect, the receipt of such knowledge shall constitute a breach of the representation or warranty that is so conditioned as of the date of such receipt.

Covenants of All of the Parties

Preparation of Proxy Statement and Schedule 13E-3. As soon as reasonably practicable following the date of the merger agreement, Plains Resources will prepare and file with the SEC this proxy statement relating to the approval and adoption of the merger agreement and the merger. Each party will use its commercially reasonable efforts to have the proxy statement cleared by the SEC as promptly as practicable after it is

filed.

Plains Resources will use commercially reasonable efforts to cause this proxy statement to be mailed to its stockholders as promptly as practicable following the date of the merger agreement. Each party will promptly notify the other parties of certain events relating to the proxy statement. In addition, all filings by Plains Resources and Vulcan Energy with the SEC in connection with the merger and transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are subject to the prior review and consent of the other party.

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The parties will also cooperate with one another in the preparation and filing of a Rule 13E-3 Transaction Statement on Schedule 13E-3 and will use all reasonable efforts to promptly obtain and furnish the information required to be included in the Schedule 13E-3 and to respond promptly to any comments or requests made by the SEC with respect to the Schedule 13E-3. Each party agrees to correct any information provided by it for use in the Schedule 13E-3 that becomes, or is, false or misleading.

Access to Information and Properties. The merger agreement provides that Plains Resources will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to:

afford to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary and its authorized representatives, including advisors, consultants, lenders and financing sources, reasonable access during normal business hours upon reasonable prior notice to all of its premises, properties, contracts, commitments, data, books and records and personnel;

use its reasonable efforts to cause its customers, suppliers, lenders and other creditors to be available to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, in order that the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary may have an opportunity to make such investigation as it shall reasonably deem necessary of Plains Resources' affairs, provided that Plains Resources does not reasonably object to the contact;

deliver to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary all data and information in its possession regarding PAA, subject to a confidentiality agreement between PAA and the special committee of Plains Resources, and use reasonable efforts to obtain from PAA for delivery to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary information regarding PAA that may be reasonably requested by the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

In addition, Plains Resources will, and will cause each of its subsidiaries to, furnish promptly to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary:

a copy of each report, schedule, registration statement and other document filed or received by it during such period pursuant to the requirements of federal or state securities laws and

all other information concerning its business, properties and personnel as the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary may reasonably request.

The Vulcan Merger Subsidiary will hold any such information in accordance with the provisions of the confidentiality agreement between Plains Resources and Vulcan Investment Management.

The merger agreement also provides that the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary and its authorized representatives, including engineers, advisors and consultants, lenders and financing sources, may enter into and upon all or any portion of the real property of Plains Resources in order to investigate and assess, as the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary reasonably deems necessary or appropriate, the environmental condition of the real property, assets or business of Plains Resources. Plains Resources and each of its subsidiaries will:

cooperate with the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary in conducting any non-intrusive environmental investigation,

allow the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary full access to Plains Resources' business, real property and assets, together with full permission to conduct any non-intrusive investigation, and

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provide to the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary all environmental tests and investigation results, reports or assessments conducted or prepared by or on behalf of Plains Resources, and all information relating to environmental matters regarding Plains Resources business, real property and assets.

Public Announcements. The parties have agreed to consult with one another regarding, and provide one another a meaningful opportunity to review and comment on, any press releases or other announcements regarding the merger, except as may be required by law or by any listing agreement with a national securities exchange if all reasonable efforts have been made to consult with the other party.

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Further Action; Reasonable Efforts. Each party agrees to use its reasonable efforts to take, or cause to be taken, all action and to do, or cause to be done, all things necessary, proper or advisable under applicable laws to complete the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including using reasonable efforts to:

satisfy the conditions precedent to the obligations of any of the parties to the merger agreement,

obtain all necessary authorizations, consents and approvals, and to effect all necessary registrations and filings, and

assist Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary in obtaining the Financing, including Plains Resources' agreement to, at the reasonable request of Vulcan Energy, call for prepayment or redemption, or prepay or redeem, or attempt to renegotiate the terms of, any then existing indebtedness for borrowed money of Plains Resources; provided, however, that no such prepayment or redemption or call for prepayment or redemption or renegotiated terms will actually be made or become effective (nor will Plains Resources be required to incur any liability in respect of any such prepayment or redemption or call for the indebtedness or renegotiation) prior to the effective time of the merger.

Specific Performance

The parties to the merger agreement have agreed that irreparable damage would occur in the event that any provision of the merger agreement is not performed in accordance with its terms and that the parties will be entitled to specific performance of the terms of the merger agreement in addition to any other remedy at law or equity.

Amendment

The merger agreement may be amended only by written agreement of the parties (with the consent of their respective board of directors) at any time prior to the effective time of the merger. After the merger agreement and the merger are approved and adopted by Plains Resources stockholders, no amendment may be made that changes (1) the merger consideration, (2) any term of the certificate of incorporation of the surviving corporation or (3) any terms or conditions of the merger agreement if such alteration or change would adversely affect the holders of any shares of capital stock of Plains Resources.

Waiver

Prior to the effective time of the merger, any party to the merger agreement may (1) extend the time for the performance of any obligation or other acts required by the merger agreement, (2) waive any inaccuracy in the representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement or in any document, certificate or writing delivered pursuant to the merger agreement and (3) waive compliance with any agreement or condition contained in the merger agreement. Any extension or waiver must be in writing. The failure of any party to assert any of its rights under the merger agreement will not constitute a waiver of those rights.

