

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MARK MATHEWS, :  
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 Plaintiff, :  
 :  
 v. : Civil Action No. 14-1455-RGA  
 :  
 E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND :  
 COMPANY and HEWITT :  
 ASSOCIATES LLC, :  
 :  
 Defendants. :

**MEMORANDUM**

This is an ERISA case. There are three issues.

The parties agree that the first two are reviewed under the “arbitrary and capricious” standard. (D.I. 37, p.12; D.I. 39, p.15).

The first issue involves calculating how much service Plaintiff has. As I understand it, the Plan does not state how to calculate service for a “partial year.” The Plan Administrator uses, and has apparently consistently used for a long period of time, a simplifying assumption, that is, that a year has 360 days, and that each month has 30 days. This is not an accurate assumption. That does not mean, however, that it is irrational. First, its impact is *de minimis*. For example, Plaintiff states that as a result of this, his monthly pension is reduced by \$1.14. Second, even in the age of calculators and spread sheets, simplification has a value. Numbers get entered wrongly, and that sort of error is reduced by limiting the number of decimal points and digits that have to be entered. Third, while Plaintiff says this simplification gives a windfall to DuPont, I do

not think that is the case. I believe whether the simplification benefits or harms a retiree depends mostly upon whether one of the months of the partial year is February. If it is, the retiree gains, because he or she gets a credit of 1/12 when the actual credit (in a non-leap year) should be 28/365; if it is not, the retiree either barely gains or loses, because he or she gets a credit of 1/12 when the actual non-leap year credit should be either 30/365 or 31/365. Thus, overall, these gains or losses should average out. I thus think the simplification formula is, overall, neutral. I cannot say that the Administrator abused its discretion in using the 360-days-in-a-year formula.

The second issue involves calculating Plaintiff's "primary social security benefit." Plaintiff sets forth the relevant language from the Plan. (D.I. 41, p.8). It seems to me the interpretation that the Administrator gives to the language is not only not an abuse of discretion, but is the only reasonable reading of the language. The quoted language addresses two issues. One is which social security benefits qualify. The second is how that amount will be determined. On the second issue, a number of alternatives are provided. On the first, however, there is a limitation that only social security benefits for which "service" is recognized count. That limitation applies no matter which alternative is used to make the calculation. Thus, the Administrator did not abuse its discretion in not including Plaintiff's 1966-73 earnings in calculating the "primary social security benefit," because DuPont did not pay FICA taxes on the 1966-73 earnings. Plaintiff raises in his Reply Brief another concern, stating that DuPont did not use his 2013 earnings in making the calculation. (D.I. 41, p.7). He cites to pages in the record that indeed appear not to include 2013 earnings. (D.I. 26-7 at 54-57 [R.429-32]). I cannot tell whether Plaintiff has a point here. I therefore request that the parties meet-and-confer and advise me what the results are using his actual earnings from DuPont including 2013. If there is a

dispute, the parties should provide calculations that I can follow to see why they come to a different result.

The third involves the *Cooper* formula. The parties agree that the formula (which is embodied in the Family Court order) is:  $AB \times 50\% \times \text{Months in Plan during marriage} / \text{Months in Plan} = \text{QDRO payment to ex-wife}$ . (D.I. 37, Exh. A, p.3). The parties also agree that  $AB = \$9,893.84$ , and that “Months in Plan during marriage” = 236.<sup>1</sup> The parties disagree whether “Months in Plan” should be 487 or 439. Plaintiff says 487.4, which represents the actual number of months he was in the plan (D.I. 37, p.14); Defendants say 439 because for the last 72 months, the plan provided pension benefits that were 1/3 of what they had been, and Defendants say it should be weighted proportionately. Under Plaintiff’s calculation, the formula results in a “QDRO” offset of \$2,397.28; under Defendants’ calculation, the formula results in an offset of \$2,659.39. (D.I. 46, p.2). The difference is \$262.11.<sup>2</sup>

There is some dispute about what the standard of review is on this issue. (D.I. 37, p.11; D.I. 39, p.12). In essence, Third Circuit law is that interpretation of the QDRO is reviewed *de novo*, but construction of the pension plan is reviewed for abuse of discretion. *See Hullett v. Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.*, 38 F.3d 107, 114-15 (3d Cir. 1994).

I have spent a lot of time trying to figure my way through the mass of calculations in the record, including those proffered by Plaintiff. I think the problem that is identified by Plaintiff is

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff does his calculations with more precision than DuPont. I do not believe that the Administrator abuses its discretion when it rounds off numbers.

<sup>2</sup> This is not so much a dispute between Plaintiff and DuPont as it is between Plaintiff and his ex-wife, since, if Plaintiff is right, his pension will be increased by \$262.11 per month, and his ex-wife’s benefit will be decreased by \$262.11 per month.

that having a simple formula to determine what is the fairest division of his pension is not necessarily satisfactory. There are multiple variables that contribute to the formula. Two that are problematic are that (1) DuPont changed the pension calculation in 2007, essentially reducing it by two-thirds, and (2) Plaintiff's salary kept going up, so that his "Average Monthly Pay" or "High Three" also kept going up. The net result of the changes in these variables is that the formula embodied in the QDRO does not work very well.

I have been playing around with numbers trying to understand the problem here. Let's assume the following: P worked for D for 24, 27, or 36 years. After 24 years, DuPont reduced the pension plan by 2/3. He was paid \$120,000 per year for 24 years. For the 27 and 36 year careers, his last three years, he was paid either \$120,000 or \$240,000. He and his wife divorced after the first 12 years. Thus, we can "run the numbers" for what his "average monthly pay" would be under each scenario, and using both his formula and D's formula for computing the QDRO.<sup>3</sup>

Ex. 1 is 24 years, P formula. Ex. 2 is 24 years, D formula. Ex. 3 is 27 years, last three years, \$120,000, P formula. Ex. 4 is 27 years, last three years, \$240,000, P formula. Exs. 5 and 6 are Exs. 3 and 4 but with D's formula. Ex. 7 is 36 years, last three years, \$120,000, P formula. Ex. 8 is 36 years, last three years, \$240,000, P formula. Exs. 9 and 10 are Exs. 7 and 8 but with D's formula. The results:

	Years	High 3 Formula	Pension total	QDRO	Pension to Plaintiff
1.	24	120K P	3,600	\$900	\$2700
2.	24	120K D	3,600	\$900	\$2700
3.	27	120K P	3,750	\$833.33	\$2916.67

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<sup>3</sup> I am making various simplifying assumptions (i.e., ignoring social security) and unlikely assumptions (the dramatic increase in salary the last three years in some examples).

4.	27	240K	P	7,500	\$1,666.67	\$5,833.33
5.	27	120K	D	3,750	\$900	\$2850
6.	27	240K	D	7,500	\$1,800	\$5,700
7.	36	120K	P	4,200	\$700	\$3,500
8.	36	240K	P	8,400	\$1,400	\$7,000
9.	36	120K	D	4,200	\$900	\$3,300
10.	36	240K	D	8,400	\$1,800	\$6,600

There are two results in this table that are irrational. They are examples 3 and 7, both of which use Plaintiff's formula, and result in the QDRO decreasing as Plaintiff's service continues to increase. The net result of this exercise is that I am convinced that DuPont's method of implementing the QDRO is truer to what Delaware law intends and requires. The QDRO was entered about twenty years ago. I doubt that the parties to the divorce or the Family Court had any inkling that DuPont's pension system would change as it did eight years ago. Family Court seems to have some discretion how to implement the Cooper formula. *See, e.g., Simms v. Greene-Simms*, 22 A.3d 727, 732 (Del. Fam. Ct. 2009). I imagine if Family Court had jurisdiction to revise the order (and I express no opinion whether it does or does not), it might easily do so. I am not, however, Family Court, and I cannot modify its Order. Neither can DuPont. DuPont argues that Plaintiff "prioritizes literalism over logic." (D.I. 39, p.14). That is true, and I think DuPont is essentially conceding that the usual understanding of the formula, as stated in the Family Court order, supports Plaintiff's position. DuPont, however, has discretion to interpret the Plan. What DuPont has done here occurs at the border between interpretation of the Court order (to which I owe its decision no deference) and its interpretation of the Plan (to which I owe it substantial deference). I think DuPont's interpretation, which weights service time in a reasonable manner taking into account the drastic change to the plan, is within the umbrella of its discretionary decision-making. I thus think that the critical decision, for purposes

of my review, is one that is not an abuse of discretion. I will therefore grant DuPont summary judgment on the third issue.

I do not understand why Hewitt Associates LLC is a Defendant on Count I. The Count is captioned "Recovery of Plan Benefits." Any recovery of plan benefits is going to come from DuPont, not Hewitt. Plaintiff did not explicitly move for summary judgment against Hewitt in his Opening Brief. It is also not clear from the text of Count I (D.I. 19, ¶¶ 49-53) that Plaintiff has any claim against Hewitt. Since I see nothing that supports Plaintiff's argument that Hewitt is a proper defendant in Count I, I will grant summary judgment in the alternative for Hewitt on Count I.

Further, in connection with the text of Count 1, the last paragraph does not seem to be addressed in the briefing. While going through the record, I think I have seen that there seems to be some dispute about whose choice it was that Plaintiff has not begun receiving benefits. Thus, were I to have ruled in Plaintiff's favor on the issues already discussed, the last paragraph of Count I would nevertheless seem to be a poor candidate for summary judgment.

A separate order is being entered.

December 7, 2015  
Date

Richard G. Anderson  
United States District Judge

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FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MARK MATHEWS,

Plaintiff,

v.

E.I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND  
COMPANY and HEWITT  
ASSOCIATES LLC,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 14-1455-RGA

**ORDER**

For the reasons stated in the contemporaneously filed Memorandum, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. Partial summary judgment is **GRANTED** for Defendants on the QDRO argument, the “partial fraction” argument, and the PSSB argument.
2. Summary judgment is **GRANTED** for Defendant Hewitt Associates LLC and against Plaintiff on Count I.
3. The parties shall meet and confer on the remaining PSSB dispute, and submit a joint letter in compliance with the Memorandum.
4. The parties shall meet and confer on the remaining issues in the case, and submit a joint letter advising how they wish to proceed.

December 7, 2015  
Date

Richard G. Andrews  
United States District Judge