

1 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
2 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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4 In re: Las Vegas Boat Harbor, Inc., a Nevada
5 corporation, as owner of a certain 2018
6 Bennington Marine model 25SSRCX Half
7 Admiral Pontoon Boat, No. 2449, HIN
8 ETWF9242D818, for exoneration from or
9 limitation of liability

Case No.: 2:20-cv-01457-JAD-VCF

**Order Granting Motions to Dismiss Time-
Barred Liability-Limitation Action**

[ECF Nos. 5, 9 & 16]

8 Admiralty actions are uncommon fare in a land-locked and arid state like Nevada. This
9 one asks this court to determine whether boat owner Las Vegas Boat Harbor, Inc. (LVBH) can
10 invoke the Limitation of Vessel Owner's Liability Act of 1851 to cap its exposure for damages
11 sustained by a boater whose leg was amputated after she was injured by a rental pontoon boat's
12 propeller. The Act limits a vessel owner's liability to the value of the boat if the owner files a
13 federal action within six months of written notice of a claim, and LVBH contends that it timely
14 filed this suit less than three months after receiving the claimant's settlement demand. But the
15 claimant argues that it was a much earlier letter that triggered the six-month deadline, which
16 expired long before LVBH filed, making this action time-barred. Because I find that the
17 claimant's initial letter communicated the reasonable possibility that her claim against it would
18 exceed the value of the boat, I dismiss this case.

19 **Background**

20 On July 2, 2019, 27-year-old Leslie Burns was injured by the propeller of a pontoon boat
21 rented from LVBH. She was airlifted to the University Medical Center (UMC) trauma center,
22 and she underwent surgery to amputate her right leg below the knee. Burns promptly retained
23 counsel, who sent an initial evidence-preservation letter to vessel owner LVBH just a week after

1 the incident. The July 9, 2019, letter advised LVBH of the incident, Burns’s amputation, and
2 which boat was involved. And it demanded that LVBH preserve all evidence related to the
3 incident and provide details about LVBH’s insurance coverage¹:

4 **Our Client:** **Leslie Burns**
5 **DOL:** **July 2, 2019**
6 **Boat Number:** **2449**

7 Dear Ms. Gripentog:

8 Please be advised that this office has been retained to represent the interests of Leslie Burns
9 for personal injuries she suffered in an exposed propeller incident that occurred involving your
10 Admiral Pontoon Boat, Number 2449 (“Subject Boat”). Ms. Burns injuries include, but are not
11 limited to, the amputation of her right leg.

12 Ms. Burns hereby requests that Las Vegas Boat Harbor, Inc. dba Boating Lake Mead and
13 all its related entities (“LVBH”) engage in all reasonable efforts to honor their obligation to
14 preserve all materials that are potentially relevant to all matters at issue in this claim. *See Bass-*
15 *Davis v. Davis*, 122 Nev. 442, 450, 134 P.3d 103, 108 (2006) (“a party is required to preserve
16 documents, tangible items, and information relevant to litigation that are reasonably calculated to
17 lead to the discovery of admissible evidence [] once a party is on ‘notice’ of a potential legal
18 claim.”). In this regard, it is imperative that LVBH preserve the Subject Boat and all of its parts,
19 including but not limited to its outboard motor, in the same condition in which they existed at the
20 time of the abovementioned incident.

21 Demand is further made that all LVBH employees, vendors, agents and contractors
22 preserve any and all electronically stored information that might pertain to the subject incident,
23 including but not limited to social media comments, posts and/or photographs as well as any
written communications including but not limited to letters, statements, e-mails and/or text
messages.

 Finally, please provide us a certified copy of the declaration page for any and all insurance
agreements or policies that may be liable to satisfy, indemnify or reimburse all or part of any
judgment that may be entered in this action.

 Thank you in advance for your anticipated compliance with this important evidentiary
matter.

