

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

CASE NO. 09-81090-CIV-HURLEY/HOPKINS

JONATHAN E. PERLMAN,
Plaintiff,

v.

RONY DESVARENNES,
Defendant.

ORDER GRANTING THE RECEIVER'S MOTION FOR DEFAULT JUDGMENT

THIS CAUSE comes before the court upon the Receiver's motion for default judgment [DE # 12]. This is an action to avoid and recover allegedly fraudulent transfers. On July 24, 2009, the Receiver filed the complaint [DE # 1]. Defendant was personally served with process on September 16, 2009 [DE # 8]. Defendant failed to properly respond to the complaint, and the Receiver moved for entry of clerk's default on April 16, 2010 [DE # 9]. A clerk's default was entered on April 19, 2010 [DE # 10]. On June 23, 2010, the Receiver filed the instant motion for default judgment.

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b), judgment by default may be entered by the court upon an application by the party entitled to default judgment. District courts have "the authority to enter default judgment for failure to prosecute with reasonable diligence or to comply with its orders or rules of procedure." *Wahl v. McIver*, 773 F.2d 1169, 1174 (11th Cir. 1985). "The exercise of the authority is discretionary and is subject to review for abuse of discretion." *Id.* "Entry of judgment by default is a drastic remedy which should be used only in extreme situations, as the court has available to it a wide range of lesser sanctions." *Id.* There is a strong preference that cases be heard on the merits instead of imposing sanctions that deprive a litigant of his day in court. *Id.*

After reviewing the Receiver's motion for default judgment and the entire record in this case,

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the court concludes that no lesser sanctions will suffice, and that entry of default judgment is warranted in this case.

The Receiver seeks \$225,000 in damages from defendant. "Although a defaulted defendant admits well-pleaded allegations of liability, allegations relating to the amount of damages are not admitted by virtue of default. Rather, the Court determines the amount and character of damages to be awarded." *Miller v. Paradise of Port Rickey, Inc.*, 75 F.Supp.2d 1342, 1346 (M.D.Fla.1999). The court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing on damages if the plaintiff submits sufficient evidence to support the request for damages. *See S.E.C. v. Smyth*, 420 F.3d 1225, 1232 n.13 (11th Cir. 2005). Here, the Receiver has submitted an affidavit and bank records demonstrating that defendant received \$225,000 in fraudulent transfers. *See* DE # 12, Ex. A. The court finds this evidence sufficient to establish damages and will award the amount requested by the Receiver.

Accordingly, it is hereby **ORDERED** and **ADJUDGED**:

1. Plaintiff's motion for default judgment [DE # 12] is **GRANTED**.
2. The Clerk of the Court is directed to **CLOSE** this case and **DENY** any pending motions **AS MOOT**.
2. The court will enter final judgment by separate order. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 58(a).

DONE and **SIGNED** in Chambers at West Palm Beach, Florida, this 11th day of August, 2010.


Daniel T. K. Hurley
United States District Judge

Copies provided to counsel of record