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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

CATHERINE A. BERRY,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
AIR FORCE CENTRAL WELFARE FUND,  
et al.,  
  
Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:21-CV-1977 JCM (BNW)

ORDER

Presently before the court is Magistrate Judge Brenda Weksler’s report and recommendation (“R&R”) to grant defendants Air Force Central Welfare Fund and Air Force Insurance Fund (“defendants”)’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 6) and to deny plaintiff Catherine A. Berry (“plaintiff”)’s motion for award of attorney fees (ECF No. 8). (ECF No. 15). Plaintiff filed an objection to the R&R (ECF No. 18), to which the defendants responded (ECF No. 23).

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff was awarded disability benefits under the Longshore and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act (the “Act”) by an administrative law judge (“ALJ”). (ECF No. 1). Defendants paid the benefits until March 2019, when payments ceased for no apparent reason. (*Id.*). A district director for the U.S. Department of Labor declared defendants to be in default and ordered defendants pay plaintiff the default amount of nearly ninety thousand dollars (the “disability award”). (*Id.*).

When plaintiff did not receive the disability award, she filed suit in this court seeking payment thereof and attorneys’ fees. (*Id.*). The parties do not dispute that defendants subsequently paid the disability award in full. (ECF Nos. 6, 7). Defendants thus move to

1 dismiss on the grounds that the case is now moot, and plaintiff moves for attorneys’ fees under  
2 the Act. (ECF No. 6). Plaintiff submits that because she is owed attorneys’ fees, the case is  
3 not moot. (ECF No. 7).

4 In support of her motion for attorneys’ fees, plaintiff cites § 28 of the Act, which states,  
5 in pertinent part,

6 If the employer or carrier declines to pay any compensation on or before  
7 the thirtieth day after receiving written notice of a claim for  
8 compensation having been files from the deputy commissioner, on the  
9 ground that there is no liability for compensation within the provisions  
10 of this chapter and *the person seeking benefits shall thereafter have*  
11 *utilized the services of an attorney at law in the successful prosecution*  
12 *of his claim, there shall be awarded, in addition to the award of*  
13 *compensation, in a compensation order, a reasonable attorney’s fee*  
14 *against the employer or carrier...*

15 33 U.S.C. § 928(a) (emphasis added); (ECF No. 8).

16 Defendants posit that because the Act requires “a compensation order” for an award of  
17 fees and no order on the merits came from this court, plaintiff is not owed fees under the Act.  
18 (ECF No. 10). In response to plaintiff’s motion for attorneys’ fees, defendants also submit that  
19 plaintiff must be a prevailing party to recover attorney's fees. (ECF No. 13). Defendants argue  
20 that because the underlying legal dispute was resolved with the payment of the disability  
21 award, there can not and will not be a compensation order requisite for attorneys’ fees under  
22 the Act, plaintiff cannot be a prevailing party, and thus the case is moot. (ECF Nos. 10, 13).

23 Plaintiff contends that only ALJs and district directors enter “compensation orders,” so  
24 an order from this court is not a prerequisite to an award of attorneys’ fees under the Act. (ECF  
25 No. 14). Moreover, plaintiff argues that she need not be a “prevailing party,” but only that her  
26 claim need be “successfully prosecuted” by attorneys. (*Id.*). In support of her contentions,  
27 plaintiff advances the “catalyst theory,” which in essence states that because attorneys filing  
28 this case in court resulted in defendants paying her the disability award, her claim was

1 successfully prosecuted by attorneys as it served as a catalyst for obtaining plaintiff’s desired  
2 outcome. (*Id.*).

3 Magistrate Judge Weksler recommends that defendants’ motion to dismiss be granted  
4 and plaintiff’s motion for attorneys’ fees be denied. (ECF No. 15).

5 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

6 This district’s magistrate judges are authorized to resolve pretrial matters subject to the  
7 assigned district judge’s review. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); *see also* LR IB 3-1(a) (“A district  
8 judge may reconsider any pretrial matter referred to a magistrate judge in a civil or criminal  
9 case under LR IB 1-3 . . .”). The reviewing district court “may accept, reject, or modify, in  
10 whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the magistrate.” 28 U.S.C.  
11 § 636(b)(1); *see also* LR IB 3-2(b).

12 The district court applies a “clearly erroneous” standard to the magistrate judge’s  
13 factual findings, whereas the “contrary to law” standard applies to the legal conclusions. *See,*  
14 *e.g., Grimes v. Cty. of San Francisco*, 951 F.2d 236, 240 (9th Cir. 1991). However, if a party  
15 files written objections to the report and recommendation, the district court must “make a *de*  
16 *novo* determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or  
17 recommendations to which objection is made.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *see also* LR IB 3-2(b).

18 **III. DISCUSSION**

19 **A. Factual Findings**

20 There are no disputed facts before the court; the parties dispute only how the Act and  
21 various caselaw is to be applied to the facts. The court finds no factual findings made by  
22 Magistrate Judge Weksler to be “clearly erroneous” and adopts them in full.

23 **B. Legal Conclusions**

24 Plaintiff objects to Magistrate Judge Weksler’s R&R, alleging error in (1) application  
25 of the “catalyst theory” and (2) failure to consider the purpose of the fee-shifting provision in  
26 the Act. (ECF No. 18). The court reviews *de novo*. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); LR IB 3-2(b).

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1                   *i. The Catalyst Theory*

2                   Magistrate Judge Weksler held that the catalyst theory is not a permissible basis for  
3 attorneys' fees even if the filing of the federal case instigated defendants' payment. (ECF No.  
4 15 (citing *Buckhannon Bd. & Care Home, Inc. v. W. Virginia Dep't of Health & Hum. Res.*,  
5 532 U.S. 598, 604 (2001))). The R&R also notes that "[p]laintiff may have used her attorneys  
6 in the 'successful prosecution' of her claim before the ALJ and/or District Director...[but] the  
7 Court lacks authority to award fees for actions taken before another adjudicative body." (*Id.*  
8 at n.3 (citing 33 U.S.C. § 928(c))).

9                   In her objection, plaintiff contends that successful prosecution of the claim need not  
10 occur before the tribunal in which fees are sought. (ECF No. 18). She argues that this "federal  
11 case" is not distinct from the proceedings before the ALJ, but merely a continuation that is  
12 only necessary because of defendants' "scofflaw behavior." (*Id.*). Moreover, plaintiff points  
13 out she seeks attorneys' fees only for proceedings before this court, not proceedings before the  
14 ALJ or district director. (*Id.*).

15                   Plaintiff is seeking to circumvent the shortcomings of the catalyst theory as applied to  
16 her case. The court is not persuaded. No proceeding in this court gave a party any legal right  
17 or obligation it did not already have, which is required for fee shifting. *See Richardson v.*  
18 *Cont'l Grain Co.*, 336 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003). Proceedings before an ALJ or district  
19 director are distinct from proceedings in a federal court. It matters not if the filing of the  
20 complaint induced defendants to pay plaintiff what she was awarded by the ALJ; the  
21 "successful prosecution" of plaintiff's claim occurred in another tribunal.

22                   Having reviewed the record *de novo*, the court agrees with Magistrate Judge Weksler's  
23 R&R concerning the catalyst theory.

24                   *ii. The purpose of the fee-shifting provision*

25                   The Ninth Circuit has discussed the purpose of the Act's fee-shifting provision:

26                   The purpose of the statute is to authorize the assessment of legal fees  
27 against employers *in cases where the existence or extent of liability is*  
28 *controverted and the employee-claimant succeeds in establishing*

1                    *liability or obtaining increased compensation* in formal proceedings in  
2                    which he or she is represented by counsel.

3                    *Nat'l Steel & Shipbuilding Co. v. U.S. Dept. of Labor*, 606 F.2d 875, 882 (9th Cir. 1979)  
4                    (emphasis added). Plaintiff cites this excerpt in her objection and asserts that it was not  
5                    considered in the R&R. (ECF No. 18).

6                    As discussed above, this is not a case “where the existence or extent of liability is  
7                    controverted” or a case where “the employee-claimant succeeds in establishing liability or  
8                    obtaining increased compensation.” *Nat'l Steel & Shipbuilding Co.*, 606 F.2d at 882; *see*  
9                    Section III.B.i., *supra*. Defendants have not and do not dispute the liability for the disability  
10                    award alleged in the complaint.<sup>1</sup>

11                    Further, plaintiff established defendants’ liability and the extent thereof in prior  
12                    proceedings, not the proceedings in front of this court. The court reiterates that no proceeding  
13                    in front of this court has affected the legal rights or obligations of any party. Thus, the purpose  
14                    of the fee-shifting provision has not been offended and consideration thereof is not necessary.

15                    Having reviewed the record *de novo*, the court agrees with Magistrate Judge Weksler’s  
16                    R&R concerning the purpose of the fee-shifting provision of the Act.

17                    Accordingly, having reviewed the R&R for clearly erroneous findings of fact and legal  
18                    conclusions contrary to law, as well as having reviewed the objected to portions of the report  
19                    *de novo*, this court finds no errors and thus adopts in full Magistrate Judge Weksler’s R&R.

20                    **IV. CONCLUSION**

21                    Accordingly,

22                    IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Magistrate Judge  
23                    Weksler’s R&R (ECF No. 15) be, and the same hereby is, ADOPTED in full.

24                    IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants’ motion to dismiss (ECF No. 6) be, and  
25                    the same hereby is, GRANTED.

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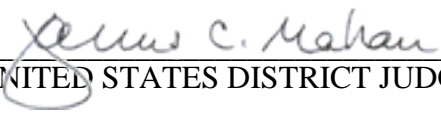
<sup>1</sup> This is evidenced by defendants’ payment of the award and plaintiff’s lack of assertion otherwise.  
(ECF Nos. 6, 7).

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IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for an award of attorney fees (ECF No. 8) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

The clerk shall enter judgment for the defendants and close the case.

DATED March 27, 2023.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE