

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 AEVOE CORP., a California corporation)
4)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 vs.)
7 AE TECH CO., LTD., a Taiwan)
8 corporation, S & F CORPORATION dba)
9 SF PLANET COMPANY and SF)
10 PLANET CORPORATION, a Minnesota)
11 corporation, and GREATSHIELD INC., a)
Minnesota corporation,)
Defendant.)

Case No.: 2:12-cv-00053-GMN-RJJ

ORDER

12 Pending before the Court is the Motion for Sanctions (ECF No. 75) filed by
13 Plaintiff Aevoe Corp. (“Plaintiff”). Defendants AE Tech Co., Ltd, Greatshield Inc., and
14 S&F Corporation (collectively, “Defendants”) filed a Response (ECF No. 88). Plaintiffs
15 failed to file a Reply.

16 **I. BACKGROUND**

17 This motion for sanctions arose from the Defendants’ alleged violation of the
18 Preliminary Injunction that the Court entered on January 24, 2012. (*See* Prelim. Inj., ECF
19 No. 16.) On May 2, 2012, the Court granted the Plaintiff’s Motion for an Order to Show
20 Cause.¹ (Order Grant’g Mot. for Order to Show Cause, ECF No. 65.) In that Order the
21 Court expressly determined that “a finding of contempt is appropriate.” (*Id.* at 9:4.) The
22 Court further found that sanctions against the Defendant are appropriate in this case. (*Id.*

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25 ¹ All other necessary background is set forth in the Court’s Order on May 2, 2012, granting Plaintiff’s
Motion for Order to Show Cause. (*See* Order 1:21-2:19.)

1 at 9:5.) Accordingly, the Court ordered the parties to submit briefing on the proper
2 amount of sanctions that the Court should impose. (*Id.* at 9:22-25.)

3 **II. Lost Profits**

4 In this case, consistent with controlling Federal Circuit precedent, the Court
5 previously determined that Defendants violated the preliminary injunction and that “a
6 finding of contempt [was] appropriate.” (Order 9:4, ECF No. 65.) *See also Tivo Inc. v.*
7 *Echostar Corp.*, 646 F.3d 869, 882 (Fed. Cir. 2011). Furthermore, the Federal Circuit has
8 previously held that, in the context of a preliminary injunction, “[t]he assessment of lost
9 profits [is] an available sanction for contempt.” *Seiko Epson Corp. v. Nu-Kote Intern.,*
10 *Inc.*, 190 F.3d 1360, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

11 Given the Court’s determination that Defendant knew that its actions would
12 violate the Court’s order (Order 9:7-8, ECF No. 65), the Court now determines that Lost
13 Profits are an appropriate sanction and Lost Profits will be awarded to Plaintiff.
14 However, the parties have failed to provide adequate factual basis to enable the Court to
15 determine the proper amount of Lost Profits that should be awarded. Thus, the Court will
16 set the matter for hearing so that the Parties may provide further factual basis as to the
17 appropriate amount of Lost Profits.²

18 The parties agree that Defendant sold 129,616 units that violated the Preliminary
19 Injunction. (Fan Decl., ECF No. 79-2.) However, there seems to be significant dispute
20 regarding the “average profit” that the Court should use to calculate the amount of Lost
21 Profits. Plaintiff’s assert that the average profit on its iVisor for iPad and Kindle Fire is
22 \$28.15. (Pl.’s Mot. for Sanctions 3:3, ECF No. 75.) However, at the hearing on April 30,
23 2012, Plaintiff stated that the profit on units for iPhones was \$21/unit and the profit on
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25 ² The Court reminds the parties that the Court has already determined that an award of Lost Profits is appropriate. Thus, any arguments that the Court should not award Lost Profits will be unhelpful.

1 units for iPads and Kindle Fires was \$24/unit. (Transcript 22:10-11, ECF No. 69.) The
2 parties have failed to provide how many of the 129,616 units were for iPad and Kindle
3 Fire, and how many were for smaller devices, such as iPhones. (*See* Fan Decl., ECF No.
4 79-2.) This information is vital to the Court’s accurate determination of the appropriate
5 amount of Lost Profits.

6 For these reasons, with respect to an award of Lost Profits, Plaintiff’s Motion for
7 Sanctions is GRANTED, with the exact amount to be determined following a hearing on
8 the issue.

9 **III. ATTORNEY FEES**

10 Once a Court determines that a party has willfully violated a court order, an award
11 of attorney fees to the opposing party is appropriate. *See Aloe Vera of Am., Inc. v. United*
12 *States*, 376 F.3d 960, 966 (9th Cir. 2004) (holding that, in light of the violations of a court
13 order, “the district court did not abuse its discretion in imposing sanctions in the amount
14 of [the opposing party’s] attorneys’ fees and costs incurred as a direct result of th[o]se
15 violations”). Thus, with respect to Attorney Fees, the Court grants Plaintiff’s Motion for
16 Sanctions for its opposition to Defendant’s Motion for Reconsideration and for its Motion
17 for an Order to Show Cause.³ These events were either in preparation for or direct results
18 of Defendant’s violation of the Court’s Preliminary Injunction Order. However, the
19 Court is unable to determine the appropriate amount until Plaintiff files a more detailed,
20 itemized list of the charges and, if applicable, a bill of costs.⁴ Additionally, as discussed
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22 ³ In fact, in the Court’s order granting Plaintiff’s Motion for an Order to Show Cause, the Court expressly
23 struck the change that Defendants sought in its Motion for Reconsideration. (*See* Order 9:25-10:2, ECF
24 No. 65 (stating that “the previously omitted words, ‘colorable imitation’ should be included in the
Preliminary Injunction Order”).)

25 ⁴ As Defendant correctly notes, these redacted itemized billing sheets must be filed in the record to
provide Defendant with adequate opportunity to object to the reasonableness of the bill. *See Roush v.*
Berosini, 66 Fed. App’x 725, 726 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that “it was error to award fees without
permitting the [Defendants] and their counsel to review the actual billing statements”).


1 below, the Court follows the “lodestar” method to determine the reasonable hourly rate
2 for each attorney. Accordingly, the Court invites the Parties to submit supplemental
3 briefing with respect to the hourly rate that should be used in calculating the appropriate
4 measure of attorney fees.

5 Calculation of reasonable attorney fees requires a two-step inquiry. First, the court
6 computes the “lodestar” figure, which requires the court to multiply the reasonable hourly
7 rate by the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation. *Fischer v. SJB-P.D.,*
8 *Inc.*, 214 F.3d 1115, 1119 (9th Cir. 2000). Next, the court considers the factors
9 articulated by the Ninth Circuit in *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc.* and decides whether
10 to increase or reduce the lodestar amount. 526 F.2d 67, 70 (9th Cir. 1975); *see Fischer,*
11 *214 F.3d at 1119.* Specifically, the court considers (1) the time and labor required, (2) the
12 novelty and the difficulty of the questions involved, (3) the skill required to perform the
13 legal service properly, (4) the preclusion of other employment by the attorney due to the
14 acceptance of the case, (5) the customary fee, (6) whether the fee is fixed or contingent,
15 (7) time limitations imposed by the client or circumstances, (8) the amount involved and
16 the results obtained, (9) the experience, reputation, and ability of the attorney, (10) the
17 “undesirability” of the case, (11) the nature and length of the professional relationship
18 with the client, and (12) awards in similar cases. *Kerr*, 526 F.2d at 70. These factors are
19 consistent with LCR 54-16 Local Rule of the United States District Court for the District
20 of Nevada, which governs motions for attorney's fees. *See LR 54–16(b)(3).*

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion (ECF No. 75) is GRANTED.
3 However, the actual amount of Lost Profits and the actual amount of Attorney Fees to be
4 awarded shall be determined following a hearing and supplemental briefing, including the
5 receipt of Plaintiff's redacted itemized billing, as directed in this Order.

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7 DATED this 15 day of October, 2012.

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Gloria M. Navarro
United States District Judge

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff shall have until **October 30, 2012**, to file its
13 supplemental brief. Thereafter, Defendants shall have until **November 6, 2012**, to file their
14 supplemental brief. The matter is set for an evidentiary hearing on **Monday, November 19,**
15 **2012, at 9:00 a.m.**