

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

Deborah Bishop-Bristol, on behalf of the
Arthur J. Gallagher & Company 401 (k)
Savings and Thrift Plan and all other
similarly situated ERISA-covered employee
pension benefit plans,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 3:16-cv-00139

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

COMPLAINT

Deborah Bishop-Bristol, by her attorneys, on behalf of the Arthur J. Gallagher & Company Savings and Thrift Plan and all other similarly situated ERISA-covered employee pension benefit plans, based on personal knowledge with respect to her own circumstances and based upon information and belief pursuant to the investigation of counsel as to all other allegations, alleges the following Complaint.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action against Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company (“MassMutual” or “Defendant”).

2. MassMutual markets a number of “Stable Funds” or “SVAs” to retirement plans, each of which utilizes group annuity contracts issued by Defendant all of which periodically credit a certain amount of income to retirement plans and the participants in such plans who invest their retirement plan accounts in SVAs. This income, generally expressed as a percentage of the invested capital, is determined pursuant to the Crediting

Rate. The Crediting Rate varies in that in each Crediting Period, MassMutual sets a Crediting Rate for all money added to its SVAs in that period.

3. MassMutual has the sole and exclusive discretion to determine the Crediting Rate for a given Crediting Period. MassMutual sets the Crediting Rate well below its internal rate of return (“IRR”) on the invested capital it holds via the SVAs. Thus, it guarantees a substantial profit for itself. MassMutual does not disclose to its retirement plan clients and their respective participants the difference between its IRR and the Crediting Rate. Thus, MassMutual collects tens of millions of dollars annually in undisclosed compensation from the retirement plans and participants to whom it owes the highest duties known to law and certain statutory disclosure obligations.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it is a civil action arising under the laws of the United States, and pursuant to ERISA § 502(e)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(1), which provides for federal jurisdiction of actions brought under Title I of ERISA.

5. This court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because its Retirement Services Division is headquartered and transacts business in and has significant contacts with this District, and because ERISA provides for nationwide service of process. ERISA § 502(e)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2). This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendant pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k)(1)(A) because it would be subject to the jurisdiction of a court of general jurisdiction in Connecticut.

6. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to ERISA § 502(e)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(e)(2), because some or all of the violations of ERISA occurred in this District and Defendant resides or may be found in this District. Venue is also proper in this District

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendant resides and does business in this District, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred within this District.

III. PARTIES

7. Plaintiff is a resident of Somerset, NJ. Plaintiff is a participant in the Arthur J. Gallagher & Company Savings and Thrift Plan (“the Plan”). All retirement plans within the Class are herein referred to as “the Plans.”

8. MassMutual is a legal reserve insurance company authorized under the insurance laws of Massachusetts. MassMutual’s Retirement Services Division, which is responsible for the products at issue in this litigation, is headquartered in Enfield, Connecticut.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

9. Pursuant to its insurance business, Defendant offers and sells to retirement plans SVAs, each through its Group Annuity Contracts (“GAC”) managed through Defendant’s general investment account (“GIA”) and guaranteed separate accounts (“GSA”).

10. The SVAs are offered to ERISA covered Internal Revenue Code (“Code”) 401(a) and 403(b) retirement plans.

11. Plaintiff invests her retirement assets in Defendant’s SVA through the Plan.

12. The SVAs are intended to provide investment income to plan participants through which participant assets grow through interest and additional contributions.

A. Defendant Is a Fiduciary.

1. Defendant Is a Fiduciary in Setting Crediting Rates.

13. Defendant, through its specialized professionals, developed the GAC terms through which the SVAs are provided to the Plans and their participants through either its GIA or GSA.

14. Defendant reserves to itself, under the GACs, substantial authority to protect its own interests at the expense of the Plans.

15. Defendant reserves to itself the right to delay payments from the SVAs if it determines, in its sole discretion, that a withdrawal may have an adverse impact on the Defendant or its accounts.

16. Defendant imposes substantial restrictions on transfers from the SVAs to other investment options. Any transfer from the SVAs to a competing investment option must be invested in a non-competing option for a minimum period of time. Defendant determines in its sole discretion the competing options. Defendant forces participants who want to transfer out of the SVAs to invest the most low-risk, stable value, portions of their retirement savings in much higher risk equity investments. Defendant reserves to itself the right to impose these restrictions in its sole discretion, when it is economically advantageous to Defendant.

17. Defendant imposes substantial penalties upon participants if an employer terminates its participation in an SVF, which include requiring a delay in payment for up to 12 months, at Defendant's sole discretion; that participants' retirement assets be paid out over several years; punitive surrender charges; or a second penalty on top of the first through what it calls a market value adjustment. This "market value adjustment" reduces the amount of any lump sum payment a participant may elect to receive in the event that

he or she does not want to wait for a delayed payout. The market value adjustment is punitive and designed to retain the plan's investment, and is not related to a true economic market value.

18. Defendant may, in its sole discretion, charge market value and surrender charges by assessing Plans for such charges at rates, amounts and amortization schedules determined in its own discretion.

19. Participant and plan deposits to the SVAs accumulate at an interest rate set and reset by Defendant (the "Crediting Rate").

20. Defendant sets and resets the Gross Crediting Rate for the SVAs as often as daily. Defendant sets the Gross Crediting Rate in its sole discretion (before the deduction of expenses), subject only to a minimum guaranteed Crediting Rate which, under certain SVAs, may be as low as 0%, before the deduction of expenses.

21. Upon information and belief, the Crediting Rate is designed to correlate with the market which transfer substantially all of the investment risk to the Plans and participants.

22. Upon information and belief, the cost of the guarantees to MassMutual is minimal because the guaranteed rates are so low and because the investment risk is transferred to participants, Moreover, for the same reasons, the guarantees have no material value to the Plans and participants. This makes the above restrictions even more punitive.

23. Upon information and belief, Defendant does not provide reasonable notice of the change in the Crediting Rate. Accordingly, a plan cannot reasonably terminate a SVA if Defendant imposes an unfavorable Crediting Rate. Further, as alleged above, Defendant imposes substantial penalties on the Plans should the Plans attempt to terminate

a SVA because of an unfavorable rate. Thus, plan fiduciaries are effectively precluded from making determinations concerning the reasonableness of the Crediting Rate, and from replacing the SVA with another stable value fund when a Crediting Rate imposed by Defendant is unreasonable.

24. The SVAs do not specify or require any formula or methodology for determining Crediting Rates, and Defendant does not disclose any actual formula or methodology used for determining Crediting Rates.

25. Defendant has complete discretion in the setting of the Crediting Rate above the guaranteed amount. Accordingly, Defendant, through its management and Board of Directors, has the complete and unfettered discretion to determine the Crediting Rate and, therefore, the earnings that are paid out on the SVAs.

26. Defendant sets its own compensation by using its unfettered discretion to decide the Crediting Rate because it collects the difference between the Crediting Rate and the IRR, and does so without disclosure.

27. The restrictions and penalties alleged above cause the Plans to be locked into disadvantageous Crediting Rates and SVAs. In locking the Plans into the SVAs, over which Defendant retains the authority to establish the Crediting Rates, Defendant acts as a fiduciary in the setting of the SVA Crediting Rate.

2. Defendant Is a Fiduciary in Management of Plan Assets Deposited In SVAs.

a) Defendant is a Fiduciary in the Management of GIA Deposits.

28. Participant contributions to the GIA, and GSAs holding the GIA, are received by Defendant and deposited in Defendant's general account, where they are held,

pooled and invested by Defendant with Defendant's other financial assets which the Defendant reports as "Invested Assets."

29. Defendant markets the GIA exclusively as an investment vehicle which provides to Plans a low volatility stable value option, and specifically markets its investment performance.

30. Defendant, under the GIA, provides the Plans with a guarantee of principal, a guaranteed minimum Crediting Rate, and a discretionary Crediting Rate above the guaranteed minimum rate. All of these elements are components of the GAC. Each must be independently examined to determine whether the GAC is a guaranteed benefit policy.

31. In setting and resetting the discretionary Crediting Rate, Defendant takes into account the investment experience of the Invested Assets in its general account. The Crediting Rate will rise or fall based on the investment experience of Defendant's general account. Because of this, and as alleged above, since any guarantee has no material value, all of the material investment risk of the GACs is allocated to the Plans.

32. Consequently, the interest rate credited above the guaranteed minimum is a non-guaranteed component of the GAC. To the extent that Defendant offers a discretionary Crediting Rate, the GAC is not a guaranteed benefit policy.

33. Defendant's Invested Assets in its general account which relate to computation of the Crediting Rate and income to the GACs are Plan assets under ERISA, and Defendant is a fiduciary to the Plans in its discretionary handling and management of those Plan assets.

b) Defendant is a Fiduciary in the Management of GSA Deposits.

34. Participant allocations to the GSA are received by Defendant and deposited and held by Defendant in Defendant's GSAs, where they are pooled and invested with the other financial assets in those accounts, including GIA assets.

35. The GSAs are insurance company separate accounts under 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-101(h)(3), and the assets which the Plans deposit and Defendant holds in the account and income earned thereon are the Plans' assets under ERISA.

36. Defendant's discretionary handling and management of those GSA assets makes Defendant a fiduciary of the Plans with regard to those assets.

37. Because Defendant does not directly allocate the investment returns of the GSAs to the Plans, it is managing the Plans' assets solely for its own behalf.

B. Defendant Exercises Fiduciary Authority To Set Its Own Unreasonable Compensation in Violation of ERISA.

38. The GACs are the Plans' assets.

39. Defendant is a fiduciary concerning the GACs.

40. Plan fiduciaries may not set their own compensation under ERISA.

41. Defendant, through its management and Board of Directors, has the complete and unfettered discretion to determine the Crediting Rate on each SVA and, therefore, the spread between the amount it earns on Invested Assets and the earnings that are paid out on the SVAs.

42. Defendant, in its absolute discretion, assigns to different SVAs different Crediting Rates.

43. Defendant deducts a series of expense, administrative, marketing and recordkeeping charges directly deducted from the SVAs, which sharply reduces the net Crediting Rate (the Gross Crediting Rate minus these expenses).

44. In addition to its substantial fees, Defendant pays itself a “pricing spread” which is intended to cover investment management and administrative expenses, as well as expenses for risk and profit, which were substantial.

45. The “spread” is the difference between the actual earnings on investments made by Defendant and the Crediting Rate guaranteed for that period.

46. Defendant earns direct and indirect compensation from the crediting spread on investment income connected to Plan deposits to the SVAs.

47. Defendant does not disclose to Plan participants or fiduciaries the spread compensation it pays itself, which spread compensation reduces the investment returns on the GACs.

48. Defendant earned approximately 4.6% on the Invested Assets within its general account in 2014, a substantial spread over its SVA Crediting Rates. For example, Defendant disclosed that its 3 year return average on its Guaranteed Investment Account, a GIA and one of its SVAs, inclusive of 2014, as only 1.82%. Therefore, in addition to all of the expenses it was paid as alleged above, Defendant earned undisclosed spread compensation of approximately 2.78%.

49. Defendant reports that the Guaranteed Investment Account held approximately \$8.5 billion, and Defendant earned approximately \$236,300,000 in undisclosed compensation in one year alone on this one SVA, which further demonstrates the level of discretion it exercises when allocating income and the unreasonable amount of

compensation it took for itself. Upon information and belief, Defendant earned similar amounts on its other SVAs.

50. Because Defendant in its sole fiduciary discretion sets the SVA Crediting Rate, and because the spread above the Crediting Rate is profit to Defendant, in exercising its fiduciary discretion to set the spread, Defendant exercises fiduciary discretion to set its own fees and profits related to the Plans' deposits into the SVAs.

51. Defendant did not disclose the amount of the spread it earned on the SVAs to Plan fiduciaries. Defendant's non-disclosure of the amount of the spread gave it a competitive advantage over other Plan service providers who disclosed all of their fees.

C. Defendant is a Party in Interest Receiving Undisclosed, Unreasonable Compensation Prohibited by ERISA.

52. Defendant is a party in interest to the Plans, and any compensation it receives from the Plans in connection with services provided to the Plans is prohibited by ERISA unless it is reasonable.

53. For GACs in effect as of and after July 1, 2012, Defendant is a "covered service provider" under 29 C.F.R. § 2550.408b-2(c)(1)(iii)(C) as it provides insurance services to the Plans through the GACs, including by virtue of its insurance guarantees of principal of the SVAs through the GACs.

54. In connection with its insurance services, Defendant reasonably expects to receive and receives indirect compensation in connection with receipt of the Plan deposits to the SVAs for which insurance services are provided.

55. Defendant is also a "covered service provider" under 29 C.F.R. § 2550.408b-2(c)(1)(iii)(A) as it provides fiduciary services to the Plans by virtue of managing SVA assets through the GACs, and reasonably expects to receive and receives

direct compensation in connection with its investment of the Plan deposits to the SVAs for which fiduciary services are provided.

56. Defendant pays itself a “pricing spread” from this investment income which is intended to cover investment management and administrative expenses, as well as expenses for risk and profit.

57. This pricing spread constitutes indirect compensation as defined in 29 C.F.R. § 2550.408b-2(c)(1)(viii)(B)(2) in connection with Defendant’s insurance services provided under the GACs,

58. This pricing spread also constitutes direct compensation as defined in 29 C.F.R. § 2550.408b-2(c)(1)(viii)(B)(1) in connection with its fiduciary services under the GACs.

59. Compensation from a plan under ERISA is *per se* unreasonable if it is not disclosed prior to entering into the contract for services.

60. In order for its compensation to be reasonable, Defendant was required to disclose to each Plan’s “responsible plan fiduciary” the amount of the spread on the later of July 1, 2012, or the date the Plan purchased the GAC. For GACs in effect prior to July 1, 2012, Defendant was required to disclose the compensation it received in connection with the services provided to the Plans under the DOL regulations then in effect.

61. Defendant failed to adequately disclose to the Plans its SVA spread, and its receipt was therefore prohibited by ERISA as *per se* unreasonable.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

62. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of herself and a class defined as follows (the “Class”):

All ERISA covered employee pension benefit plans whose plan assets were invested in Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Company's Group Annuity Contract Stable Value Funds within the six years prior to, on or after January 29, 2016.

63. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. Upon information and belief, the Class includes hundreds of retirement plans.

64. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class because Plaintiff's claims, and the claims of all Class members, arise out of the same conduct, policies and practices of Defendant as alleged herein, and all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendant's wrongful conduct.

65. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class and these questions predominate over questions affecting only individual Class members. Common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- a. Whether Defendant is a fiduciary of the Plans;
- b. Whether Defendant is a party in interest with respect to the Plans;
- c. Whether Defendant breached its fiduciary duties in failing to comply with ERISA as set forth above;
- d. Whether Defendant's acts as alleged above breached ERISA's prohibited transaction rules;
- e. Whether monies received and retained by Defendant were Plan assets;
- f. Whether an affirmative defense to a prohibited transaction claim applies and can be satisfied by Defendant; and
- g. Whether Defendant's acts proximately caused losses to the Plans and, if so, the appropriate relief to which Plaintiff, on behalf of the Plan and the Class, is entitled.

66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the Class and has retained counsel experienced and competent in the prosecution of ERISA class action litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to those of other members of the Class. Plaintiff is committed to the vigorous prosecution of this action and anticipates no difficulty in the management of this litigation as a class action.

67. Class action status in this action is warranted under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) because prosecution of separate actions by the members of the Class would create a risk of establishing incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant. Class action status is also warranted under Rule 23(b)(1)(B) because prosecution of separate actions by the members of the Class would create a risk of adjudications with respect to individual members of the Class that, as a practical matter, would be dispositive of the interests of other members not parties to this action, or that would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

68. In the alternative, certification under Rule 23(b)(2) is warranted because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive, declaratory, or other appropriate equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

69. In the alternative, certification under Rule 23(b)(3) is appropriate because questions of law or fact common to members of the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and class action treatment is superior to the other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy.

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3) for Violations of
ERISA § 406(a)(C), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(C)

70. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference all prior allegations of the Complaint.

71. ERISA § 406(a)(1)(C), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(1)(C), provides that a fiduciary shall not cause a plan to engage in a transaction if it knows that the transaction constitutes the payment of direct or indirect compensation in the furnishing of services by a party in interest to a plan.

72. Defendant is a party in interest under ERISA in that it provided services to each of the Plans. ERISA § 3(14)(B), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(14)(B).

73. Defendant is also a covered service provider.

74. Defendant received compensation in the form of spread and a specific expense charge in exchange for the services it provided to the Plans pursuant to the GACs and, therefore the GACs violate this section of ERISA.

75. The only exception to the prohibition of such compensation is if it was for services necessary for the operation of a plan and such compensation was reasonable. ERISA § 408(b)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1108(b)(2). Additionally, transactions after June 30, 2012 must meet the specific requirements 29 C.F.R. § 2550.408b-2.

76. The compensation paid to Defendant was not reasonable under ERISA § 408(b)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1108(b)(2), for the following reasons.