 LVBH’s counsel set up a boat inspection, and in an August 2, 2019, letter to the boat’s
motor manufacturer advising of the upcoming inspection, LVBH’s attorney explained,

 This office represents Las Vegas Boat Harbor with respect to a
claim by Leslie Burns regarding a boating accident that occurred
on July 2, 2019[,] at Lake Mead outside Las Vegas, Nevada. The
claim potentially involves allegations of a manufacturing or
product defect with respect to a 2018 Bennington Marine pontoon
boat . . . that was involved in the accident. Enclosed is

¹ ECF No. 9-2 (7/9/19 evidence-preservation letter).

1 correspondence from Ms. Burns’ attorney Samuel Mirkovich, Esq.
2 regarding the claim and preserving evidence.²

3 In a separate, August 29, 2019, letter to several people with Burns on the boat on the day of the
4 incident, LVBH’s counsel advised:

5 [O]ur office has been retained to represent the Las Vegas Boat
6 Harbor with respect to a potential claim by Leslie Burns regarding
7 an accident that occurred on July 2, 2019. On that date, you were
8 responsible for the boat as the primary renter and/or an authorized
9 driver and therefore may be responsible for some or all of Ms.
10 Burns’ damages You should contact your attorney or
11 insurance carrier and advise them of this potential claim.³

12 On September 17, 2019, Burns’s counsel emailed to LVBH’s counsel a copy of the
13 National Park Service’s incident report. That report recounts the accident from the perspective
14 of Burns and several witnesses, the nature of Burns’s injuries, the fact that Burns was airlifted to
15 UMC after being transported to the marina by park rangers, and that she “was being treated at
16 [UMC] in Las Vegas in the Trauma Intensive Care Unit.”⁴ Burns sent a comprehensive
17 settlement-demand package to LVBH on May 14, 2020, and ultimately filed suit against LVBH
18 and the manufacturers of the boat and its engine on June 30, 2020, in Nevada State Court.⁵

19 On August 6, 2020, LVBH filed this action for exoneration from, or limitation of,
20 liability under the Limitation of Vessel Owner’s Liability Act of 1851.⁶ LVBH alleges that
21 “[t]he post-accident value of the [b]oat is between \$22,205.00 and \$31,235.00,”⁷ and it moves
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23 ² ECF No. 9-4 at 6 (8/2/19 letter).

³ ECF No. 9-8 at 2 (8/29/19 letter).

⁴ ECF No. 9-11 at 5.

⁵ *Burns v. Las Vegas Boat Harbor, Inc., et al.*, Case No. A-20-817351-C.

⁶ ECF No. 3.

⁷ *Id.* at 4.

1 for an order enjoining Burns’s state-court action and all other suits exceeding the value of the
 2 vessel.⁸ Burns opposes the motion⁹ and, along with boat-manufacturer Polaris Boats, Inc.,¹⁰ asks
 3 to dismiss this action as time-barred, arguing that it was filed more than six months after LVBH
 4 was put on notice of Burns’s claim. The dispute turns on which document qualifies as sufficient
 5 notice under the Act, with Burns and Polaris pointing to the July 9, 2019, evidence-preservation
 6 letter, and LVBH claiming that its six-month clock didn’t start running until Burns’s May 14,
 7 2020, settlement demand.¹¹ Because I find that the July 9, 2019, letter satisfied the statutory
 8 notice requirement, making LVBH’s August 6, 2020, liability-limitation action months late, I
 9 grant the motions to dismiss, deny LVBH’s motion as moot, and close this case.

10 Discussion

11 “A holdover from the days when encouraging commerce by sea was considered more
 12 important than providing full redress to victims of maritime accidents,”¹² the Limitation of
 13 Vessel Owner’s Liability Act of 1851 allows a boat owner to limit its liability for certain injuries
 14 to “the value of the vessel and [its] pending freight.”¹³ To take advantage of this cap, the owner
 15 must “bring a civil action” in a federal district court “within 6 months after a claimant gives the
 16 owner written notice of a claim.”¹⁴ Just what qualifies as “written notice of a claim” is

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⁸ ECF No. 6.

19 ⁹ ECF No. 14.

20 ¹⁰ ECF Nos. 9 (Burns’s motion to dismiss), 16 (Polaris’s motion to dismiss); 18 (Polaris’s joinder
 in Burns’s motion).

21 ¹¹ ECF No. 24 (LVBH’s omnibus opposition).

22 ¹² *Delta Country Ventures, Inc. v. Magana*, 986 F.2d 1260, 1266 (9th Cir. 1993) (Kozinski, J.,
 dissenting).

23 ¹³ 46 U.S.C. § 30505(a) et seq.

¹⁴ 46 U.S.C. § 30511(a).

1 undecided in the Ninth Circuit, but nationally “there exist some well-established principles.”¹⁵
 2 “For one, it is widely accepted that a formal complaint is not necessary to satisfy the requirement
 3 and that letters by claimants to vessel owners may constitute notice.”¹⁶ “Exacting specificity in a
 4 notice of a claim to a vessel owner” is not required; rather, letters of notice must be read “in their
 5 entirety and considering their ‘whole tenor.’”¹⁷ And the notice need not exist in a singular letter
 6 but “can be issued through a body of correspondence.”¹⁸

7 **A. Methods for determining notice sufficiency under the Act**

8 Courts evaluating the sufficiency of such a notice generally apply one of two methods.
 9 The most widely accepted test was distilled from the Second and Seventh Circuit cases of
 10 *Doxsee Sea Clam Company v. Brown*¹⁹ and *In re Complaint of McCarthy Bros. Co.*²⁰ It asks
 11 whether the written notice to the vessel owner “reveal[s] ‘a reasonable possibility’”²¹ that the
 12 claim “may exceed the value of the vessel and is subject to limitation.”²² A secondary
 13 approach derives from two district court cases, *Rodriguez Moreira v. Lemay*²³ and *Matter of*
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16 ¹⁵ *In the Matter of the Complaint of Martz*, __ F. Supp.3d __, 2020 WL 6479161, *8 (D. Alaska,
 Nov. 3, 2020).

17 ¹⁶ *Id.* & 8 n.78 (collecting authority).

18 ¹⁷ *Doxsee Sea Clam Co. v. Brown*, 13 F.3d 550, 554 (2d Cir. 1994) (quoting *In re Allen N. Spooner & Sons, Inc.*, 253 F.2d 584, 586 (2d Cir. 1958)).

19 ¹⁸ *Id.* & 8 n.79 (collecting authority).

20 ¹⁹ *Id.*

21 ²⁰ *In re Complaint of McCarthy Bros. Co.*, 83 F.3d 821 (7th Cir. 1996).

22 ²¹ *Paradise Divers Inc. v. Upmal*, 402 F.3d 1087, 1090 (11th Cir. 2005) (quoting *McCarthy*, 83 F.3d at 829).

23 ²² *Martz*, 2020 WL 6479161 *5 (quoting *Orion Marine Constr., Inc. v. Carroll*, 918 F.3d 1323, 1330 (11th Cir. 2019)).

²³ *Rodriguez Moreira v. Lemay*, 659 F. Supp. 89, 91 (S.D. Fla. 1987).

1 *Lloyd W. Richardson Construction Company*.²⁴ It is a three-factor test that requires “that the
2 claimant’s notice (1) demand a right or supposed right, (2) blame the vessel owner for any
3 damage or loss, and (3) call on the vessel owner for anything due.”²⁵

4 Though LVBH encourages me to employ the *Richardson-Moreira* factors to evaluate the
5 sufficiency of Burns’s notice, my encyclopedic review of the jurisprudence leads me to adopt the
6 *Doxsee-McCarthy* reasonable-possibility test as the defendants urge. The *Doxsee-McCarthy* test
7 is recognized as the “modern maritime rule” and has been employed by the Second, Fifth,
8 Seventh, and Eleventh Circuits.²⁶ It is the approach primarily used by other district courts in the
9 Ninth Circuit.²⁷ Contrarily, and as the Eleventh Circuit observed two years ago in *Orion Marine*
10 *Construction v. Carroll*, the *Richardson-Moreira* test “does not appear to have been adopted by
11 any circuit court, and generally seems to have fallen into desuetude since *Doxsee* was decided.”²⁸
12 The reasonable-possibility approach “aligns with the purposes of the Act,”²⁹ which include
13 “encouraging shipowners to act promptly while at the same time eliminating consideration of
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17 ²⁴ *Matter of Lloyd W. Richardson Constr. Co.*, 850 F. Supp. 555 (S.D. Tex. 1993).

18 ²⁵ *Orion*, 918 F.3d at 1330–31.

19 ²⁶ *In re the Complaint and Petition of the U. S. of Am. in a Cause for Exoneration from or*
20 *Limitation of Liab. with Respect to the Grounding of a 21’ Speedboat in or near Bullfrog Bay on*
Lake Powell, Utah, 428 F. Supp. 3d 1203, 1207 (quoting *In re the Complaint of RLB*
Contracting, Inc., as Owner of the Dredge Jonathan King Boyd its Engine, Tackle, Gear for
Exoneration or Limitation of Liab., 773 F.3d 596, 602 (5th Cir. 2014)) (collecting authorities).

21 ²⁷ See, e.g., *In the Matter of Fish n Dive, LLC*, ___ F. Supp.3d ___, 2020 WL 6551212 (D. Haw.
22 2020); *Martz*, 2020 WL 6479161 at *9; *In re Darin Alan, Inc.*, 2004 WL 3310574 (N.D. Cal.
Nov. 30, 2004).

23 ²⁸ *Orion*, 918 F.3d at 1331.

²⁹ *Martz*, 2020 WL 6479161 at *9.

1 small-value cases unlikely to benefit from the Act’s protection.”³⁰ So, like the *Orion* court, I
 2 find the *Doxsee-McCarthy* test to be the superior one, and I apply it to evaluate whether this
 3 liability-limitation action is time-barred.

4 **B. The written correspondence satisfies the *Doxsee-McCarthy* test.**

5 The *Doxsee-McCarthy* “standard evokes two inquiries: (1) whether the writing
 6 communicates the reasonable possibility of a claim, and (2) whether it communicates the
 7 reasonable possibility of damages in excess of the vessel’s value.”³¹ “While this standard is not
 8 toothless, it is also not particularly stringent.”³² “The purpose of the ‘reasonable possibility’
 9 standard is to place the burden of investigating potential claims on the vessel owner.”³³

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 11 **1. Burns’s written correspondence notified LVBH of the reasonable possibility of a claim.**

12 The correspondence from Burns’s counsel communicated the reasonable possibility of a
 13 claim, satisfying the first prong. The initial, July 9, 2019, letter to LVBH from Burns’s counsel
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15 ³⁰ *Orion*, 918 F.3d at 1331. The Ninth Circuit has cautioned against interpretation of the Act in a
 16 manner too favorable to boat owners. In *Esta Later Charters, Inc. v. Ignacio*, 875 F.2d 234,
 235–36 (1989) (internal citations omitted), the panel explained:

17 The Liability Act provides shipowners a generous measure of
 18 protection not available to any other enterprise in our society.
 19 Many have suggested that the Act, a relic of an earlier era,
 20 provides protections that are neither warranted nor consistent with
 21 current reality. With the availability of incorporation, insurance[,] and other devices to protect shipowners against major disasters, the Liability Act seems oddly out of place in the modern economy; its application could well lead to wholly unexpected and harsh results. We see no plausible reason for adopting an interpretation of the Act that will exacerbate these consequences.

22 ³¹ *RLB Contracting*, 779 F.3d at 602 (emphasis omitted).

23 ³² *In re Eckstein Marine Serv. L.L.C.*, 672 F.3d 310, 317 (5th Cir. 2012).

³³ *RLB Contracting*, 779 F.3d at 602.

