

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Success Village Apartments,	:	
Inc.,	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	Case No. 3:03cv1784 (JBA)
	:	
Amalgamated Local 376,	:	
International Union United	:	
Automobile Aerospace and	:	
Agricultural Implement	:	
Workers of America, UAW,	:	
Defendants.	:	

**Ruling on Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration [Doc. # 25]  
and Defendants' Motion for Sanctions [Doc. # 29]**

Plaintiff Success Village Apartments, Inc. ("Success Village") initiated this action seeking to vacate an arbitration award issued in favor of two of its employees represented by the defendant unions (the "Arbitration Award"), and defendants cross-moved to confirm the award. On July 29, 2005, this Court denied plaintiff's Application to Vacate and granted defendants' Cross Motion to Confirm. See [Doc. # 23]. Plaintiff now seeks reconsideration of the Court's Ruling granting the Cross Motion to Confirm, contending that the Cross Motion was not properly considered by the Court because it was filed by defendants while they were in default (the Court thereafter granted defendants' motion to set aside the default). See Pl. Motion For Reconsideration [Doc. # 25]. Plaintiff thus argues that the Court should vacate its confirmation of the Arbitration Award

because defendants failed to validly file their motion to confirm within the one-year statute of limitations provided by the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 9.

Defendants oppose plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration claiming that the default was improvidently entered because defendants were not served with plaintiff's Application to Vacate the Arbitration Award in compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, contending that in any event the Cross Motion to Confirm was validly filed and thus properly ruled on by the Court, and arguing that even if the Cross Motion to Confirm was not validly filed, the Court had jurisdiction to issue a judgment on the Arbitration Award sua sponte. Defendants also seek sanctions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 and 28 U.S.C. § 1927 in the form of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs claiming that plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration has no reasonable basis in law or in fact and arguing that plaintiff's counsel has unnecessarily and vexatiously multiplied proceedings in bad faith. See Def. Motion For Sanctions [Doc. # 29]. For the reasons that follow, plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration and defendants' Motion for Sanctions are DENIED.

#### **I. Motion for Reconsideration**

The standard for reconsideration is strict and reconsideration is only appropriate where the moving party can point to controlling law or evidence that "might reasonably be

expected to alter the conclusion reached by the court." See Shrader v. CSX Transp., 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995). A motion for reconsideration gives the Court an opportunity to "correct manifest errors of law or fact or to consider newly discovered evidence." LoSacco v. City of Middletown, 822 F. Supp. 870, 876-77 (D. Conn. 1993) (internal quotation and citation omitted), aff'd 33 F.3d 50 (2d Cir. 1994).

Plaintiff seeks reconsideration of this Court's Ruling granting defendants' Cross Motion to Confirm the Arbitration Award claiming that because defendants filed the Motion while in default, it was a "legal nullity" and was thus never "validly placed before this Court, and should not have been decided by this Court" because defendants failed to re-file the Motion after the default was lifted. Pl. Mem. In Support Of Motion For Reconsideration [Doc. # 26] at 1. Plaintiff also observes that it is now too late for defendants to re-file their Motion because the one year statute of limitations provided by the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 9, has run (the Arbitration Award was entered on September 19, 2003; defendants filed their Cross Motion to Confirm on September 3, 2004).

Contrary to plaintiff's contentions, however, defendants were not precluded from filing a valid motion to confirm when they were in default and thus the Court's July 2005 Ruling on their Motion was not entered in error and will not be

reconsidered. Plaintiff claims that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a party in default to file only one type of motion while in default - a motion to set aside the default. See Pl. Mem. In Support Of Motion For Reconsideration at 4 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c)). Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c) imposes no such limitation but provides only that a court may set aside an entry of default for good cause shown. Moreover, courts throughout this Circuit have ruled upon, or allowed to stand, pleadings and motions filed while the filing party was in default. See, e.g., Guillory v. Barrieau Moving, 03cv1105 (DJS), 2004 WL 1393618 (D. Conn. June 21, 2004) (considering plaintiff's motion to change venue concurrently with his motion to vacate default judgment as to defendant's counterclaim, granting the latter and denying the former on its merits); O'Diah v. New York City, 02civ274 (DLC), 2003 WL 22093482 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 10, 2003) (granting defendant's motion to dismiss that was filed with motion to vacate default); Vermont Mobile Home Owners' Assoc. v. Lapierre, 94 F. Supp. 2d 519 (D. Vt. 2000) (granting defendant's motion to set aside default and defendant's motion to dismiss).<sup>1</sup> This is in keeping

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<sup>1</sup> The cases cited by plaintiff do not compel a conclusion to the contrary. See Blazek v. Capital Recovery Assocs., Inc., 222 F.R.D. 360 (E.D. Wisc. 2004) (noting that "[t]he federal rules suggest several reasons in favor of treating a defaulting defendant as a party," but ultimately deciding to treat a defaulting defendant as a non-party for discovery purposes, articulating a concern about burdening a defaulting defendant with discovery compliance as a party where defendant may have opted to default for monetary or other strategic reasons);

with the well established principle that default judgments are disfavored and the "clear preference" is for disposition of cases on their merits. See Pecarsky v. Galaxiword.com Ltd., 249 F.3d 167, 174 (2d Cir. 2001).<sup>2</sup> Thus, plaintiff's Motion for

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compare Int'l Cargo & Sur. Ins. Co. v. Mora Textiles Corp., 90civ3880 (KMW), 1991 WL 120359 (S.D.N.Y. June 21, 1991) (granting motion to vacate default judgment and requiring defendant to re-file its answer), with Albert Levine Assocs., Inc. v. Kershner, 45 F.R.D. 450 (S.D.N.Y. 1968) (setting aside default and allowing defendants' untimely filed answer to stand).

<sup>2</sup> Defendants also argue that the default was improperly entered because plaintiff's Application to Vacate the Arbitration Award [Doc. # 1] was not served in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 7(b)(2) and 10(a). Defendants contend that pursuant to Local Civ. R. 10(a) all pleadings must include "[t]he complete docket number, including the Judge to whom the case has been assigned," and that the Application and civil cover sheet with which defendants were served did not include this information. See Def. Opposition to Motion for Reconsideration [Doc. # 27] at 8-9 (citing, inter alia, Milliken v. Myer, 311 U.S. 457, 463 (1940), for the proposition that the measure of whether service on a defendant is adequate is whether it is "reasonably calculated to give him actual notice of the proceedings and an opportunity to be heard"). Additionally, defendants allege, when their attorney contacted plaintiff's attorney, plaintiff's attorney refused to provide the requested information. Plaintiff responds that defendants were in fact served with a copy of the original Application and civil cover sheet, which contained the federal case number and indicated the judge assigned to the case, and that in any event, defendants have failed to explain why their attorney neither contacted plaintiff's attorney for the information until more than six months after the filing of the Application nor attempted to obtain the information from the Clerk's office. Because the Court has vacated the entry of default, and because the Court concludes above that the defendants' Cross Motion was validly filed notwithstanding the entry of default, the Court need not finally determine whether defendants were served in compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or whether they took reasonable steps to obtain the necessary case information elsewhere and, thus, whether or not the default was entered in error. Likewise, because the Court determines that defendants' Cross Motion to Confirm the

Reconsideration is denied.

## **II. Motion for Sanctions**

Defendants move for sanctions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 and 28 U.S.C. § 1927 claiming that plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration has no reasonable basis in law or in fact and that plaintiff's counsel has unnecessarily and vexatiously multiplied these proceedings "through procedural maneuvering undertaken in bad faith." Def. Motion For Sanctions at 1. Defendants refer to plaintiff's alleged failure to provide them with the case number in this action in the service of the Application and upon request from defendants' attorney. See Def. Mem. In Support Of Motion For Sanctions [Doc. # 30] at 1-5, 10-11. Defendants also refer to plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration, claiming that there is no reasonable basis in law or in fact for plaintiff's position that the Arbitration Award should not be confirmed because defendants were in default at the time they filed their Cross Motion to Confirm. Def. Mem. In Support Of Motion For Sanctions at 8-9, 11-12.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 11 provides that a court may award sanctions for any party that files a pleading running afoul of the following rule:

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Arbitration Award was valid, it need not reach defendants' argument that, even in the absence of a motion to confirm, the Court could have entered judgment confirming the Arbitration Award.

By presenting to the court (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances,--

- (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;
- (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;
- (3) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b). Thus, pursuant to Rule 11, sanctions shall be imposed when it appears "that a pleading has been interposed for any improper purpose, or where, after reasonable inquiry, a competent attorney could not form a reasonable belief that the pleading is well grounded in fact and is warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the extension, modification or reversal of existing law." Eastway Constr. Corp. v. City of New York, 762 F.2d 243, 254 (2d Cir. 1985). In making this inquiry, courts apply an objective standard of reasonableness. MacDraw, Inc. v. CIT Group Equip. Fin., Inc., 73 F.3d 1253, 1257 (2d Cir. 1992). With regard to factual

contentions, Rule 11 "sanctions may not be imposed unless a particular allegation is utterly lacking in support." Storey v. Cello Holdings, L.L.C., 347 F.3d 370, 388 (2d Cir. 2003) (internal quotation and citation omitted). Likewise, "[m]erely incorrect legal statements are not sanctionable. . . . Rather, sanctionable 'legal contentions' must not be 'warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law.'" Id. at 391.

28 U.S.C. § 1927 provides:

Any attorney or other person admitted to conduct cases in any court of the United States or any Territory thereof who so multiplies the proceedings in any case unreasonably and vexatiously may be required by the court to satisfy personally the excess costs, expenses, and attorneys' fees reasonably incurred because of such conduct.

28 U.S.C. § 1927. An award of sanctions under this section is "highly unusual," see West Virginia v. Chas. Pfizer & Co., 440 F.2d 1079, 1092 (2d Cir. 1971), and requires a finding of bad faith, which can be established where "the attorney's actions are so completely without merit as to require the conclusion that they must have been undertaken for some improper purpose," see Revson v. Cinque & Cinque, P.C., 221 F.3d 71, 79 (2d Cir. 2000).

The conduct of plaintiff and plaintiff's attorney in this case does not rise to this level. First, although the Court has rejected plaintiff's argument that defendants were not permitted to file their Cross Motion while in default, plaintiff's