Table of Contents**PLAINS RESOURCES SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA****Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data****Plains Resources**

The following selected financial information was derived from, and is qualified by reference to, our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the spin-off the historical results of the operations of PXP are reflected in our financial statements as discontinued operations. As a result of the reduction in our ownership interest in PAA in 2001, our ownership interest in PAA is accounted for using the equity method of accounting effective January 1, 2001. In prior periods, PAA is included on a consolidated basis. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Plains Resources Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 incorporated by reference in this document.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Revenues					
Oil sales to Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.	\$ 22,164	\$ 19,275	\$ 17,211	\$ 17,213	\$ 16,136
Hedging	(307)	(613)	(1,181)	(6,570)	(3,658)
Marketing, transportation, storage and terminalling				6,425,644	10,796,998
Gain on sale of assets ⁽¹⁾				48,188	16,457
	<u>21,857</u>	<u>18,662</u>	<u>16,030</u>	<u>6,484,475</u>	<u>10,825,933</u>
Costs and expenses					
Production expenses	8,669	6,536	7,397	5,912	5,118
Oil transportation expenses	3,906	3,775	4,449	3,752	3,740
General and administrative	6,973	5,747	11,083	44,468	27,035
Marketing, transportation, storage and terminalling				6,292,615	10,689,308
Unauthorized trading losses and related expenses ⁽²⁾				7,963	166,440
Depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion	4,995	4,139	4,816	28,362	23,669
Reduction in carrying cost of oil and gas properties					
	<u>24,543</u>	<u>20,197</u>	<u>27,745</u>	<u>6,383,072</u>	<u>10,915,310</u>
Other income (expense)					
Equity in earnings of Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.	15,073	18,807	18,540		
Gains on Plains All American Pipeline, L.P. unit transactions and public offerings ⁽³⁾	33,237	14,512	170,157		9,787
Loss on debt extinguishment	(6,728)	(10,319)		(15,148)	(1,545)
Interest expense	(2,222)	(5,866)	(8,974)	(39,943)	(31,466)
Interest and other income (expense)	97	239	(312)	7,068	1,150
	<u>36,771</u>	<u>15,838</u>	<u>167,696</u>	<u>53,380</u>	<u>(111,451)</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interest	36,771	15,838	167,696	53,380	(111,451)

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Minority interest in Plains All American Pipeline, L.P.				(35,565)	40,911
Income tax (expense) benefit	(16,464)	(6,106)	(67,072)	(5,628)	26,104
Income (loss) from continuing operations	20,307	9,732	100,624	12,187	(44,436)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax		27,800	54,693	28,749	19,105
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	933		(1,986)	(121)	
Net income (loss)	21,240	37,532	153,331	40,815	(25,331)
Cumulative preferred dividends ⁽⁴⁾	(603)	(1,400)	(27,245)	(14,725)	(10,026)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 20,637	\$ 36,132	\$ 126,086	\$ 26,090	\$ (35,357)
Basic earnings (loss) per share					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.35	\$ 3.48	\$ (0.14)	\$ (3.16)
Discontinued operations		1.16	2.59	1.61	1.11
Change in accounting policy	0.04		(0.09)	(0.01)	
	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.51	\$ 5.98	\$ 1.46	\$ (2.05)

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)					
Diluted earnings (loss) per share					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.82	\$ 0.34	\$ 2.81	\$ (0.14)	\$ (3.16)
Discontinued operations		1.14	2.01	1.54	1.11
Change in accounting policy	0.04		(0.07)	(0.01)	
	<u>\$ 0.86</u>	<u>\$ 1.48</u>	<u>\$ 4.75</u>	<u>\$ 1.39</u>	<u>\$ (2.05)</u>

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
Cash Flow Data			
Net cash provided by operating activities			
Continuing activities	\$ 27,026	\$ 7,638	\$ 3,320
Discontinued activities		82,097	116,808
	<u>\$ 27,026</u>	<u>\$ 89,735</u>	<u>\$ 120,128</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities			
Continuing activities	\$ (5,416)	\$ (7,258)	\$ 96,497
Discontinued activities		(64,158)	(125,880)
	<u>\$ (5,416)</u>	<u>\$ (71,416)</u>	<u>\$ (29,383)</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities			
Continuing activities	\$ (25,868)	\$ (235,411)	\$ (90,710)
Discontinued activities		225,748	(511)
	<u>\$ (25,868)</u>	<u>\$ (9,663)</u>	<u>\$ (91,221)</u>
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends	6.5:1	1.2:1	

	December 31,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Balance Sheet Data					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,549	\$ 8,807	\$ 1,179	\$ 5,080	\$ 68,228
Working capital (deficit)	(19,455)	(11,971)	(9,969)	20,289	115,867
Ownership interest in PAA	100,536	70,042	64,626		
Total assets	176,048	161,412	648,788	1,394,329	1,689,560
Long-term debt	30,000	27,000	282,061	626,376	676,703
Redeemable preferred stock				50,000	138,813
Stockholders' equity	100,904	105,509	254,852	137,140	40,619
Book value per common share	4.25				

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- (1) Relates to the sale of assets by PAA.
- (2) Relates to losses resulting from unauthorized trading activity by a former employee of PAA.
- (3) Amounts in 2003 relate to public offerings of PAA units and the conversion of certain subordinated units. Amounts in 2002 and 1999 relate to public offerings of PAA units. Amount in 2001 relates to sale of a portion of our interest in PAA and public offering of PAA units.
- (4) Amount for 2001 includes a \$21.4 million deemed dividend and a \$2.5 million cash payment related to the redemption and conversion of series F preferred stock in connection with our strategic restructuring.

Table of Contents**COMMON STOCK MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION**

Plains Resources common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol PLX. The following table sets forth the high and low trading prices per share of Plains Resources common stock on The New York Stock Exchange:

	PLX Common Stock	
	High	Low
2002		
First Quarter	\$ 24.99	\$ 22.35
Second Quarter	27.75	24.60
Third Quarter	26.95	21.92
Fourth Quarter	25.88	11.85 ⁽¹⁾
2003		
First Quarter	\$ 12.70	\$ 10.41
Second Quarter	14.50	10.90
Third Quarter	14.54	12.45
Fourth Quarter	16.10	12.55
2004		
First Quarter	\$ 18.25	\$ 16.00
Second Quarter through June 4, 2004	\$ 18.50	\$ 17.10

- (1) In December 2002, Plains Resources completed the spin-off of Plains Exploration & Production Company, its wholly owned subsidiary engaged primarily in oil and gas exploration and production.

As of May 28, 2004, there were 24.5 million shares of Plains Resources common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, outstanding with 931 owners of record.

The price of \$16.75 per share to be paid in the merger represents an approximate 25% premium over the \$13.44 per share closing price of Plains Resources common stock on November 20, 2003, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the original proposal by Vulcan Energy to purchase all of the outstanding shares of Plains Resources common stock that they did not already own and an approximate 27% premium over the weighted-average closing price of \$13.22 per share of Plains Resources common stock over the 30-day period ending on the same date.

You should obtain current market price quotations for Plains Resources common stock in connection with the voting of your Plains Resources common stock.

Dividend Information. Since becoming a public company, Plains Resources has never paid a dividend on its shares of common stock. The merger agreement prohibits Plains Resources from declaring, setting aside or paying dividends or distributions until the effective date of the merger without the prior written consent of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

Table of Contents**INFORMATION REGARDING COMMON STOCK TRANSACTIONS****Purchases By Plains Resources**

Except as set forth below, Plains Resources has not purchased any shares of its common stock during the past two years.

<u>Quarterly Period</u>	<u>Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Range of Prices Paid</u>	<u>Average Price Paid</u>
First Quarter of 2003	142,700	\$10.95 to \$12.04	\$ 11.56
Second Quarter of 2003	677,275	10.00 to 12.00	10.82
Third Quarter of 2003	3,967	13.60 to 13.60	13.60

Purchases by Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Mr. Flores, Mr. Raymond Sable Investments, L.P. and Sable Investments, LLC

None of Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Mr. Flores, Mr. Raymond, Sable Investments, L.P. and Sable Investments, LLC has purchased any shares of Plains Resources common stock during the past two years.

Securities Transactions Within 60 Days

On May 4, 2004, May 18, 2004 and May 18, 2004, Messrs. Hitchcock, Sinnott and Symonds, respectively, each exercised 10,000 options that were scheduled to expire on May 20, 2004 at an exercise price of \$10.29 per share. Also, on June 4, 2004, Mr. Flores received a regularly-scheduled payment under his employment agreement with Plains Resources of \$200,000, which, under the terms of his employment agreement, was paid in 11,173 shares of Plains Resources common stock. Other than the foregoing, none of Plains Resources, any executive officer or director of Plains Resources, any pension, profit-sharing or similar plan of Plains Resources or any associate or majority owned subsidiary of Plains Resources has effected any transactions with respect to Plains Resources common stock during the past 60 days.

None of Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or any of their respective executive officers, directors, controlling persons, pension, profit-sharing or similar plans or any associate or majority owned subsidiary, has effected any transactions with respect to Plains Resources common stock during the past 60 days.

Other than as described above, none of Sable Investments, L.P., Sable Investments, LLC or any of their respective executive officers, directors, controlling persons, pension, profit-sharing or similar plans or any associate or majority owned subsidiary, has effected any transactions with respect to Plains Resources common stock during the past 60 days.

Table of Contents**CURRENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF PLAINS RESOURCES**

The following table sets forth certain information as of the date of this proxy statement regarding our executive officers. All of our executive officers hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, removal or resignation from office.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
James C. Flores	44	Chairman of the Board
John T. Raymond	33	President and Chief Executive Officer
Stephen A. Thorington	48	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John F. Wombwell	42	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
William M. Hitchcock	64	Director
D. Martin Phillips	50	Director
Robert V. Sinnott	54	Director
J. Taft Symonds	64	Director
William C. O Malley	66	Director

James C. Flores, Chairman of the Board

Director since May 2001

Mr. Flores has been our Chairman of the Board since December 2002. He was our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer from May 2001 until December 2002. He was co-founder and Chairman from inception of Ocean Energy, Inc., an oil and gas company, and at various times President and Chief Executive Officer from 1992 until March 1999. In March 1999, Ocean Energy, Inc. was merged with Seagull Energy Corporation, where Mr. Flores served as Chairman of the Board of the new Ocean Energy, Inc. from March 1999 until January 2000, and as Vice Chairman from January 2000 until January 2001. From January 2001 to May 2001, Mr. Flores managed various private investments. Mr. Flores has also been Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Plains Exploration & Production Company, or PXP, an oil and gas company that we spun off in December 2002, since September 2002 and President since March 2004. Mr. Flores is a U.S. citizen.

John T. Raymond, Chief Executive Officer

Officer since May 2001

Mr. Raymond has been our President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2002. He was our President and Chief Operating Officer from November 2001 to December 2002. Previously, he was our Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer from May 2001 to November 2001. In addition, Mr. Raymond served as Director of Corporate Development of Kinder Morgan, Inc. from January 2000 to May 2001, and as Vice President of Corporate Development of Ocean Energy, Inc. from April 1998 to January 2000. Mr. Raymond also served as Vice President of Howard Weil Labouisse Friedrichs, Inc. from 1992 to April 1998. In addition, Mr. Raymond is a director of Plains All American GP LLC. Mr. Raymond was also President and Chief Operating Officer of PXP from September 2002 until March 2004. Mr. Raymond is a U.S. citizen.

Stephen A. Thorington, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Officer since December 2002

Mr. Thorington is our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Thorington served as our Acting Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from December 2002 to February 2003 when he was appointed to his current position. Mr. Thorington has also been Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of PXP since September 2002. Previously, he was Senior Vice President Finance and Corporate Development of Ocean Energy, Inc. from July 2001 to September 2002 and Senior Vice President Finance, Treasury and Corporate Development of Ocean Energy, Inc. from March 1999 to July 2001. He also served as Vice President, Finance and Treasurer of Seagull Energy

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Corporation from May 1996 to March 1999.

John F. Wombwell, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary

Officer since September 2003

Mr. Wombwell is our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. He also has been Plains Exploration & Production's Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since September 2003. He

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was previously with two New York Stock Exchange traded companies, serving as General Counsel of ExpressJet Holdings, Inc. from April 2002 until September 2003 and prior to joining ExpressJet, Mr. Wombwell was General Counsel of Integrated Electrical Services, Inc. from January 1998 to April 2002. Prior to that time, Mr. Wombwell was a partner at the national law firm of Andrews & Kurth L.L.P. with a practice focused on representing public companies with respect to corporate and securities matters.

William M. Hitchcock

Director since 1977

Mr. Hitchcock is a partner and has been president, since December 1996, of Pembroke Financial Partners LLC, an investment firm. In addition, he is Chief Executive Officer of Camelot Oil & Gas, a private oil and gas company. He is also a director of Maxx Petroleum, Ltd., an oil and gas company, Thoratec Corporation, a medical device company, and Luna Imaging, Inc., a digital imaging company. From 1992 to 1995, Mr. Hitchcock served as President of Plains Resources International Inc., which was formerly one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. In addition, he was our Chairman of the Board from August 1981 to October 1992, except for the period from April 1987 to October 1987, when he served as our Vice Chairman.

D. Martin Phillips

Director since June 2001

Mr. Phillips has been a Managing Director and principal of EnCap Investments L.P., or EnCap, a funds management and investment banking firm that focuses exclusively on the oil and gas industry, since November 1989. From 1978 to when he joined EnCap, Mr. Phillips served as Senior Vice President in the Energy Banking Group of NCNB Texas National Bank in Dallas, Texas. From 1999 to June 2003, Mr. Phillips served as a director of 3TEC Energy Corporation. Mr. Phillips also currently serves as a director of seven privately held EnCap portfolio companies, and Small Steps Nurturing Center. He formerly served as president of the Houston Producers Forum.

Robert V. Sinnott

Director since 1994

Mr. Sinnott has been Senior Vice President of Kayne Anderson Investment Management, Inc., an investment management firm, since 1992. He is also a director of Glacier Water Services, Inc., a vended water company, and Plains All American GP LLC, the general partner of Plains AAP, L.P., which is in turn the general partner of PAA. Mr. Sinnott was Vice President and Senior Securities Officer of the Investment Banking Division of Citibank from 1986 to 1992.

J. Taft Symonds

Director since 1987

Mr. Symonds has been Chairman of the Board of Symonds Trust Co. Ltd., an investment firm, and Chairman of the Board of Maurice Pincoffs Company, Inc., an international marketing firm, since 1978. He is also Chairman of the Board of Tetra Technologies, Inc., an oilfield service company, and a director of Plains All American GP LLC.

William C. O Malley

Director since April 2003

Mr. O Malley is a director of and former Chairman of the Board of Tidewater Inc., a public offshore marine transportation, shipyard facilities and containerized shipping company since 1994. He was Tidewater Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer from 1994 to 2002 and served as its President from 1994 to 2001. Mr. O Malley has been a director of Hibernia Corporation, the holding company for Hibernia National Bank, since 1995. He is also a director of BE&K Inc., an engineering and construction contractor. Mr. O Malley is a certified public accountant and a former partner with

Arthur Young, a predecessor accounting firm to Ernst & Young LLP.

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**CURRENT EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF VULCAN ENERGY
AND VULCAN MERGER SUBSIDIARY**

The following persons are the executive officers and directors of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary as of the date of this proxy statement. Each executive officer will serve until a successor is elected by the board of directors or until the earlier of his resignation or removal. None of these persons nor Vulcan Energy or Vulcan Merger Subsidiary has been convicted in a criminal proceeding during the past five years (excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors), and none of these persons nor Vulcan Energy or Vulcan Merger Subsidiary has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining the person from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws. The executive officers and directors of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Energy Subsidiary are citizens of the United States and, except as otherwise indicated below, can be reached at 505 5th Avenue South, Suite 900, Seattle, WA 98104, and their telephone number is (206) 342-2000:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Paul G. Allen	51	Chairman of the Board
Jo Allen Patton	46	President and Director
David N. Capobianco	34	Vice President and Director
Richard E. Leigh, Jr.	44	Vice President and Secretary
Nathaniel T. Brown	53	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Nathan Troutman	47	Vice President
Allen D. Israel	57	Assistant Secretary

The following are the names and present principal occupations or employment, and material occupations, positions, offices or employments for the past five years, of each executive officer and member of the board of directors of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

Paul G. Allen, Chairman of the Board

Director Since February 2004

Mr. Allen has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Allen has also been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Charter Communications, Inc. since July 1999, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Charter Investment (a predecessor to, and currently an affiliate of, Charter Communications, Inc.) since December 1998, and founder and Chairman at Vulcan Inc. (f/k/a Vulcan Northwest). Mr. Allen, co-founder of Microsoft Corporation, has been a private investor for more than 15 years, with interests in over 50 technology, telecommunications, content and biotech companies. Mr. Allen's investments include Vulcan Productions, Inc., the Portland Trail Blazers NBA and Seattle Seahawks NFL franchises, and investments in TechTV Inc., DreamWorks LLC, and Oxygen Media. Mr. Allen is the brother of Jody Patton.

Jody Patton, President

Director and Officer Since February 2004

Ms. Patton has been President of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Ms. Patton has also been President and CEO of Vulcan Inc. since June 2001. Previously Ms. Patton served as Vice-Chairperson of Vulcan Inc. (f/k/a Vulcan Northwest) from 1989 to June 2001. She is also co-founder of both Experience Science Fiction and Experience Music Project museums in Seattle and an executive director of the six Paul G. Allen Foundations. Ms. Patton is the sister of Paul G. Allen.

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Richard Leigh, Vice President and Secretary

Officer Since February 2004

Mr. Leigh has been vice President and Secretary of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Leigh has also served as the vice president and general counsel of Vulcan Inc. since

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December 2000. Previously, Mr. Leigh was vice president and general counsel for the Seattle Seahawks, a company affiliated with Vulcan Inc., from September 1997 to December 2000 and a corporate attorney with the Seattle law firm of Foster Pepper & Shefelman, PLLC, where he was a partner, from January 1995 to September 1997.

Nathaniel T. Brown, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Officer since February 2004

Mr. Brown has been Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Brown has also been the Chief Financial Officer for First & Goal Inc., an affiliate of Vulcan Inc., since January 1998. Prior to joining Vulcan, Mr. Brown was the Chief Financial Officer for Administrative Systems, Inc. from 1994 to December 1997.

David Capobianco, Vice President

Director and Officer since November 2003

Mr. Capobianco has been Vice President of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Capobianco served as Vulcan's president and sole director from November 2003 to February 2004. Mr. Capobianco is a Managing Director of Vulcan Capital, an affiliate of Vulcan Inc., where he has been employed since April 2003. Previously, he was a vice president with Greenhill Capital from July 2001 to April 2003 and a vice president of Harvest Partners from July 1995 to January 2001.

Nathan Troutman, Vice President

Officer since February 2004

Mr. Troutman has been Vice President of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Troutman has also overseen and participated in the approval of all investment activities of Vulcan Capital since January 2002 as a member of its investment committee. Previously, Mr. Troutman was managing director at Greenbridge Partners LLC from September 1999 to January 2002 and before joining Greenbridge Partners, he was a founding member of a private equity fund focusing on Mexico and Latin America, sponsored by Grupo Financiero Bancomer (a holding of the Garza Sada family of Monterrey), for which he worked from May 1994 until March 1999.

Allen D. Israel, Assistant Secretary

Officer Since February 2004

Mr. Israel has been assistant secretary of Vulcan Energy and Vulcan Merger Subsidiary since February 2004. Mr. Israel is also a senior partner of the regional law firm of Foster Pepper & Shefelman PLLC based in Seattle, where he has practiced for over 25 years.

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**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT
OF PLAINS RESOURCES**

The following table sets forth, as of May 28, 2004, the beneficial ownership of our outstanding common stock by:

each of our directors and nominees;

each named executive officer; and

all of our executive officers and director nominees as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, the persons listed in the table below have sole voting and investment powers with respect to the shares of our common stock indicated, and each person's address is 500 Dallas Street, Suite 700, Houston, Texas 77002.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾	Percent of Class ⁽²⁾
James C. Flores	1,226,428 ⁽⁴⁾	4.98%
William M. Hitchcock	482,023	1.96%
William C. O Malley	10,946	⁽³⁾
D. Martin Phillips ⁽⁵⁾	25,833 ⁽⁵⁾	⁽³⁾
John T. Raymond	421,223	1.70%
Robert V. Sinnott ⁽⁶⁾	51,815	⁽³⁾
J. Taft Symonds	79,662 ⁽⁷⁾	⁽³⁾
Stephen A. Thorington	41,033 ⁽⁸⁾	⁽³⁾
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (8 persons)	2,338,963	9.28%

(1) Includes both outstanding shares of our common stock and shares of our common stock such person has the right to acquire within 60 days after May 28, 2004 by exercise of outstanding stock options and restricted stock units.

(2) Based on 24,514,029 shares of our common stock outstanding as of May 28, 2004.

(3) Less than 1%.

(4) 1,000,000 of these shares are held directly by Sable Management, L.P., the general partner of which is Sable Management, LLC, of which Mr. Flores is the sole member.

(5) Mr. Phillips is a Managing Director of EnCap, which is the general partner of EnCap Energy Capital Fund III, L.P. and EnCap Energy Capital Fund III-B, L.P., the investment manager of Energy Capital Investment Company PLC, and the manager of BOCP Energy Partners, L.P. Mr. Phillips disclaims beneficial ownership of the 1,174,219 shares beneficially owned by EnCap.

(6) Mr. Sinnott is Senior Vice President of Kayne Anderson Investment Management, Inc., the general partner of Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P., or Kayne Anderson. Mr. Sinnott disclaims beneficial ownership of the 1,755,916 shares beneficially owned by Kayne Anderson.

(7) These shares include 32,662 shares that are held by Symonds Trust Co. Ltd. Mr. Symonds also owns 5,000 unvested restricted stock units.

(8) Includes 30,000 shares of unvested restricted stock over which Mr. Thorington also owns 20,000 restricted stock units.

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The following table lists the persons who, to our knowledge, may be deemed to be beneficial owners, as of May 28, 2004, of more than 5% of our common stock.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Class ⁽¹⁾
Barclays Global Investors, N.A. 45 Fremont Street San Francisco, CA 94105	1,294,411 ⁽²⁾	5.28%
Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P. and Richard A. Kayne 1800 Avenue of the Stars, Second Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067	1,755,916 ⁽³⁾	7.16%
Merrill Lynch & Co. World Financial Center, North Tower 250 Vesey Street New York, NY 10381	1,338,969 ⁽⁴⁾	5.46%
Pershing Square, L.P. 110 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017	1,258,500 ⁽⁵⁾	5.13%

(1) Based on 24,514,029 shares of our common stock outstanding as of May 28, 2004.

(2) Based on the Schedule 13G filed by Barclays Global Investors, N.A. with the SEC on February 17, 2004, Barclays has sole voting and investment power over 1,216,029 shares.

(3) Based on Amendment No. 14 to Schedule 13D filed by Kayne Anderson and Richard A. Kayne with the SEC on February 27, 2004, Kayne Anderson and Mr. Kayne have shared voting and investment power over 1,665,300 shares held by investment partnerships and managed accounts and Mr. Kayne has sole voting and investment power over 90,616 shares.

(4) Based on the Schedule 13G filed by Merrill Lynch & Co. with the SEC on January 27, 2004, Merrill Lynch has shared voting and investment power over 1,338,969 shares. Merrill Lynch advised that all such shares are owned by various clients of Merrill Lynch.

(5) Based on the Schedule 13D filed by Pershing Square, L.P. on February 23, 2004, Pershing Square, L.P. shares voting and dispositive power over the shares with Pershing Square GP, LLC, Leucadia National Corporation and William Ackman.

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INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRANSACTION PARTICIPANTS

Plains Resources Inc.

Plains Resources Inc., a Delaware corporation, is an independent energy company. We are principally engaged in the midstream activities of marketing, gathering, transporting, terminalling, and storage of oil through our equity ownership in Plains All American Pipeline, L.P., or PAA. PAA is a publicly traded master limited partnership actively engaged in the midstream energy markets. As of February 16, 2004 we owned 44% of the general partner of PAA and 12.4 million, or 21%, of the limited partner units of PAA, which represented approximately 22% aggregate ownership interest in PAA. We also participate in the upstream activities of acquiring, exploiting, developing, exploring for and producing oil through our wholly owned subsidiary, Calumet Florida L.L.C., which has producing properties in the Sunniland Trend in south Florida. Plains Resources' common stock trades on the NYSE under the symbol PLX. Plains Resources' principal address is 700 Milam Street, Suite 3100, Houston, Texas 77002, and its telephone number is (832) 239-6000.

