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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA


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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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12 COACH SERVICES, INC.,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 CHEAP SUNGLASSES aka CHEAP 80s
16 SUNGLASSES, an unknown business entity;
17 THERES CROSBY aka TERRY CROSBY,
an individual;

18 Defendants.
19

CASE NO. 09CV1059 BEN (JMA)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFAULT
JUDGMENT AGAINST
DEFENDANTS CHEAP
SUNGLASSES AND THERESE
CROSBY**

20 **INTRODUCTION**

21 Plaintiff Coach Services, Inc. moves for default judgment against Defendants Cheap
22 Sunglasses and Therese Crosby, seeking \$10,000 in statutory damages, a permanent injunction
23 against future infringing conduct, and costs. Dkt. No. 8. Coach brought this action for trademark
24 infringement and related claims associated with the purchase and sale of goods bearing counterfeit
25 reproductions of the Coach trademarks. Dkt. No. 1. For the reasons set forth below, the Court
26 **GRANTS** Coach's motion.

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1 **BACKGROUND**

2 Coach manufactures and sells a variety of products, including handbags, travel cases,
3 watches, eye wear, and apparel. Compl. ¶ 10. Coach owns the Coach trademarks, assorted design
4 components, and the goodwill associated with the Coach trademarks. Compl. ¶¶ 11-13, 15. The
5 trademarks are valuable because they are affiliated with billions of dollars in sales volume and more
6 than a hundred million dollars have been expended in advertising and marketing associated with the
7 trademarks. Compl. ¶¶ 15-16.

8 Coach alleges that Defendants were importing, distributing, advertising, and selling eye wear
9 bearing counterfeit reproductions of the Coach CC Design through a website. Compl. ¶¶ 20, 26. The
10 goods bearing the Coach trademarks were counterfeit and Coach did not authorize the use of its
11 trademarks. Compl. ¶ 21. The Defendants' unauthorized use of these marks is likely to cause
12 confusion or mistake or to deceive customers. Compl. ¶¶ 28-29. As a result, Coach filed this action
13 against Defendants on May 15, 2009.

14 Defendants were served on May 27, 2009, but failed to file an answer or otherwise respond.
15 Dkt. Nos. 4-5. On July 10, 2009, the Clerk entered default against Therese Crosby and Cheap
16 Sunglasses based on their failure to Answer or otherwise respond to the Complaint. Dkt. No. 7.

17 **DISCUSSION**

18 **I. Default Judgment**

19 Once default has been entered by the clerk, it is within the district court's discretion to grant
20 default judgment against that party. FED. R. CIV. PROC. 55(b)(2); *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470,
21 1471 (9th Cir. 1986). When considering default judgment, "the factual allegations of the complaint,
22 except those relating to the amount of damages, will be taken as true." *Televideo Sys., Inc. v.*
23 *Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917 (9th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted); *see also* FED. R. CIV. P. 8(b)(6)
24 ("[a]n allegation – other than one relating to the amount of damages – is admitted if a responsive
25 pleading is required and the allegation is not denied").

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1 The Court may consider the factors articulated in *Eitel v. McCool* when determining whether
2 to grant default judgment: “(1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff; (2) the merits of plaintiff’s
3 substantive claim; (3) the sufficiency of the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake in the action;
4 (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether the default was due to excusable
5 neglect; and (7) the strong policy . . . favoring decisions on the merits.” 782 F.2d at 1471-72.

6 All the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of granting default judgment. To prevail on its trademark
7 infringement claim, Coach must prove that, without its consent, Defendants used in commerce a
8 reproduction or copy of Coach’s registered trademark in connection with the sale or advertising of
9 any goods or services, and that such use is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deceive customers.
10 15 U.S.C. § 1114(a)(1); *Brookfield Commc’n v. West Coast Entm’t*, 174 F.3d 1036, 1046-47 (9th Cir.
11 1999). As outlined above, Coach has alleged all the necessary elements for a cause of action for
12 trademark infringement. Taking these allegations to be true, as the Court must, the Complaint
13 supports Coach’s claim for trademark infringement under the Lanham Act. Further, because Coach
14 has sufficiently plead the claims asserted and provided the Court evidence of counterfeit sunglasses
15 purchased from Defendants’ website with the Coach mark, dispute as to material facts is unlikely.
16 *Phillip Morris USA, Inc. v. Castworld Prods., Inc.*, 219 F.R.D. 494, 500 (C.D. Cal. 2003).

17 Additionally, Coach will be prejudiced if default judgment is not entered because, if the Court
18 denies the motion, Coach has no other means to recover from Defendants for Defendants’ infringing
19 conduct. There is nothing before the Court that would suggest the lack of response from Defendants
20 was the result of excusable neglect. The sum of money at stake is not significant when the Court
21 considers it in relation to Defendants conduct. *See Pepsico, Inc. v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d
22 1172, 1176 (C.D. Cal. 2002). And finally, while there is a strong policy favoring disposition on the
23 merits, that option is not available where, as here, a defendant has failed to appear. *Id.* at 1177.
24 Because all of the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of granting default judgment the Court **GRANTS**
25 Coach’s motion for default judgment against Defendants.

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1 **II. Damages**

2 Coach seeks \$10,000 in statutory damages under § 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) and a permanent
3 injunction, enjoining Defendants from use of Coach’s trademarks.¹ Section 1117(c)(1) provides for
4 statutory damages between \$1,000 and \$200,000 “per counterfeit mark per type of goods or services
5 sold, offered for sale, or distributed.” Damages may be enhanced up to \$2,000,000 “per counterfeit
6 mark per type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed” if the Court finds the use
7 willful. § 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2).

8 Coach seeks \$10,000 in statutory damages in order to deter Defendants and those similarly
9 situated from selling, offering for sale, or distributing products bearing counterfeit reproductions of
10 Coach’s trademarks. *Phillip Morris*, 219 F.R.D. at 501 (finding deterrence important in awarding
11 statutory damages). Coach has established that Defendants have attempted to sell at least one type of
12 product with a counterfeit mark – sunglasses. Additionally, Coach has established the conduct was
13 willful. A pair of sunglasses with Coach’s trademark displayed on all sides was described as
14 “Designer Inspired” on the web page. Chan Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 3, 5. Based on the foregoing, the Court
15 awards \$6,000 under § 1117(c) for the violation and grants Coach’s request for a permanent injunction
16 enjoining Defendants from using Coach trademarks in connection with the sale and offer for sale of
17 infringing products. 15 U.S.C. § 1116 (authorizing courts to grant injunctions to “prevent the violation
18 of any right of the registrant”); *Pepsico*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177.

19 **III. Costs**

20 Coach also request costs under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) which authorizes recovery of the costs of
21 an action for the violation of any right of the registrant of a mark. Coach is entitled to costs of this
22 action. *See Lindy Pen Co. V. Bic Pen Corp.*, 982 F.2d 1400, 1405 (9th Cir. 1993). Coach may submit
23 its Bill of Costs in accordance with Civil Local Rule 54.1.

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28 ¹Coach is seeking statutory, rather than actual damages, because Coach has insufficient
information to determine the exact amount of Defendants’ profits or amount of counterfeit clothing
actually sold by them as a result of Defendants’ failure to respond in this litigation.

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CONCLUSION

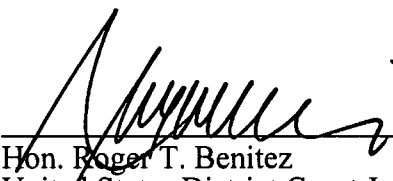
Coach's motion for default judgment against Defendants Cheap Sunglasses and Therese Crosby is **GRANTED**. Judgment is entered in favor of Coach against Cheap Sunglasses and Therese Crosby to be jointly and severally liable in the amount of \$6,000 and costs as determined under Local Civil Rule 54.1.

It is further ordered that Defendants, their officers, agents, servants, and employees and any person in active concert or participation with them are enjoined from the following:

- a. using Coach's Coach Marks or any reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation of Coach's Coach Marks in connection with the manufacture, importation, distribution, advertisement, offer for sale and/or sale of merchandise comprising not the genuine products of Coach;
- b. passing off, inducing or enabling others to sell or pass off any apparel or other items that are not Coach's genuine merchandise as;
- c. committing any other acts calculated to cause others to believe that Defendants' counterfeit products are connected with Coach and/or Coach's genuine merchandise; and
- d. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, distributing, transferring in any manner items falsely bearing Coach's Coach Marks, or any reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation of same.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: July 1, 2010



Hon. Roger T. Benitez
United States District Court Judge