

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

MICHAEL J. SHORT, TRUSTEE, et. al.)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
v.)	CAUSE NO.: 1:09-cv-0618-SEB-DML
)	
HARTWIG & SPAGNA CONCRETE, INC.)	
)	
Defendant.)	

**FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
AND PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

This matter is before the Court on the Motion of Plaintiffs for a Preliminary Injunction against Defendant, which Motion is in the following words and phrases, to-wit:

(H.I.)

And the parties having reached an agreement, the Court makes the following:

Findings of Fact

1. Plaintiff Funds are multi-employer benefit plans, maintained by the contributions of a large number of different employers. Plaintiff Funds are employee benefit plans within the meaning of Sections 3(1)(3)(21) and 502 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. §1002(1)(3)(21) and 1132, and are multi-employer plans within the meaning of ERISA Section 3(37), 29 U.S.C. §1002(37)

2. Plaintiff Michael Short is a fiduciary within the meaning of Section 3(21) and 404 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. §1002(21) and 1104).

3. Plaintiffs have filed suit seeking to collect unpaid contributions owing from Defendant to and on behalf of Defendant's employees, and to require Defendant to fulfill its obligation to make current contributions to Plaintiffs.

4. Defendant is bound by a collective bargaining agreement with the LIUNA, Indiana District Council under which it is required to make contributions to the Plaintiff Funds for and on behalf of its employees covered by such agreement.

5. Defendant is engaged in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of Sections 3(5)(11)(12) and (14) of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §1002(5)(11)(12) and (14), and the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, 29 U.S.C. §151 et seq.

6. Defendant has failed to make contributions when they fall due.

7. Because delinquent contributions impair the ability of the Funds to make accurate financial statements, the actuarial soundness of the Plaintiff Funds is being jeopardized by Defendant's failure to make its required contributions to the Plaintiffs when they are due. Furthermore, administrative hardship is visited upon the Funds by these delinquencies.

8. By virtue of the foregoing, the Plaintiff Funds lack an adequate remedy at law and are likely to suffer irreparable injury.

Conclusions of Law

1. Jurisdiction exists under Section 502 fo the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. §1132, in that Plaintiffs allege violations of the terms of employee benefit plans.

2. Defendant is bound to the terms of collective bargaining agreements and is required to make payments to the Plaintiff Funds in accordance with the terms of its agreements.

3. In Section 515 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, added by the Multi-Employer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1980, Congress has made the contractual obligation to contribute to multi-employer fringe benefit funds one of the requirements of Title I of ERISA. ERISA Section 502(a)(3) authorizes this Court to enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of Title I of ERISA, including the obligation imposed by Section 515. This Court therefore has jurisdiction to enjoin Defendant's continuing violation of Section 515, upon the proper showing of the Plaintiffs' entitlement to such relief. Several Court decisions have established the entitlement of Plaintiffs to the injunctive relief which it has requested of this Court. Laborer's Fringe Benefit Funds, Detroit and Vicinity v. Northwest Concrete and Construction, Inc., 640 F.2d 1350 (6th Cir. 1981); Huge v. Long's Hauling Company, 590 F.2d 457 (3rd Cir. 1978; and Frank Gould, et. al. v. Lambert Excavating, Inc., 870 F.2d 1214, (7th Cir., 1989).

4. Because the Defendant is obligated by terms of a collective bargaining agreement to make contributions to the Funds, and because it has failed to do so, the Funds are likely to succeed on the merits of their case. Furthermore, in light of the mandate of Congress that employee welfare benefit funds be accorded maximum protection and all appropriate remedies, it is the Court's finding that the likelihood of injury to the Defendant is less than that which could accrue to the Plaintiffs if injunctive relief were denied.

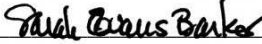
5. Because the actuarial soundness of the Plaintiff Funds is jeopardized by Defendant's continuing delinquencies, there is a likelihood of irreparable harm to the Funds (not to mention their participants) in the event that injunctive relief does not issue. Because the Funds are employee benefit plans which provide benefits to employees of employers who were and are bound by the trust agreements establishing the Funds, and to their dependents, the public interest is better served by the issuance of the injunction sought herein than by its denial.

Preliminary Injunction

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Defendant should be and hereby PRELIMINARY ENJOINED, as follows:

Defendant, its agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active counsel and in participation with it, are preliminary enjoined from failing and/or refusing to make timely payment of monies due Plaintiff Funds on behalf of all of Defendant's employees for whom contributions are required under the aforementioned collective bargaining agreements, beginning with the contributions for work performed in the month of June, 2009. All future contributions will be paid on or before their due date on the basis specified in any collective bargaining agreement between the LIUNA, Indiana District Council and the Defendant.

Dated: 07/02/2009


SARAH EVANS BARKER, JUDGE
United States District Court
Southern District of Indiana