

EDWIN CADENA, ET AL

v.

A-E CONTRACTING, LLC and  
AKBAR ETEMADFAR

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: CIV. NO. 3:08CV574 (WWE)

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Plaintiffs are five laborers who brought this action against defendants Akbar Etemadfar, and the company of which he is sole principal and owner, A-E Contracting, LLC. This action was commenced on April 16, 2008. [Doc. #1]. Plaintiffs allege that the defendants failed to pay them wages owed, including regular and overtime wages, in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §201, et seq., and Connecticut wage laws, Conn. Gen. Stat. §31-58, et seq. A default judgment (corrected) in the amount of \$26,938.53 was entered against the defendants on September 22, 2009. [Doc. #31]. In subsequent proceedings the Court denied defendants' motion to reopen and awarded plaintiffs additional attorney's fees in the amount of \$2,133. [Doc. #55, 56].

- Plaintiff placed judgment liens up to the amount of the unsatisfied judgment on two properties belonging to the

defendants: 4 France Street, Norwalk, which is owned by defendant A-E Contracting, LLC, and 151 Dannel Drive, Stamford, which is owned by defendant Akbar Etemadfar.

- On May 22, 2013, this Court presided over an examination of judgment debtor at which defendant Akbar Etemadfar appeared. The defendant's repeated refusal to answer questions regarding his assets and those of his company resulted in the Court finding Etemadfar in contempt with a remand to the custody of the United States Marshals Service. [Doc. #80]. Only after Etemadfar was held in the lock-up for several hours and received the assistance of legal counsel did Etemadfar return to court and agree to answer questions.
- In testimony provided under oath, Etemadfar claimed that the residential property at 4 France Street, Norwalk, which is listed as belonging to defendant A-E Contracting, LLC, actually belongs to a cousin who lives in San Francisco, California. Similarly, Etemadfar claimed that residential property at 151 Dannel Drive, Stamford, which is listed on land records as belonging to him, also belongs to his cousin. Etemadfar further testified that the residential units at these addresses were leased and tenants paid monthly rents, but he played no role in collecting the rents and had no control over the funds.
- After the examination, the Court ordered defendants to produce records that would support the assertion that these properties, and the rents received on these properties, did not belong to defendants.
- On May 28, 2013, the Court granted plaintiff's Motion for Disclosure of Assets, directing that defendants Etemadfar and A-E Contracting, LLC provide financial documentation that would assist plaintiffs in locating assets to satisfy judgment. [Doc. #79]. The Order of Disclosure was served on defendants' counsel, on or about May 28, 2013.
- To date, defendants have not complied with the Court's order to disclose assets.

At the hearing on November 20, 2013, Etemadfar again argued,

through his counsel, that the properties held in the defendants' names were owned by a cousin who resides in San Francisco.<sup>1</sup>

[Doc. #88]. Defendants offered no evidence to support his contention. Because the land records for the two properties show that defendants are the sole owners, there is no evidence that the properties belong to anyone other than the defendants, and efforts to obtain responsive information about defendants' assets has proven futile, plaintiffs now move for Appointment of Receiver of Rents seeking an order to facilitate satisfaction of the judgment and payment of costs. **[Doc. #81]**.

The Court finds that defendants have been non-responsive to plaintiffs' efforts to identify assets that could satisfy the judgment at the examination on May 22, and continuing to November 20, 2013. Defendants' failure to comply with the Court's order for disclosure of assets evidences the kind of evasive and obstructive tactics that support the appointment of receiver of rents to satisfy the judgment.

Based on the current record, plaintiffs' Motion for Appointment of Receiver of Rents **[Doc. #81]** is **GRANTED** in accordance with Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-504.

This Court has authority to appoint a temporary receiver. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1), and Rule 1 of our Local Rules

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<sup>1</sup>Defendant Etemadfar appeared with counsel at the November 20 hearing. [Doc. #87]. No attorney has appeared for the corporate defendant.

for United States Magistrate Judges, district judges may refer to magistrate judges matters for hearing and determination or for hearing and recommendation. A motion for injunctive relief is referred pursuant to the latter, 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A). Unlike injunctive relief, however, the appointment of a temporary receiver under Connecticut law is not dispositive of the rights and obligations of the parties. Instead it is akin to the granting of a Prejudgment Remedy ("PJR"), for which magistrate judges in Connecticut have authority to exercise the Court's jurisdiction. Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Tooth Savers Dental Servs., No. 3:96CV570 (GLG), 1997 WL 102453 (D. Conn. Feb. 4, 1997). A motion to appoint a receiver is not a motion for injunctive relief not is it one of the "other specified motions" listed in 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A), which limits the authority of magistrate judges. "While the relief granted plaintiff has interfered with defendants' use of their bank accounts, we do not find that such prejudgment remedy constitutes "injunctive relief." Tooth Savers, 1997 WL 102452, at \*2 . Our Circuit Court has adopted this reasoning. Tooth Savers, 1997 WL 102452, at \*2 ("orders granting, denying, continuing or vacating attachments are not injunctions." (citing Inter-Regional Financial Group v. Hashemi, 562 F.2d 152, 154, (2d Cir. 1997), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 1046 (1978); Feit & Drexler, Inc. v. Drexler, 760 F.2d 406, 412 (2d Cir. 1985)).

As a non-dispositive ruling, this Order Appointing Receiver is reviewable pursuant to the "clearly erroneous" standard, an Order of the Court unless reversed or modified by the district

Judge upon application timely made. 28 U.S.C. §636(b)(1)(A); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), 6(e) and 72(a); and Rule 72 of the Local Rules for United States Magistrate Judges.

Under Connecticut General Statute §52-504, a Court has authority to appoint a receiver.<sup>2</sup> In Connecticut, "[t]he application for a receiver is addressed to the sound legal discretion of the court, to be exercised with due regard to the relevant statutes and rules." Masterson v. Lenox Realty Co., 127 Conn. 25, 33 (1940); Potter v. Victor Page Motors Corp., 300 F. 885, 888 (D. Conn. 1924) (district court has inherent power to appoint a receiver under the law of the state of Connecticut as interpreted by its highest court); see also Burnrite Coal v. Briquette Co. v. Riggs, 274 U.S. 208, 212 (1927) ("[a] federal district court may, under its general equity powers independently of any state statute, entertain a bill of a stockholder against the corporation for the appointment of at least a temporary receiver in order to prevent threatened diversion of loss of assets through gross fraud and mismanagement of its officers.").

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<sup>2</sup>Section 52-504 states,

When any action is brought to or pending in the superior court in which an application is made for the appointment of a receiver, any judge of the superior court, when such court is not in session, after due notice given, may make such order in the action as the exigencies of the case may require, and may, from time to time, rescind and modify any such order. The judge shall cause [her] proceedings to be certified to the court in which the action may be pending, at its next session.

Conn. Gen. Stat. §52-504.

Plaintiff's counsel will consult with counsel for defendant and propose a qualified person to act as receiver, together with proposed conditions such as a bond, and compensation to be paid. The Court will enter an order of appointment upon receipt of counsels' report.

ENTERED at Bridgeport this 21st day of November 2013.

      /s/        
HOLLY B. FITZSIMMONS  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE