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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE  
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND  
LABORERS HEALTH AND WELFARE  
TRUST, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SAFETY SEALED WATER SYSTEMS LLC,  
*et al.*,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:15-cv-00180-APG-VCF

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTIONS FOR DEFAULT  
JUDGMENT**

(ECF Nos. 51, 57)

13 The plaintiffs are multi-employer fringe benefit trust funds. ECF No. 10 at ¶ 6. They  
14 allege that Safety Sealed Water Systems, LLC, Lora Lee Ehrnreiter, Scott Hefty, and Craig  
15 Ehrnreiter failed to pay fringe-benefit contributions from November 1, 2009 through December  
16 31, 2013, as required by a collective bargaining agreement. *Id.* at ¶¶ 7–14, 20. After being  
17 audited by the plaintiffs, the defendants agreed to a proposed repayment plan but never paid. *See*  
18 ECF Nos. 58-5–58-9.

19 As a result, the plaintiffs filed this lawsuit. The defendants were served and represented  
20 by counsel. Defense counsel for each defendant has since withdrawn and the defendants have  
21 stopped participating in this action. Accordingly, the Clerk of Court entered defaults against each  
22 defendant. The plaintiffs now seek default judgment, which I grant.

23 **I. ANALYSIS**

24 Obtaining a default judgment is a two-step process. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471  
25 (9th Cir. 1986). First, “[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought  
26 has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the  
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1 clerk must enter the party's default." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). After the clerk enters default, a party  
2 may seek entry of default judgment under Rule 55(b).

3 Upon entry of default, the court takes as true the factual allegations in the non-defaulting  
4 party's complaint. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(6); *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-  
5 18 (9th Cir. 1987) (quoting *Geddes v. United Fin. Group*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977)).  
6 Nonetheless, "[e]ntry of default does not entitle the non-defaulting party to a default judgment as  
7 a matter of right." *Warner Bros. Entm't Inc. v. Caridi*, 346 F. Supp. 2d 1068, 1071 (C.D. Cal.  
8 2004) (citation omitted). Whether a default judgment will be granted is within the court's  
9 discretion. *Id.*

10 I consider the following factors in determining whether to grant default judgment: (1) the  
11 possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff; (2) the merits of the plaintiff's substantive claims; (3) the  
12 sufficiency of the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a  
13 dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether the default was due to excusable neglect; and (7)  
14 the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the  
15 merits. *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471-72.

16 These factors show that default judgment is warranted in this case. The defendants have  
17 prejudiced the plaintiffs by refusing to participate in the case, despite being audited and agreeing  
18 to a repayment plan. *See, e.g., PepsiCo, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1177 (C.D.  
19 Cal. 2002) ("Potential prejudice to Plaintiffs favors granting a default judgment. If Plaintiffs'  
20 motion for default judgment is not granted, Plaintiffs will likely be without other recourse for  
21 recovery."). Additionally, the plaintiffs have presented evidence on the merits of their case  
22 showing that the defendants were required to contribute \$35,898.72 to the trust funds between  
23 November 1, 2009 and December 31, 2013 but did not. *See* ECF No. 52-1 at ¶¶ 7-9, 11, 13; 58-1  
24 at ¶¶ 7-9, 11, 13; 58-2 at Art. 3, 12; 59-1 at ¶ 9. The defendants also presented evidence  
25 supporting their claims for a statutory award of liquidated damages, interest from the unpaid  
26 contributions, and attorney's fees. ECF Nos. 52-1 at ¶¶ 15-17; 58-1 at ¶¶ 15-17; 59-1 at ¶¶ 8-9;  
27 *see also* 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g)(2) (stating that if the plaintiff prevails, "the court shall award" the  
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1 unpaid contributions, interest on the unpaid contributions, liquidated damages, and attorney’s  
2 fees); accord *Idaho Plumbers & Pipefitters Health & Welfare Fund v. United Mech. Contractors,*  
3 *Inc.*, 875 F.2d 212, 215 (9th Cir. 1989) (liquidated damages); *Operating Engineers Pension Trust*  
4 *v. A–C Co.*, 859 F.2d 1336, 1342 (9th Cir. 1988) (discussing § 1132(g)(2) and noting that “[t]he  
5 language ‘shall award’ denotes that such an award is mandatory”).

6 The plaintiffs have also shown that an award of \$52,196.12 in attorney’s fees is  
7 reasonable. To determine reasonable attorney’s fees, I calculate the “lodestar figure” by  
8 multiplying the hours reasonably spent on the case by a reasonable hourly rate. *Fischer v. SJB–*  
9 *P.D. Inc.*, 214 F.3d 1115, 1119 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 433  
10 (1983)). I may adjust the loadstar figure in light of the following factors: (1) the time and labor  
11 required, (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, (3) the skill requisite to perform  
12 the legal service properly, (4) the preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to  
13 acceptance of the case, (5) the customary fee, (6) whether the fee is fixed or contingent, (7) time  
14 limitations imposed by the client or the circumstances, (8) the amount involved and the results  
15 obtained, (9) the experience, reputation, and ability of the attorneys, (10) the undesirability of the  
16 case, (11) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client, and (12) awards in  
17 similar cases. *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild*, 526 F.2d 67, 70 (9th Cir. 1975).

18 The *Kerr* factors show that there is no reason to adjust the plaintiffs’ loadstar figure in this  
19 case. The time and labor required to prosecute this case was considerable. Although the case is  
20 not novel, it required a special understanding of ERISA—a notably “complex” statute—and the  
21 parties’ collective bargaining agreement. *Varity Corp. v. Howe*, 516 U.S. 489, 516 (1996)  
22 (quoting *Mertens v. Hewitt Assoc.*, 508 U.S. 248, 262 (1993)). Additionally, plaintiffs’ counsel  
23 has worked on this case since 2014, which has precluded them from taking on some other  
24 matters. The fee charged is a fixed rate of \$260 per hour, which is customary for similar matters  
25 in Las Vegas. Plaintiffs’ counsel obtained successful results as evidenced by this judgment in  
26 their clients’ favor.

1 Turning to the fifth *Kerr* factor, there is little possibility of a dispute concerning material  
2 facts given both the plaintiffs’ well-pleaded complaint and the defendants’ admission that they  
3 failed to make the required contributions. *See* ECF No. 58-9 (accepting the plaintiffs’ proposed  
4 repayment plan); *see also Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enter., Inc.*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916, 921–  
5 22 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (“Since [plaintiff] has supported its claims with ample evidence, and  
6 defendant has made no attempt to challenge the accuracy of the allegations in the complaint, no  
7 factual disputes exist that preclude the entry of default judgment.”). Default was not due to  
8 excusable neglect because the defendants were properly served and the individual defendants  
9 were represented by counsel. *See Landstar*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916, 922 (concluding that this factor  
10 favored default judgment and “possibility of excusable neglect is remote” where defendant had  
11 been properly served).

12 Finally, although policy favors decisions on the merits, these defendants have abandoned  
13 their defense and have refused to comply with the court’s orders to obtain counsel and file  
14 answers. *See* ECF No. 36; 54. Additionally, the court extended the dispositive motion deadline at  
15 least twice to allow the defendants to negotiate a settlement with the plaintiffs. ECF No. 47, 50.  
16 But no settlement has been reached. Under these circumstances, default judgment in favor of the  
17 plaintiffs and against the defendants is warranted.

18 **II. CONCLUSION**

19 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the plaintiffs’ **motions for default judgment (ECF**  
20 **No. 51, 57) are GRANTED.**

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiffs shall recover from the defendants, jointly  
22 and severally, as follows:

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Audit Nov 1, 2009 - Dec 31, 2013	Amount
Unremitted Contributions	\$ 35,898.73
Liquidated Damages	\$ 7,179.75
Interest from Unremitted Contributions (through 8/29/16)	\$ 19,188.67
Additional LD's to match interest per ERISA law	\$ 12,008.92
Attorney's Fees	\$ 500.00
Total	\$ 74,776.07
Contributions - No Money Reports	\$ 39,606.96
Interest - No Money Reports (through 8/29/16)	\$ 11,925.31
LD's - No Money Reports	\$ 7,921.39
Total for No Money Reports	\$ 59,453.66
Attorney's Fees associated with collection:	\$ 44,479.02
Attorney's Costs associated with collection:	\$ 7,717.10
Total Attorney's Fees and Costs:	\$ 52,196.12
<b>Total Amount Due for Audit &amp; No Money Reports:</b>	<b>\$ 186,425.85</b>

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the plaintiffs are awarded a judgment in the total amount of **\$186,452.85** against the defendants, joint and several.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that post-judgment interest shall accrue at the legal rate under 28 U.S.C. § 1961.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of Court shall enter judgment in the plaintiffs' favor.

DATED this 7<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2016.

  
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ANDREW P. GORDON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE