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2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
3 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

4 **ANGIOSCORE, INC.,**

5 Plaintiff,

6 v.

7 **TRIREME MEDICAL, INC., ET AL.,**

8 Defendants.  
9

Case No. 12-cv-03393-YGR

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT  
KONSTANTINO'S MOTION TO ALTER OR  
AMEND JUDGMENT**

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11 By way of brief background, on July 1, 2015, after a bench trial in April 2015 on plaintiff's  
12 state law claims for breach of fiduciary duty and comprehensive post-trial briefing and argument,  
13 the Court issued its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in favor of plaintiff. (Dkt. No. 665.)  
14 In September 2015, a jury trial was held on plaintiff's patent infringement claims, which resulted  
15 in a jury verdict of non-infringement and invalidity as to all asserted claims. (Dkt. No. 790.)  
16 Within one day of the jury verdict and prior to entry of final judgment, defendants filed a motion  
17 to reopen the trial record, to reopen discovery, and sought leave to file a motion for  
18 reconsideration in connection with the state law portion of the case. (Dkt. Nos. 785, 792.) The  
19 motion, in part based on plaintiff's purported concealment of relevant information about its  
20 declining market share, was denied. (Dkt. No. 809.) The Court noted that defendants could have  
21 further questioned witnesses or presented additional expert testimony regarding the appropriate  
22 market definition at trial. (*Id.* at 3.) Defendant Konstantino—now represented by his third set of  
23 attorneys (none of whom participated in the trial)—moves to alter or amend the judgment, again  
24 challenging the lost profits damages award as based on an improper market definition. (Dkt. No.  
25 835.) Konstantino also challenges the future lost profits awarded as “speculative” and the  
26 disgorgement remedy as legally improper. Having carefully considered the papers submitted and  
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1 the record in this case, the Court **DENIES** the motion.<sup>1</sup>

2 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e), a court may alter or amend a judgment  
3 where: “1) the motion is necessary to correct manifest errors of law or fact upon which the  
4 judgment is based; 2) the moving party presents newly discovered or previously unavailable  
5 evidence; 3) the motion is necessary to prevent manifest injustice; or 4) there is an intervening  
6 change in controlling law.” *Turner v. Burlington N. Santa Fe R. Co.*, 338 F.3d 1058, 1063 (9th  
7 Cir. 2003) (internal quotations omitted). Rule 59(e) is generally seen as “an ‘extraordinary  
8 remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of judicial resources.’”  
9 *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003). A motion under Rule 59(e) “should not be  
10 granted, absent highly unusual circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly  
11 discovered evidence, committed clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling  
12 law.” *389 Orange St. Partners v. Arnold*, 179 F.3d 656, 665 (9th Cir. 1999). Rule 59(e) “may not  
13 be used to relitigate old matters, or to raise arguments or present evidence that could have been  
14 raised prior to the entry of judgment.” *Exxon Shipping Co. v. Baker*, 554 U.S. 471, 486 n.5 (2008)  
15 (quoting 11 C. Wright & A. Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2810.1, pp. 127-128 (2d ed.  
16 1995)); *see also Zimmerman v. City of Oakland*, 255 F.3d 734, 740 (9th Cir. 2001) (“A district  
17 court does not abuse its discretion when it disregards legal arguments made for the first time on a  
18 motion to amend.”). A district court enjoys considerable discretion in granting or denying a  
19 motion to amend or alter a judgment under Rule 59(e). *See McDowell v. Calderon*, 197 F.3d  
20 1253, 1255 n.1 (9th Cir. 1999) (en banc).

21 Konstantino asserts the motion seeks to correct “manifest errors of law or fact upon which  
22 the judgment is based” and is “necessary to prevent manifest injustice.” He argues the lost profits  
23 and disgorgement awards are improper. As to the lost profits award, he contends it was based on  
24 an improper market definition, arguing plaintiff’s expert was not qualified to offer an opinion on  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The Court has determined that the motion is appropriate for decision without oral  
27 argument, as permitted by Civil Local Rule 7-1(b) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 78. *See*  
28 *also Lake at Las Vegas Investors Group, Inc. v. Pacific Malibu Dev. Corp.*, 933 F.2d 724, 729 (9th  
Cir. 1991).


1 market definition and that his conclusions regarding the relevant market were premised on  
2 inappropriate assumptions and misconstrued evidence. He also argues the future lost profits  
3 award is impermissibly speculative. As to the disgorgement award, he argues it is contrary to law  
4 because it would result in an impermissible double recovery, because Konstantino has not been  
5 unjustly enriched, and due to the purported lack of a causal connection between Konstantino's  
6 wrongdoing and his receipt of that property.

7 The motion is based entirely on arguments and evidence that either were or could have  
8 been presented to the Court prior to entry of judgment. As to the complaints regarding the lost  
9 profits calculation, Konstantino's arguments, including that the Court should have credited the  
10 testimony of his expert over plaintiff's, were or could have been presented before entry of  
11 judgment. Moreover, the Court's Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contains substantial  
12 support for the relevant market, including defendants' own records, which shall not be repeated  
13 here. As to Konstantino's challenge to the disgorgement remedy, these arguments also could have  
14 been previously raised, and in any event the Court's award was justified under Delaware law.  
15 Thus, finding no "manifest injustice" or "manifest error" reflected in the Findings of Fact and  
16 Conclusions of Law or resulting final judgment, the Court **DENIES** Konstantino's motion to alter  
17 or amend the judgment.

18 This Order terminates Docket Number 835.

19 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

20 Dated: January 7, 2016

  
YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

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