1 advised that the law office had “been retained to represent the interests of Leslie Burns for
2 personal injuries she suffered in an exposed propeller incident that occurred involving [LVBH’s]
3 Admiral Pontoon Boat, Number 2449 (‘Subject Boat’).”³⁴ In the heading of the letter, in bold, it
4 noted the “DOL” (date of loss) as July 2, 2019.³⁵ The letter requested that LVBH preserve all
5 evidence “potentially relevant to all matters at issue **in this claim**.”³⁶ And it asked LVBH to
6 provide “a certified copy of the declaration page for any and all insurance agreements or policies
7 that may be liable to satisfy, indemnify[,] or reimburse all or part of any judgment that may be
8 entered in this action.”³⁷

9 Similar features led the United States District Court for the District of Alaska to conclude
10 in *In the Matter of Martz* that a claimant’s pre-suit written correspondence satisfied the Act and
11 started the six-month clock running. The court found that the fact that the correspondence came
12 from counsel lent “it some formality and import,” and the indication in the letters’ caption that
13 the parties were adversarial suggested a claim.³⁸ The substance did too. The series of letters
14 requested information about insurance coverage, detailed the accident and damages, and advised
15 the Martzes that an investigation was ongoing.³⁹ The court opined that “[a] letter from an
16 attorney that informs a vessel owner of the attorney’s representation of a person who was injured
17 while operating that owner’s vessel and advises the owner to contact its insurance company is
18 sufficient to put the owner on notice of a potential claim,” and that “repeated inquiries . . . into

20 ³⁴ ECF No. 9-2 at 2.

21 ³⁵ *Id.*

22 ³⁶ *Id.* (emphasis added).

23 ³⁷ *Id.* at 3.

³⁸ *Martz*, 2020 WL 6479161 at *10.

³⁹ *Id.* at *10–11.

1 the vessel owners’ insurance coverage is equivalent to telling the owners to contact their
2 insurance company.” So “the broader context of Claimant’s correspondence further supported
3 the Court’s conclusion.”⁴⁰ Like in *Martz*, Burns’s counsel’s letters asking LVBH to preserve
4 evidence about a date-specific accident involving its well-identified boat and to provide details
5 about its insurance coverage for Burns’s personal-injury “claim” and “any judgment that may be
6 entered in this action” was the functional equivalent “to telling the owners to contact their
7 insurance company” and notified LVBH that a lawsuit was a reasonable possibility.

8 LVBH argues that the letter falls short of the notice requirement because it does not
9 “specifically threaten[] legal action against LVBH related to the incident”⁴¹ But LVBH
10 reads the notice requirement too narrowly and ignores the letter’s common-sense inferences.
11 “Magic words” are not required, and the notice must only raise a reasonable possibility of a
12 claim against the vessel owner.⁴² So, for example, an evidence-preservation demand letter in *In*
13 *the Matter of Fish N Dive LLC* was found to be sufficient even though it “did not assign blame,
14 fault, or liability” for the accident.⁴³ The letter stated that counsel had been “retained to
15 investigate the death” of the deceased; “referred to all of the items described as ‘evidence’” and
16 noted that destroying them would be “considered spoliation of evidence”; and asked for “waivers
17 and consent documents,” which, the court noted, “clearly refer[red] to liability waivers.”⁴⁴
18 “Even in the light most favorable to the Limitation Plaintiffs,” the court held, “when the
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20 ⁴⁰ *Id.* at *11.

21 ⁴¹ ECF No. 24 at 15.

22 ⁴² *RLB Contracting*, 773 F.3d at 603, 605.

23 ⁴³ *Fish N Dive*, 2020 WL 6551212 at *8. *See also In re Allen N. Spooner & Sons, Inc.*, 253 F.2d
584, 586 (2d Cir. 1958) (noting that phrases like “we shall look to you for reimbursement,” or
“some similar phrase, is, in our opinion, of no significance whatever.”).

⁴⁴ *Id.*

1 Preservation of Evidence Letter is read in its entirety and its ‘whole tenor’ is considered, the
 2 letter provided the Limitation Plaintiffs notice that there was a potential claim arising from [the]
 3 death.”⁴⁵

4 The whole tenor of Burns’s evidence-preservation letter—with its details about Burns’s
 5 personal injuries; demand for insurance information; and use of the terms “claim,” “judgment,”
 6 and “action”⁴⁶—gave LVBH ample notice that there was a reasonable possibility of a claim
 7 exceeding the value of the pontoon boat. Indeed, we need look no further than LVBH’s
 8 counsel’s own letters in the summer of 2019 to confirm this. LVBH’s counsel responded to the
 9 evidence-preservation letter with correspondence that reflects it was well aware of the
 10 adversarial relationship between LVBH and Burns, identifying Burns as the “Claimant” with a
 11 “Claim No.” and captioning the dispute “*Las Vegas Boat Harbor adv. Leslie Burns*”⁴⁷:

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 13 Re: **Las Vegas Boat Harbor adv. Leslie Burns**
 14 Insured : Las Vegas Boat Harbor
 15 Claimant : Leslie Burns
 16 Claim No. : 01904485
 17 Case # : DEMAND
 18 DOL : 07/29/19

17 Days later, LVBH counsel sent a “Notice of Claim and Inspection” to the boat and motor
 18 manufacturers with the same caption.⁴⁸ That letter advised, “This office represents Las Vegas
 19 Boat Harbor with respect to a claim by Leslie Burns regarding a boating accident that occurred

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 21 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

22 ⁴⁶ See *In the Matter of Beesley’s Point Sea-Doo, Inc.*, 956 F. Supp. 538, 544 (D. N.J. 1997)
 (noting that “‘claims for personal injuries and property damages’ [is] a term commonly used to
 describe the subject of a legal action”).

23 ⁴⁷ ECF No. 9-3 at 2 (7/24/2019 letter).

⁴⁸ ECF No. 9-4 at 2.

1 on July 2, 2019[,] at Lake Mead outside Las Vegas, Nevada. The claim potentially involves
2 allegations of a manufacturing or product defect with respect to a Mercury Marine outboard
3 motor on a 2018 Bennington Marine pontoon boat . . . that was involved in the accident.”⁴⁹
4 LVBH was sufficiently aware of the nature and extent of Burns’s claim to send a notice to the
5 renters and authorized drivers of the pontoon boat at the time of the accident to notify them on
6 August 29, 2019—eleven months before this liability-limitation action was filed—that they “may
7 be responsible for some or all of Ms. Burns’ damages” and “should contact [their] attorney or
8 insurance carrier and advise them of this potential claim.”⁵⁰

9 As the court in *In the Matter of Martin W. Stair* noted, when the vessel owner’s attorney
10 “acknowledge[s] that there [i]s a potential claim,” that “alone should suggest that the [owner]
11 received written notice of the claim.”⁵¹ The court highlighted the owner’s attorney’s letter,
12 which “provided a brief description of the injuries suffered by the claimant.”⁵² “Based on the
13 content and the number of correspondences between the claimant’s attorney and the [vessel
14 owner’s] insurance company,” the *Stair* court held, “it is clear that the [owner] had sufficient
15 written notice of the claim to trigger the six-month filing period for exoneration or limitation of
16 liability.”⁵³ And it is similarly clear here that Burns’s attorney’s evidence-preservation letter
17 triggered LVBH’s six-month filing period under the Act.⁵⁴

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19 ⁴⁹ *Id.*

20 ⁵⁰ ECF No. 9-8 at 2. *See also Beesley’s Point Sea-Doo*, 956 F. Supp. at 542 (noting that
21 counsel’s reference to “claims” is “a clear indicia of the possibility of commencement of legal
22 proceedings”).

23 ⁵¹ *In the Matter of Martin W. Stair*, 2008 WL 114918, *4 (W.D. Wash., Jan. 9, 2008).

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ LVBH asserts that, on December 11, 2019, it “specifically requested that counsel for Ms.
Burns provide some theory of liability against the Las Vegas Boat Harbor,” but “that requested

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2. ***The correspondence communicated the reasonable possibility of damages in excess of the pontoon boat's value.***

The evidence-preservation letter also notified LVBH of the reasonable possibility that Burns's claim would exceed the value of the pontoon boat, which LVBH puts at between \$22,205 and \$31,235. Although this early correspondence provided no estimate of Burns's damages, courts have recognized that "a demand need not express a specific quantum of damages so long as there is a reasonable possibility that a claim's value will exceed the value of the vessel."⁵⁵ Thus, in *In re Eckstein Marine Service*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit rejected the vessel owner's assertion that it was unaware of the reasonable possibility that a claimant's damages might exceed the \$750,000 value of its boat because the complaint "never indicated a dollar amount sought" and was "filed before the full extent and permanence of [the claimant's] injuries were definitively known."⁵⁶ The *Eckstein* court upheld the district court's dismissal of the vessel owner's liability-limitation action as untimely because,