77. First, as alleged above, Defendant failed to make disclosures concerning such spread compensation.

78. As a result of Defendant's failure to make such disclosures, the spread income is, as a matter of law, unreasonable compensation within the meaning of ERISA § 408(b)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1108(b)(2).

79. Second, the spread and expense compensation was excessive and unreasonable as a matter of fact in relation to the value of the services provided with regard to the SVAs in that the spread exceeded the agreed expenses.

80. When compared to the expenses related to competing funds, the total compensation for the SVAs was excessive.

81. Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the spread Defendant took in connection with the SVAs.

82. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to: "(A) [] enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan."

83. Pursuant to ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), the Court should award equitable relief to Plaintiff and the Class, including but not limited to the disgorgement by Defendant of its undisclosed, excessive, and unreasonable compensation.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) for Violations of
ERISA § 406(b)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)(1)

84. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference all prior allegations

of the Complaint.

85. ERISA § 406(b)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1106(b)(1), provides that a fiduciary shall not deal with plan assets in his own interest or for his own account.

86. In setting and resetting the Crediting Rates applicable to the SVAs and setting the amount of and keeping the spread, and in determining the level of its own compensation, Defendant deals with plan assets in its own interest or for its own account.

87. Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the spread Defendant took in connection with the SVAs.

88. ERISA § 409, 29 U.S.C. § 1109, provides, *inter alia*, that any person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan and who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed on fiduciaries by ERISA shall be personally liable to make good to the plan any losses to the plan resulting from each such breach and to restore to the plan any profits the fiduciary made through use of the plan's assets. ERISA § 409 further provides that such fiduciaries are subject to such other equitable or remedial relief as a court may deem appropriate.

89. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), permits a plan participant, beneficiary, or fiduciary to bring a suit for relief under ERISA § 409.

90. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to: “(A) [] enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

91. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover the spread and other appropriate relief as a result of these violations.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2) for Violations of
ERISA § 404, 29 U.S.C. § 1104

92. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference all prior allegations of the Complaint.

93. In setting and resetting the Crediting Rates applicable to the SVAs, and setting the amount of and keeping the spread, and in determining its own compensation, Defendant has breached its fiduciary duties to the Plans and their participants.

94. Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the spread Defendant took in connection with the SVAs.

95. ERISA § 404(a)(1), 29 U.S.C. § 1104(a)(1), provides that a fiduciary shall discharge his duties with respect to a plan solely in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries and for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the plan, and with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent man 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.

96. ERISA § 409, 29 U.S.C. § 1109, provides, *inter alia*, that any person who is a fiduciary with respect to a plan and who breaches any of the responsibilities, obligations, or duties imposed on fiduciaries by ERISA shall be personally liable to make good to the plan any losses to the plan resulting from each such breach and to restore to the plan any profits the fiduciary made through use of the plan's assets. ERISA § 409 further

provides that such fiduciaries are subject to such other equitable or remedial relief as a court may deem appropriate.

97. ERISA § 502(a)(2), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(2), permits a plan participant, beneficiary, or fiduciary to bring a suit for relief under ERISA § 409.

98. ERISA § 502(a)(3), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(3), authorizes a participant or beneficiary to bring a civil action to: “(A) [] enjoin any act or practice which violates any provision of this title or the terms of the plan, or (B) to obtain other appropriate equitable relief (i) to redress such violations or (ii) to enforce any provisions of this title or the terms of the plan.”

99. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover the spread and other appropriate relief as a result of these violations.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays that judgment be entered against Defendant on all claims and requests that the Court award the following relief:

- A. Certifying this action as a class action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23;
- B. Ordering declaratory and injunctive relief as necessary and appropriate, including enjoining Defendant from further violating the duties, responsibilities, and obligations imposed on it by ERISA, with respect to the Plans;
- C. Awarding, declaring or otherwise providing Plaintiff and the Class all relief under ERISA § 502(a), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a), or any other applicable law, that the Court deems proper and such appropriate equitable relief as the Court may order, including damages, an accounting, surcharge, disgorgement of profits, equitable lien, constructive trust, or other remedy;
- D. Awarding to Plaintiff attorneys’ fees and expenses as provided by the

common fund doctrine, ERISA § 502(g), 29 U.S.C. § 1132(g), and/or other applicable doctrine; and

E. Awarding pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

Dated: January 29, 2016.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Robert A. IZARD
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