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Walsh v. Gutters Perfect Inc et al

pursuant to Section 502(a)(2) and (5), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) and (5). The Secretary now brings a motion for entry of a default judgment against Defendants Gutters Perfect Inc., ("Gutters Perfect") and the Plan (together "Defendants") under Rule 55(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, seeking a judgment appointing an independent fiduciary to perform various duties, including distribution of Plan participant's retirement savings from the Plan.

Following entry of default, courts are authorized to grant default judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55. In exercising its discretion, the factors the court may consider include: (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 public policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471–72 (9th Cir. 1986). In considering these factors, all factual allegations in the plaintiff's complaint are taken as true, except for those relating to damages. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917–918 (9th Cir. 1987). After having considered the documents filed in support of the motion, the Complaint, the file in this action, and all other matters presented to the Court, including the discussion of the factors set forth in *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471–72, the Court finds as follows:

- 1. Gutters Perfect was dissolved by the State of Washington in March 2013.
- 2. Jack Mitchell Reed, the Plan's sole trustee, is deceased, and as such is not available to perform his duties as trustee such as authorizing the Plan's asset custodian, Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., to distribute plan assets to Plan participants and beneficiaries.

- 3. Default was entered by the Clerk of the Court against Defendants on September 13, 2021.
- 4. Defendants did not appear or otherwise defend in this action after the Secretary served the Washington Secretary of State a copy of the summons and complaint in this action in compliance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 4(e)(1) and 4(h)(1)(A), and Revised Code of Washington 23.95.450(4).
- 5. Absent entry of default judgment against Defendants and appointment of an independent fiduciary, the Secretary and Plan participants and beneficiaries would be prejudiced because the Plan's asset custodian has custody of the Plan assets (Plan participants' retirement savings) and refuses to distribute the Plan assets without authorization of the Plan's sole trustee, who is deceased.
- 6. The Secretary has alleged sufficient facts in his complaint, which the Court must accept as true for purposes of establishing liability, to show that Gutters Perfect violated ERISA. In particular, Gutters Perfect failed to determine and pay benefits under the Plan, resulting in participants' and beneficiaries' inability to access plan assets and Gutters Perfect failed to act with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims as required by 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1)(B).
- 7. The Secretary does not seek a money judgment against Defendants.
- 8. There is no possibility of a dispute regarding the material facts alleged by the Secretary. Governmental websites corroborate some of the Secretary's allegations such as Gutters Perfect's status as a dissolved entity and the death of sole trustee Jack Mitchell Reed in October 2019.

- 9. Default was not due to excusable neglect. The Secretary properly served Defendants by way of the Washington Secretary of State and did not receive any Response from Defendants. Publicly available documents show that the company is no longer in operation, which supports a finding that default was not the result of excusable neglect.
- 10. While public policy generally favors resolution of complaints on the merits, this policy is not absolute and must be weighed against other equities such as prejudice to the plaintiff.

THEREFORE, IT IS ADJUDGED AND ORDERED that:

- 1. Defendants violated 29 U.S.C. §§ 1104(a)(1)(A), 1104(a)(1)(B) and 1105(a)(1)-(3) of Title I of ERISA, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1191c.
- 2. AMI Benefit Plan Administrators, Inc. is hereby appointed as independent fiduciary with discretionary authority over the administration and management of the Plan, with all the rights, duties, discretion, and responsibilities of a trustee, fiduciary, and Plan Administrator under ERISA to perform the following duties:
 - a. The independent fiduciary shall be responsible for marshaling, calculating the account balances, allocating, paying out, distributing, and administering Plan assets for all the assets in the Plan, and taking further action with respect to the Plan as appropriate, and terminating the Plan when all of its assets are distributed to all of the eligible Plan participants and beneficiaries;
 - b. The independent fiduciary shall, pursuant to the procedures outlined in the Employee Benefits Security Administration's ("EBSA") Field Assistance
 Bulletin No. 2014-01, exercise reasonable care and diligence to identify and

- locate each participant and beneficiary of the Plan who is eligible to receive a distribution under the terms of the Plan;
- c. The independent fiduciary shall have full access to all data, information, and calculations in the possession of the Plan and under its control, including information and records maintained by the Defendants, their attorneys, their accountants, and other agents, as well as service providers of the Plan;
- d. The independent fiduciary shall comply with all applicable rules and laws;
- e. The independent fiduciary has all the rights, duties, discretion and responsibilities of a trustee, fiduciary and Plan Administrator under ERISA, including filing annual and/or final Form 5500;
- f. For services performed pursuant to this judgment, the independent fiduciary shall receive compensation not to exceed \$3,810.00 for fees and expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred in administrating and terminating the Plan; and
- g. The independent fiduciary's fees and expenses shall be paid from the assets of the Plan, or alternatively by the Secretary out of EBSA's Abandoned Plan Fund, which was established to defray the expenses of the administration and termination of low asset abandoned plans.

ORDER GRANTING SECRETARY'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT – PAGE 5 (2:21-cv-00635-RSM)

1	3. This Court retains jurisdiction of this action for purposes of enforcing compliance
2	with the terms of this Order and Judgment.
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6	DATED this 12 th day of January, 2022.
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9	W. S.
10	RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
11	CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
12	
13	Presented by:
14 15	SEEMA NANDA
16	Solicitor of Labor
17	SUSAN G. KUMLI
18	Acting Regional Solicitor
19	LAURA C. BREMER Counsel for ERISA
20	Couliser for ERISA
21	/s/Natasha Magness NATASHA MAGNESS
22	U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor
23	Trial Attorney
24	Attorneys for the Plaintiff Secretary of Labor
25	
26	
27	
28	ORDER GRANTING SECRETARY'S LLS DEDADTMENT OF LABOR

ORDER GRANTING SECRETARY'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT – PAGE 6 (2:21-cv-00635-RSM) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR 90 7th Street, Suite 3-700 San Francisco, CA 94103-1516 (206) 757-6757