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clarification or explanation" didn't come until the May 14, 2020, demand letter. ECF No. 24 at 12. It notes that courts have tolled the six-month period when a vessel owner seeks clarification about the Act's application from the claimant and awaits an answer. *Id.* at 11. But the cases that LVBH cites are materially distinguishable because the notices in those cases identified a type of claim not covered by the Act. In *Petition of Hutchinson*, 28 F. Supp. 519, 520 (E.D.N.Y. 1938), the court found that the six-month period was not triggered when the hospital sent the injured claimants' bills to the vessel owner based on its understanding that the vessel owner contractually promised to pay the bills. The court found that the notice was merely of a contractual claim, and the Act "does not limit liability for such personal act or contract." *Id.* And in *Petition of American M.A.R.C., Inc.*, 224 F. Supp. 573, 576 (S.D. Cal. 1963), the court followed *Hutchinson* to hold that receipt of a copy of an application to the California Industrial Accident Commission under the Workmen's Compensation Laws did not trigger the owner's obligations under the Act, "for petitioner knows that no limitation of that claim can be had in any case." Regardless, because LVBH had enough information to put it on notice sufficient to trigger the Act's protections and six-month period well before December 11, 2019, its request at that time for further information was ineffective to toll the deadline.

23 ⁵⁵ *RLB Contracting*, 773 F.3d at 603.

⁵⁶ *In re Eckstein Marine Service*, 672 F.3d 310, 317 (5th Cir. 2012).

1 by stating that the injuries the claimant sustained “were permanent and catastrophic” and would
2 require “past and future” disability, disfigurement, medical, and hospital expenses, and by “not
3 limit[ing] the damages sought to a specific amount,” the “complaint established a reasonable
4 possibility that his claim might exceed \$750,000, the value” of the vessel.⁵⁷

5 When LVBH was informed on July 9, 2019, that Burns’s “injuries include, but are not
6 limited to, the amputation of her right leg,”⁵⁸ it should have known of the reasonable possibility
7 that her claim value would exceed that of the \$22,205–31,235 pontoon boat. Such an injury is
8 undeniably catastrophic and permanent and undoubtedly resulted in significant medical bills that
9 alone would have easily exceeded the high-end value of the boat. But if LVBH had any question
10 at that time whether the value of Burns’s claim exceeded the boat value, such doubts should have
11 evaporated once LVBH’s counsel received the National Park Service’s incident report on
12 September 17, 2019, which noted that Burns was transported to UMC by “Mercy Air” and was
13 in the “Trauma Intensive Care Unit,”⁵⁹ contained accounts of witnesses stating that “blood [wa]s
14 everywhere,” tourniquets were being used,⁶⁰ and they “could see arteries in her . . . leg.”⁶¹ So, at
15 the latest, LVBH had notice by September 17, 2019, of the reasonable possibility that Burns’s
16 claim would be worth more than \$22,205–31,235, and its six-month period started to run.

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21 ⁵⁷ *Id.* at 317–19.

22 ⁵⁸ ECF No. 9-2 at 2.

23 ⁵⁹ ECF No. 9-11 at 5, 9.

⁶⁰ *Id.* at 5.

⁶¹ *Id.* at 12.

1 **Conclusion**

2 Because LVBH filed this limitation-of-liability action more than six months after it
3 received Burns’s written notice of her claim, this action must be dismissed as time barred. IT IS
4 THEREFORE ORDERED that:

- 5 • The motions to dismiss [ECF Nos. 9 & 16] are **GRANTED**, and this action is
6 dismissed with prejudice as untimely;
- 7 • Las Vegas Boat Harbor’s Application for (A) Issuance of Order Directing Notice
8 of Limitation and (b) Enjoining Suits [ECF No. 5] is **DENIED**;
- 9 • The Clerk of Court is directed to ENTER JUDGMENT in favor of the defendants
10 and CLOSE THIS CASE.

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12 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey
13 Dated: March 17, 2021