Vulcan Energy Corporation

Vulcan Energy Corporation, a Delaware corporation, was formed to acquire Plains Resources and has not carried on any activities other than in connection with the merger. The principal business address and principal office address of Vulcan Energy is 505 5th Avenue South, Suite 900, Seattle, WA 98104, and its telephone number is (206) 342-2000. For a description of the current executive officers and managers of Vulcan Energy, see Current Executive Officers and Managers of Vulcan Energy and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

Vulcan Merger Subsidiary

Prime Time Acquisition Corporation, a Delaware corporation, was formed for the purpose of completing the merger. We refer to this entity as the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary. The Vulcan Merger Subsidiary is wholly owned by Vulcan Energy. The principal executive office for the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary is 505 5th Avenue South, Suite 900, Seattle, WA 98104, and its telephone number is (206) 342-2000. For a description of the current executive officers and directors of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, see Current Executive Officers and Directors of the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary.

Criminal Proceedings and Injunctions or Prohibitions Involving Securities Laws

None of Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, or their respective directors, officers or managers has been convicted in a criminal proceeding during the past five years (other than traffic violations or similar misdemeanors).

None of Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or their respective directors and officers has been a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding during the past five years that resulted in a judgment, decree or final order enjoining that person or entity from future violations of, or prohibiting activities subject to, federal or state securities laws, or a finding of any violation of federal or state securities laws.

Past Contacts, Transactions, Negotiations and Agreements

Other than as set forth in this section, in Special Factors Agreements with the Management Stockholders beginning on page 77 and in Certain Relationships and Related Transactions beginning on page 132, during the past two years, none of Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or the Management Stockholders has been involved in a transaction with Plains Resources or any of its affiliates in which the aggregate value of the

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transaction exceeded more than 1.0% of Plains Resources' consolidated revenues during the fiscal year when the transaction occurred. Except as described more fully under "Special Factors - Background of the Merger," there have not been any negotiations, transactions or material contacts during the past two years between Plains Resources or any of its subsidiaries, on the one hand, and Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary or the Management Stockholders, on the other hand, concerning any merger, consolidation, acquisition, tender offer or other acquisition of any class of Plains Resources' securities, election of Plains Resources' directors or sale or other transfer of a material amount of Plains Resources' assets.

Spin-Off of Plains Exploration & Production Company. On December 18, 2002, Plains Resources distributed 100% of the issued and outstanding common stock of its wholly owned subsidiary Plains Exploration & Production Company, or PXP, to the holders of Plains Resources' common stock. Each Plains Resources stockholder received one share of PXP common stock for each share of Plains Resources common stock held. In this document we refer to this transaction as the "spin-off." This spin-off was completed to, among other things, enable Plains Resources and PXP to obtain significant cost savings through access to capital to fund operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other business needs at a reduced borrowing cost. In contemplation of the spin-off, on July 3, 2002 Plains Resources contributed to PXP all of its oil and gas properties offshore California and in Illinois.

To effect the spin-off, Plains Resources entered into the following agreements with PXP:

Master Separation Agreement. The master separation agreement provides for the separation of substantially all of the upstream assets and liabilities of Plains Resources, other than its Florida operations. The master separation agreement provides for, among other things, the separation; cross-indemnification provisions; allocation of fees related to these transactions between Plains Resources and PXP; other provisions governing Plains Resources' relationship with PXP, including mandatory dispute arbitration, sharing information, confidentiality and other covenants; a noncompetition provision; and Plains Resources entering into the ancillary agreements discussed below with PXP.

Employee Matters Agreement. The employee matters agreement provided that the employees who worked for PXP after the spin-off were transferred to PXP immediately before the spin-off. This agreement does not address the treatment of Messrs. Flores and Raymond, except with respect to the treatment of their existing options to acquire Plains Resources common stock. Under this agreement, all outstanding options to acquire Plains Resources common stock at the time of the spin-off were split into (1) an equal number of options to acquire Plains Resources common stock and (2) an equal number of stock appreciation rights, or SARs, with respect to PXP's common stock. The exercise price for the original Plains Resources stock options was also split between the new Plains Resources stock options and the SARs. Also, unless otherwise provided for in the agreement governing the restricted stock award, at the time of the spin-off all restricted stock awards for Plains Resources common stock were split into (1) restricted stock awards for an equal number of shares of Plains Resources common stock and (2) restricted stock awards for an equal number of shares of PXP's common stock. Under this agreement (1) PXP established a nonqualified deferred compensation plan for certain executive officers and, to the extent that any of the executives are participants in the Plains Resources deferred compensation plan, the related assets and liabilities under the Plains Resources plan were transferred to PXP's plan, (2) Plains Resources transferred its 401(k) plan and welfare benefit plans to PXP and formed a similar 401(k) plan and similar welfare benefit plans, and (3) PXP established plans that mirror the fringe benefits and company policies of Plains Resources.

Tax Allocation Agreement. The tax allocation agreement provides that, until the spin-off, PXP continued to be included in Plains Resources' consolidated federal income tax group, and PXP's federal income tax liability was included in the consolidated federal income tax liability of Plains Resources. The agreement also sets forth the manner in which the amount of taxes that PXP pays or receives with respect to consolidated or combined returns of Plains Resources in which PXP is included is to be

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determined. In addition, to the extent Plains Resources' net operating losses are used in the consolidated return to offset PXP taxable income from operations during the period January 1, 2002 through the spin-off, PXP will reimburse Plains Resources for the reduction in PXP's federal income tax liability resulting from the utilization of such net operating losses, up to \$3 million. PXP will indemnify Plains Resources if the spin-off is not tax-free to Plains Resources as a result of various actions or failures to take action by PXP. In addition, during the three years after the spin-off, PXP will not engage in transactions that could adversely affect the tax treatment of the spin-off unless PXP obtains a supplemental tax ruling from the IRS or a tax opinion that the transaction would not adversely affect the tax treatment of the spin-off or provide adequate economic security to Plains Resources to ensure PXP would be able to comply with its obligation under this agreement.

Plains Exploration & Production Transition Services Agreement. The PXP transition services agreement provided that Plains Resources would provide PXP the following services, on an interim basis: management services, including managing PXP's operations, evaluating investment opportunities for us, overseeing PXP's upstream activities, and staffing; tax services; accounting services; payroll services; insurance services; employee benefits services; limited services for legal matters; and financial services. Through December 31, 2003 Plains Resources charged PXP \$10.9 million to reimburse it for its costs of providing such services. PXP and Plains Resources have satisfied their obligations under the agreement and it will expire by its terms on June 16, 2004.

Plains Resources Transition Services Agreement. Under the Plains Resources transition services agreement, PXP will provide Plains Resources the following services on an interim basis: tax services; accounting services; payroll services; employee benefits services; limited services for legal matters; and financial services. PXP will charge Plains Resources on a monthly basis PXP's costs of providing such services. In addition, PXP and Plains Resources may identify additional services that PXP will provide to Plains Resources. PXP and Plains Resources have satisfied their obligations under the agreement and it will expire by its terms on June 8, 2004.

Technical Services Agreement. The technical services agreement provides that PXP will provide Calumet Florida L.L.C. certain engineering and technical support services required to support operation and maintenance of the oil and gas properties owned by Calumet, including geological, geophysical, surveying, drilling and operations services, environmental and other governmental or regulatory compliance related to oil and gas activities and other oil and gas engineering services as requested, and accounting services. Plains Resources will reimburse PXP for PXP's costs to provide these services. In addition, Plains Resources and PXP may identify additional services that PXP will provide to Plains Resources. PXP will provide the services until (1) Calumet is no longer a subsidiary of Plains Resources, (2) Calumet transfers substantially all of its assets to a person that is not a subsidiary of Plains Resources, (3) July 3, 2005 or (4) when all the services are terminated as provided in the agreement. Plains Resources may terminate the agreement as to some or all of the services at any time by giving PXP 90 days' written notice.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2003, PXP billed Plains Resources \$0.4 million for services provided to Plains Resources under the Transition Services Agreement and the Technical Services Agreement and Plains Resources billed PXP \$0.1 million for services Plains Resources provided under the spin-off agreements.

James C. Flores. Mr. Flores currently serves as our Chairman of the Board pursuant to an employment agreement dated September 19, 2002, as amended. Under that agreement, if his employment is terminated by Plains Resources without Cause (as defined in his new agreement), by Mr. Flores' death or disability, or by Mr. Flores for Good Reason (as defined in his new agreement), Plains Resources will also pay Mr. Flores \$2.5 million. Upon such termination, all then-outstanding stock-based awards Mr. Flores holds will become immediately exercisable and payable in full, with any performance goals associated with the employment agreement being deemed to have been achieved at the maximum levels. Mr. Flores' share award under his

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Original Agreement would become immediately vested and he would be granted a number of shares to be determined by dividing the amount equal to the aggregate unpaid annual installments divided by the fair market value of a share on the date of termination. However, if the share price is less than \$13.31 on the termination date, payment will be made in cash. Mr. Flores and his dependents will be entitled to continued health insurance benefits for three years made whole on a net after-tax basis.

To the extent triggered by the merger of Plains Resources and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Mr. Flores has waived any right to the \$2.5 million payment described above.

Under Mr. Flores' employment agreement, if benefits to which Mr. Flores becomes entitled in connection with a change in control are considered excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code, then Plains Resources will pay Mr. Flores an amount equal to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code or any interest or penalties with respect to such excise tax (excluding any income tax or employment tax imposed upon the additional payment).

John T. Raymond. Mr. Raymond currently serves as our Chief Executive Officer and President pursuant to an employment agreement dated September 19, 2002, as amended. Under that agreement, if his employment is terminated by Plains Resources without Cause (as defined in his new agreement), by Mr. Raymond's death or disability, or by Mr. Raymond for Good Reason (as defined in his new agreement), Plains Resources will also pay Mr. Raymond \$2.5 million. Upon such termination, all then-outstanding stock-based awards Mr. Raymond holds will become immediately exercisable and payable in full, with any performance goals associated with the employment agreement being deemed to have been achieved at the maximum levels. Mr. Raymond and his dependents will be entitled to continued health insurance benefits for three years made whole on a net after-tax basis.

Under Mr. Raymond's employment agreement, if benefits to which Mr. Raymond becomes entitled in connection with a change in control are considered excess parachute payments under Section 280G of the Code, then Plains Resources will pay Mr. Raymond an amount equal to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code or any interest or penalties with respect to such excise tax (excluding any income tax or employment tax imposed upon the additional payment).

To the extent triggered by the merger of Plains Resources and the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Mr. Raymond has waived any right to the \$2.5 million payment described above.

Table of Contents**CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS****Governance of PAA**

We, along with Sable Investments, L.P. (which is owned by Mr. Flores, our Chairman, and Mr. Raymond, our President and Chief Executive Officer and the general partner of which, Sable Investments, LLC, is wholly-owned by Mr. Flores), Kafu Holdings, L.P. (which is controlled by Kayne Anderson Capital Advisors, L.P., which beneficially owned 7.2% of our outstanding common stock as of February 27, 2004 and which is controlled by Kayne Anderson Investment Management, Inc., of which Mr. Sinnott, one of our directors, is Senior Vice President), and E-Holdings III, L.P. (which is controlled by EnCap Investments L.L.C., which beneficially owned 4.8% of our outstanding common stock as of February 27 and of which Mr. Phillips, one of our directors, is a managing director and principal) are parties to a limited liability company agreement of Plains All American GP LLC, which is the general partner of Plains AAP, L.P., and a limited partnership agreement of Plains AAP, L.P., which is the general partner of PAA. These agreements govern the ongoing management of PAA.

In addition, the general partner of PAA is owned as follows:

Plains Resources	44.0%
Sable Investments, L.P.	20.0%
Kafu Holdings, L.P.	16.418%
E-Holdings, L.P.	9.0%
Others	10.582%
	100.0%

Also, each of we, Sable Investments, Kafu Holdings, and E-Holdings may appoint one member of the Plains All American GP LLC board of directors. Sable Investments, L.P., or Sable, has entered into a voting agreement with Plains Resources under which Sable has agreed to use its right to appoint a member of the board of directors of Plains All American GP LLC to appoint a person designated by Plains Resources. This agreement will terminate on 30 days notice by Sable or Plains Resources.

Value Assurance Agreements

We entered into a value assurance agreement with each of Sable Investments, Kafu Holdings and E-Holdings with respect to the subordinated units they acquired from us in our June 2001 strategic restructuring. The value assurance agreements require us to pay to them an amount per fiscal year, payable on a quarterly basis, equal to the difference between \$1.85 per unit and the actual amount PAA distributes during that period. The value assurance agreements expired on February 13, 2004, when the subordinated units converted to common units.

Our Relationship with PAA

We have ongoing relationships with PAA, including:

a marketing agreement that provides that PAA will purchase all of our equity crude oil production at market prices for a fee of \$.20 per barrel. In 2002, PAA paid us \$22.7 million for such equity production and we paid PAA \$0.2 million in marketing fees. In 2003, sales of oil to PAA under the agreement totaled \$26.2 million, and Plains Resources paid PAA \$0.2 million in marketing fees; and

a separation agreement whereby, among other things, (1) we agreed to indemnify PAA, its general partner, and its subsidiaries against (a) any claims related to the upstream business, whenever arising, and (b) any claims related to federal or state securities laws or the regulations of any self-regulatory authority, or other similar claims, resulting from alleged acts or omissions by us, our subsidiaries, PAA, or PAA's subsidiaries occurring on or before June 8, 2001, and (2) PAA agreed to indemnify us and our subsidiaries against any claims related to the midstream business, whenever arising.

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We are currently negotiating a new marketing agreement with PAA to, among other things, add a definitive term to the agreement and provide that PAA will use its reasonably best efforts to obtain the best price for our crude production. There can be no assurance, however, that we will enter into a new marketing agreement with PAA.

On April 15, 2004, an affiliate of Vulcan Energy purchased \$40 million of PAA Class C Common Units as part of a \$100 million private placement. The purchasers of the PAA Class C Common Units also entered into a registration rights agreement with PAA whereby PAA has agreed to register the PAA Class C Common Units under the Securities Act.

Gulf Coast

We from time to time charter private jets from Gulf Coast Aviation Inc., or Gulf Coast, which is not affiliated with us or our employees. On occasion, the airplane that Gulf Coast charters for our trips is owned by Mr. Flores. In 2002, we paid approximately \$425,000 to Gulf Coast in connection with airplane chartering services Gulf Coast provided to us using Mr. Flores' airplanes. In 2003, Plains Resources paid Gulf Coast \$0.1 million for aircraft chartering services. The charters are arranged through arms-length dealings with Gulf Coast and the rates are market-based.

MISCELLANEOUS OTHER INFORMATION

If the merger is completed, we will no longer be a publicly held company and there will be no public participation in any future meetings of Plains Resources' stockholders. If the merger is not completed, Plains Resources' stockholders will continue to be entitled to attend and participate in Plains Resources' stockholder meetings. If the merger is not completed, we will inform our stockholders in a quarterly report on 10-Q of the date by which stockholder proposals must be received by us for inclusion in the proxy materials relating to the annual meeting, which proposals must comply with the rules and regulations of the Commission then in effect.

Where You Can Find More Information

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements, and other documents with the SEC under the Exchange Act. Our SEC filings made electronically through the SEC's EDGAR system are available to the public at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at:

450 FIFTH STREET, NW

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

You may also obtain copies of this information by mail from the public reference room of the SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. The public may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an internet world wide web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information

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about issuers, including Plains Resources, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>. You can also inspect reports, proxy statements and other information about Plains Resources at the offices of the NYSE.

Plains Resources, Vulcan Energy, the Vulcan Merger Subsidiary, Messrs. Flores and Raymond have filed with the SEC a Rule 13e-3 Transaction Statement on Schedule 13E-3 with respect to the merger. As permitted by the SEC, this proxy statement omits certain information contained in the Schedule 13E-3. The Schedule 13E-3, including any amendments and exhibits filed or incorporated by reference as a part of it, is available for inspection or copying as set forth above.

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Incorporation by Reference

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information that we file with the SEC in other documents into this proxy statement. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of this proxy statement. The information contained in this proxy statement and information that we file with the SEC in the future and incorporate by reference in this proxy statement automatically updates and supersedes previously filed information. Such updated and superseded information shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this proxy statement.

We incorporate by reference into this proxy statement each document we file pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this proxy statement and prior to the special meeting. We also incorporate by reference into this proxy statement the following documents that we filed with the SEC (File No. 000-27817) under the Exchange Act:

our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2003;

our proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on May 15, 2003;

our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004; and

our current reports on Form 8-K, filed on May 2, 2003, August 12, 2003, November 12, 2003, November 21, 2003, December 5, 2003, January 23, 2004, February 20, 2004, March 3, 2004 and May 4, 2004.

All subsequent documents filed by us with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the date of this proxy statement and prior to the date of the special meeting will be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this proxy statement and to be a part of the proxy statement from the date of filing of those documents.

You should rely only on the information contained in this proxy statement, or to which Plains Resources has referred you, to vote your shares at the special meeting. Plains Resources has not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This proxy statement is dated [], 2004. The mailing of this proxy statement to stockholders does not create a solicitation of a proxy in any jurisdiction where, or to or from any person to whom, it is unlawful to make such proxy solicitation in such jurisdiction.

Documents incorporated by reference in this proxy statement are available from us without charge, excluding all exhibits (unless we have specifically incorporated by reference an exhibit in this proxy statement). You may obtain documents incorporated by reference by requesting them in writing or by telephone as follows:

PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

700 MILAM STREET, SUITE 3100

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

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ATTENTION: INVESTOR RELATIONS

TELEPHONE: (832) 239-6000

If you would like to request documents from us, please do so by [], 2004 in order to ensure timely receipt before the special meeting. You should be sure to include your complete name and address in your request. If you request any incorporated documents, we will mail them to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means, within one business day after we receive your request.

[], 2004

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APPENDIX A

AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

by and among

VULCAN ENERGY CORPORATION

PRIME TIME ACQUISITION CORPORATION

and

PLAINS RESOURCES INC.

dated as of

February 19, 2004

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3.19 Affiliate Transactions	A-21
3.20 Disclosure	A-21
3.21	