

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

United Site Services, Inc. v. Skyler Hadlock, Steed Metals Rock Springs, LLC, and Atlas Disposal of Utah, LLC

United Site Services v. Hadlock · No. 1:24-cv-00170-DBB-DBP · Decided December 3, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Utah granted United Site Services, Inc.'s renewed motion for default judgment against Skyler Hadlock. The court found sufficient evidentiary support for most claimed losses, including unauthorized charges and sales of company property, but rejected a \$600 claim for an unauthorized trailer sale. The court entered judgment for \$404,204.08, with post-judgment interest accruing at the statutory rate.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Utah
WRITING FOR THE COURT	David Barlow
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Utah
DECIDED	December 3, 2025
DOCKET	1:24-cv-00170-DBB-DBP
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff renewed its motion for default judgment for a sum certain against defendant Skyler Hadlock after the clerk entered default and the court previously denied an earlier motion without prejudice.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The court independently determined whether subject-matter and personal jurisdiction existed and evaluated the default-judgment motion under the court's sound discretion. Damages had to be supported by actual proof; a damages hearing was unnecessary because the amounts awarded were capable of mathematical calculation from affidavits, declarations, invoices, and financial records.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district-court memorandum decision; precedential status unknown

TOPICS

default judgment

default

personal jurisdiction

subject matter jurisdiction

damages

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

commercial litigation

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the court had subject-matter and personal jurisdiction to enter default judgment against Hadlock.
2. Whether USS established damages as a sum certain or an amount capable of mathematical calculation under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b).
3. Whether the evidence supported each of USS's six requested categories of damages.

HOLDINGS

1. The court had subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) and personal jurisdiction over Hadlock.
2. After entry of default, a court may enter default judgment without a damages hearing when the amount claimed is a liquidated sum or is capable of mathematical calculation, but the requested damages must be supported by actual proof.
3. USS proved \$404,204.08 in damages and was entitled to default judgment in that amount, but failed to prove the additional \$600 claimed for the unauthorized trailer sale.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Default judgment cannot be entered until the amount of damages has been ascertained.” (Discussion)

“A court “must not blindly approve requested damages, but rather, evaluate requests to ensure that any award is ‘supported by actual proof.’” (Discussion)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

USS alleged that Skyler Hadlock made unauthorized charges and sales involving USS property and funds. USS supported six categories of damages with a declaration from employee Joseph Azzarone, credit-card statements, invoices, and sale records. The evidence substantiated five categories but did not establish a sufficient basis for the claimed \$600 sale price of a USS-owned trailer.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

United Site Services, Inc. filed an initial motion for default judgment on January 17, 2025. The court denied that motion without prejudice on May 9, 2025, because the plaintiff had not adequately explained how it calculated the requested sum. The clerk entered default against Hadlock on June 2, 2025. USS renewed its motion on October 31, 2025, and the court granted default judgment for \$404,204.08, excluding an unsupported \$600 trailer-sale claim.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Williams v. Life Sav. & Loan, 802 F.2d 1200, 1203 (10th Cir. 1986)
- Dennis Garberg & Assocs., Inc. v. Pack-Tech Int'l Corp., 115 F.3d 767, 773 (10th Cir. 1997)
- Avus Designs, Inc. v. Grezxx, LLC, 644 F. Supp. 3d 963, 973 (D. Wyo. 2022)
- Marcus Food Co. v. DiPanfilo, 671 F.3d 1159, 1172 (10th Cir. 2012)
- Venable v. Haislip, 721 F.2d 297, 300 (10th Cir. 1983)
- Minden Pictures, Inc. v. Buzznick, LLC, No. 2:22-cv-00369, 2023 WL 2243177, at *3 (D. Utah Feb. 27, 2023)
- Stampin' Up!, Inc. v. Hurst, No. 2:16-cv-00886, 2018 WL 2018066, at *6 (D. Utah May 1, 2018)
- Pure Maintenance Holdings, LLC v. Mold Zero Servs., LLC, No. 1:25-cv-00111, 2025 WL 3282344, at *1 (D. Utah Nov. 25, 2025)
- Tripodi v. Welch, 810 F.3d 761, 764 (10th Cir. 2016)

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