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1 2 3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 4 5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6 7 BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE SHEET METAL WORKERS HEALTH CARE PLAN OF 8 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA; SHEET METAL No. 08-3103 SC WORKERS PENSION TRUST OF NORTHERN 9 CALIFORNIA; SHEET METAL WORKERS **DEFAULT JUDGMENT** LOCAL 104 VACATION, HOLIDAY 10 SAVINGS PLAN; ANTHONY ASHER, TRUSTEE, 11 Plaintiffs, 12 v. 13 T A M S, Inc., a California 14 corporation, d/b/a THERMAL AIRE, 15 Defendant. 16

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the Court is the Motion for Default Judgment ("Motion") submitted by Plaintiffs Board of Trustees of the Sheet Metal Workers Health Care Plan of Northern California, et al., ("Plaintiffs"). Docket No. 24. Defendant TAMS, Inc., d/b/a Thermal Aire ("TAMS"), was duly notified of these proceedings.

See Docket No. 4 ("Certificate of Service"). An Entry of Default as to TAMS has been filed. Docket No. 10. For the reasons stated herein, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs' Motion.

II. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs contend that TAMS is bound by the terms and

conditions of a collective bargaining agreement. Canevari Decl.¹ ¶ 2, Ex. 1 ("Labor Agreement"). The collective bargaining agreement, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), authorize a collection action for unpaid employee benefit contributions. See Docket No. 1 ("Compl.") at 2-4. The Labor Agreement allows an assessment of ten percent (10%) of the delinquent contributions as liquidated damages. Maraia Decl.² ¶ 3; Labor Agreement at 24-25. Amendment Number Three to the Trust Agreement provides for liquidated damages at a rate of 20%. Maraia Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 3 ("Trust Agreement").

On or about March 26, 2008, Lindquist LLP, Certified Public Accountants, completed a compliance test of the books and records of TAMS for the period July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2007. Hallenbeck Decl.³ ¶ 3, Ex. 2 ("Audit"). The amount of unpaid contributions uncovered by the audit was \$6413.57. Audit at 4. \$4000 was paid on June 24, 2009, leaving a delinquent balance of \$2413.57. Maraia Decl. Ex. 4 ("Liability Detail Sheet"). The fee for the compliance test was \$641.36. Id. As a result of the delinquent contributions that remain due, and late payments of contributions by TAMS between May and September 2008, TAMS allegedly owes Plaintiffs liquidated damages in the amount of

a declaration in support of the motion. Docket No. 26.

² Bonnie Maraia, fund manager of Plaintiffs' administrator,

¹ Dennis Canevari, business representative of Sheet Metal Workers Local Union No. 162, submitted a declaration in support of the Motion. Docket No. 25.

submitted a declaration in support of the Motion. Docket No. 27.

Tim Hallenbeck, a manager with the firm Lindquist LLP, filed

\$30,020.80, and interest in the amount of \$842.37. <u>Id.</u>

III. LEGAL STANDARD

After entry of default, the Court may enter a default judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2). The Court's decision whether to enter a default judgment, while "discretionary," Aldabe v. Aldabe, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980), is guided by several factors. If the court determines service of process was sufficient, the court may consider:

(1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff's substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at stake in the action, (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits.

<u>Eitel v. McCool</u>, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). "The general rule of law is that upon default the factual allegations of the complaint, except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true." <u>Geddes v. United Fin. Group</u>, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977).

IV. DISCUSSION

A. <u>Eitel Factors</u>

Accepting the allegations in the Complaint, the Court finds that the <u>Eitel</u> factors favor default judgment. Section 502(a) of ERISA gives the participants and beneficiaries of an ERISA-governed pension plan a cause of action in federal court

where an employer violates the terms of the plan. 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(1)(B), (a)(3). Plaintiffs have shown that, by failing to make timely contributions, TAMS has violated the terms of the Agreement. Mot. at 3. Plaintiffs are seeking damages of \$33,918.10 for contributions still due, liquidated damages, interest, and a testing fee. See Liability Detail Sheet. Despite being notified of these proceedings, TAMS has not challenged these amounts.

TAMS's default cannot be said to be the result of excusable neglect. TAMS was properly served. <u>See</u> Certificate of Service. While it is preferable to decide cases on the merits whenever possible, this preference is not dispositive. Where a party fails to defend against a complaint, as TAMS has failed to do here, Rule 55 authorizes the Court to enter default judgment. <u>Kloepping v. Fireman's Fund</u>, No. 94-2684, 1996 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 1786, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 1996).

B. Remedy

Plaintiffs seek to recover contributions still due, liquidated damages, interest, a testing fee, attorneys' fees, and court costs. Mot. at 1-2. The Trust Agreement sets liquidated damages at 20% of the amount of the delinquent payment, and they are assessed as of the delinquency date. See Trust Agreement, Item III § C, Amendment Number Three. The liquidated damages amount to \$30,020.80. See Liability Detail Sheet.

Plaintiffs seek interest for the days during which payments were late between May and September 2008, Mot. at 3, and they are contractually entitled to such interest, <u>see</u> Trust Agreement Item

III § C	. The interest rate is set by the Board of Trustees, <u>see</u>
<u>id.</u> , and	d the current rate is 15%, see Carroll Decl. ¶¶ 7-8, Ex. 7
("Ways	& Means Committee Meeting Minutes"). Interest is computed
from the	e contribution due date. Maraia Decl. ¶ 9. Plaintiffs
seek \$8	42.37 in interest payments. <u>See</u> Liability Detail Sheet.

Plaintiffs request attorneys' fees under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2)(D). Mot. at 5. Plaintiffs have submitted a description of their attorneys' fees and court costs totaling \$1170. Carroll Decl. ¶¶ 2-5. Plaintiffs are entitled to the testing fee under the terms of the Trust Agreement. See Trust Agreement, Item III § E. The testing fee is \$641.36. See Audit. The Court GRANTS Plaintiffs' request for damages consisting of contributions still due, liquidated damages, attorneys' fees, court costs, and a testing fee.

16 v. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Plaintiffs default judgment. The Court hereby AWARDS Plaintiffs \$2413.57 for contributions still due, liquidated damages of \$30,020.80, interest of \$842.37, plus \$1170.00 in attorneys' fees and costs, and \$641.36 for the testing fee, for a total judgment of \$35,088.10.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 14, 2009

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE