

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION**

J&J SPORTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	Civil Action No. 3:14-CV-1551-L
	§	
JUSTINA DIAZ LOPEZ , Individually	§	
and a/k/a Justina Lopez a/k/a Justina Diaz	§	
Rios d/b/a Picosito Sports Bar & Grill d/b/a	§	
Picosito,	§	
	§	
Defendant.	§	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Before the court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Default Judgment, filed August 29, 2014. After carefully considering the motion, record, and applicable law, the court **grants** Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Default Judgment.

I. Background

J&J Sports Productions, Inc., (“J&J” or “Plaintiff”) sued Justina Diaz Lopez (“Lopez” or “Defendant”) in this action. Plaintiff sued Lopez for alleged violations of 47 U.S.C. §§ 553 and 605. J&J contends that Lopez illegally intercepted the closed-circuit telecast of the May 7, 2011 Manny Pacquiao v. Shane Mosely WBO World Welterweight Championship Fight Program (the “Event”) and exhibited the Event at her establishment, Picosito Sports Bar & Grill, as well as the undercard and preliminary bouts to the Event. According to J&J, Lopez did not pay the required licensing fee to J&J and did not receive J&J’s authorization to show the Event. The Summons and Complaint were served on Lopez on May 23, 2014. The deadline for Lopez to answer or otherwise respond was 21 days after service, which was June 13, 2014. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12. Despite

being served, Defendant, as of the date of this opinion and order, has not served an answer or otherwise responded to Plaintiff's Original Complaint ("Complaint"). Further, the court determines that Lopez is not an infant, mentally incompetent person, or a member of the United States military. The clerk of court entered a default against Lopez on September 2, 2014.

J&J was the exclusive licensee through a licensing agreement, and Lopez did not have authorization from J&J to show the Event at her establishment. Plaintiff possessed the proprietary right to exhibit and sublicense the Event through a licensing agreement with the promoter of the Event. As such, J&J was licensed to show the Event at closed-circuit locations throughout the state of Texas, and the Event was legally available to a commercial establishment in Texas only if the commercial establishment had an agreement with J&J. No agreement between J&J and Defendant existed that would have allowed Defendant to broadcast the Event to patrons at Defendant's establishment. On May 7, 2014, Lopez intercepted, or assisted in the interception of, the transmission of the Event and broadcast or aired it for viewing by the patrons of Defendant's establishment. Plaintiff's auditor observed the Event being telecast on fourteen televisions, including one big-screen television, to at least 50 patrons at Defendant's establishment.

II. Discussion

A party is entitled to entry of a default by the clerk of the court if the opposing party fails to plead or otherwise defend as required by law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Under Rule 55(a), a default must be entered before the court may enter a default judgment. *Id.*; *New York Life Ins. Co. v. Brown*, 84 F.3d 137, 141 (5th Cir. 1996). The clerk of the court has entered a default against Lopez.

Lopez, by failing to answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiff's Complaint, has admitted the well-pleaded allegations of the Complaint and is precluded from contesting the established facts

on appeal. *Nishimatsu Constr. Co. v. Houston Nat'l Bank*, 515 F.2d 1200, 1206 (5th Cir. 1975) (citations omitted). Based on the well-pleaded allegations of Plaintiff's Complaint, which the court accepts as true, and the record in this action, the court determines that Lopez is in default.

Further, based upon the record, evidence, and applicable law, the court concludes that Lopez has violated 47 U.S.C. §§ 553 and 605, that J&J is an aggrieved party under the statute, and that it is entitled to statutory damages and reasonable attorney's fees for Lopez's statutory violations. Accordingly, the court determines that Lopez is liable to J&J in the amount of \$10,000, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(C)(i)(II), and J&J shall recover this amount from Lopez. Further, the court determines that an additional \$50,000 shall be awarded to J&J, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(3)(C)(ii), because the record reflects that Lopez's action were willful and for the purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage or private financial gain. Moreover, the court determines that such damages are necessary to deter Lopez and other commercial establishments and entities from pirating or stealing protected communications.

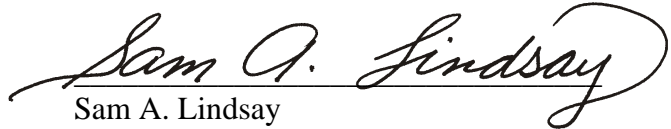
The court also concludes that J&J is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees; however, the court disagrees that reasonable attorney's fees should be based on 33 1/3 percent of the damages awarded. The court does not believe that such a fee is reasonable under the circumstances of the case. The court believes that the lodestar method, that is, the number of hours reasonably expended times a reasonable hourly rate, should apply in this case. The lodestar method adequately compensates Plaintiff's counsel, Mr. David M. Diaz, in this case for legal services performed. Plaintiff's counsel estimates that he has expended approximately four hours on this litigation and believes that a blended hourly rate of \$250 is reasonable for antipiracy litigation, considering his firm's experience with antipiracy cases. The court is familiar with Plaintiff's counsel's law firm and agrees that an hourly rate of \$250 is certainly reasonable under the circumstances of this case.

The court has awarded this hourly rate in prior cases handled by Mr. Diaz. Accordingly, the court awards Plaintiff \$1,000 as reasonable attorney's fees in this case. The court declines to award other attorney's fees for postjudgment work, including appellate matters, as the amount of such fees is speculative and unknown. If additional hours are expended postjudgment, Plaintiff will have an opportunity to seek such fees.

III. Conclusion

For the reasons herein stated, the court **grants** Plaintiff's Motion for Final Default Judgment. As required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58, the court will issue a final default judgment against Lopez and in favor of J&J in the total amount of \$61,000, which consists of \$10,000 as statutory damages; \$50,000 additional statutory damages; and \$1,000 as reasonable attorney's fees. The judgment will accrue postjudgment interest at the applicable federal rate of **.24 percent** from the date of entry of the judgment until it is paid in full.

It is so ordered this 30th day of April, 2015.


Sam A. Lindsay
United States District Judge