

is disjunctive. Hence, a finding that the plaintiff will be prejudiced, or that the defendant
 lacks a meritorious defense, or that the defendant's own culpable conduct prompted the
 default is sufficient to justify the district court's refusal to vacate a default judgment."). The
 defendant bears the burden of showing that the default should be set aside. *Franchise Holding II*, 375 F.3d at 926.

6 A defendant's conduct is culpable if he has received actual or constructive notice of 7 the filing of the action and intentionally fails to answer. TCI Group Life Ins. Plan v. 8 Knoebber, 244 F.3d 691, 697 (9th Cir. 2001). Culpability requires willful and deliberate 9 conduct, or evidence of bad faith. Id. "Neglectful failure to answer as to which defendant 10 offers a credible, good faith explanation negating any intention to take advantage of the 11 opposing party, interfere with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise manipulate the legal process is not 'intentional' " Id. The parties stipulated that Defendants could answer 12 13 by April 15, 2010. Defendant McCarville avers that he attempted to file an answer that day 14 but could not because he did not have an ECF password and did not realize that his Bankruptcy Court password would not work in the federal district courts. Defendant 15 16 McCarville's conduct does not evince an intention to take advantage of Plaintiff, to interfere 17 with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise manipulate the legal process.¹ Therefore, 18 Defendants' conduct is not culpable.

"To justify vacating [a] default judgment, [the defendant] ha[s] to present the district
court with specific facts that would constitute a defense." *Franchise Holding II*, 375 F.3d
at 926-27. Plaintiff misreads *Madsen v. Bumb*, 419 F.2d 4, 8 (9th Cir. 1969), to hold that an
affirmative defense cannot constitute a meritorious defense. It is hard to imagine how a
defendant would show that he has a meritorious defense other than by pleading an
affirmative defense. Further, contrary to Plaintiff's contention, Defendants' answer does not
consist of a mere general denial, but contains several affirmative defenses supported by

26

 ¹Defendant McCarville's alleged habit of submitting untimely answers in state court has no bearing on this case. No evidence has been presented to the Court that Defendant McCarville intentionally filed a late answer in this case.

specific facts. Defendants have therefore satisfied the second factor of the good cause
 analysis.

3 To be prejudicial, the setting aside of a judgment must result in greater harm than 4 simply delaying the resolution of the case. *Knoebber*, 244 F.3d at 701. Plaintiff contends 5 that she will be prejudiced because the last day of the events giving rise to this case took 6 place in May 2009 and Plaintiff's and other witnesses' memories of the events continues to 7 diminish as time passes. However, Plaintiff waited until February 11, 2010, to file her 8 complaint. Plaintiff's first amended complaint was not filed and served until March 17, 9 2010. Plaintiff cannot blame Defendants for waiting nine months to file her suit, and for 10 waiting another month to file and serve an amended complaint. By stipulation, Defendants 11 had until April 15, 2010, to file an answer. Defendants filed an answer on April 20, 2010, 12 only five days later, and moved to set aside the default on April 26, 2010, only eleven days 13 after the answer was due. Defendants did not engage in unreasonable delay.

Plaintiff also contends that she will be prejudiced because she had to expend resources
to litigate the default. However, a plaintiff does not suffer a cognizable prejudice merely by
incurring costs in litigating a default. *Knoebber*, 244 F.3d at 701. While Plaintiff is entitled
to litigate her claim in any way she chooses to, "the fact that she chose to oppose vacating
the default and was unsuccessful in doing so cannot establish prejudice." *Id*.

Plaintiff lastly argues that she is and has been unemployed since she left Defendants'
employ, and that each delay in this action causes her to be without the income that she earned
but has not received. However, Plaintiff's entitlement to the income she alleges she earned
is precisely what is being litigated in this case. As the Court has already explained, a delay
in the resolution of the case is simply not enough to constitute prejudice. *See id*.

"Judgment by default is a drastic step appropriate only in extreme circumstances; a
case should, whenever possible, be decided on the merits." *Falk v. Allen*, 739 F.2d 461, 463
(9th Cir. 1984). Defendants have shown that there is good cause for setting aside the default.
The Court will therefore grant Defendants' motion to set aside the default.

28

1	Because the Court is setting aside the default, Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment
2	(doc. #18) will be denied as moot. Likewise, Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants'
3	Answer is premised upon the validity of the default. Since the Court is setting aside the
4	default, there is no reason to strike Defendants' answer, and Plaintiff's motion will be denied
5	as moot.
6	IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Set Aside Entry of
7	Default (doc. #26) is granted.
8	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Strike Defendants' Answer
9	(doc. #23) is denied.
10	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment (doc. #18)
11	is denied.
12	DATED this 27 th day of May, 2010.
13	A L'ALLALA
14	Neil V. Wake
15	United States District Judge
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