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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SUPERWOOD CO. LTD.,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
SLAM BRANDS, INC., et al.,  
  
Defendants.

CASE NO. C12-1109JLR  
  
ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
MOTION TO DETERMINE  
PREJUDGMENT INTEREST

Before the court is Plaintiff Superwood, Co. Ltd.’s (“Superwood”) motion for determination of prejudgment interest (Mot. (Dkt. # 122)) and Defendants Slam Brands, Inc. and Jason Lemelson’s (“Slam Brands”) opposition thereto (Resp. (Dkt. # 127)). The court previously held a bench trial in this matter and, a month and a half later, issued findings of facts and conclusions of law. (FOFCOL (Dkt. # 120).) In its findings, the court concluded that Slam Brands owes Superwood \$2,654,388.00, whereas Superwood owes Slam Brands \$531,569.50 in counterclaim damages and is entitled to \$552,569.50 in contractual offsets. (*Id.* at 40-41 (“Summary of Amounts owed”).) The court also

1 stated that “the net amount Slam Brands owes to Superwood is \$1,570,249.46” and that  
2 Superwood is entitled to prejudgment interest “on this amount.” (*Id.* at 41.) The court  
3 instructed Superwood to file a separate motion to determine the amount of prejudgment  
4 interest due. (*Id.*) This is that motion.

5 The parties disagree in several respects about how to calculate prejudgment  
6 interest. First, Superwood calculates the amount of interest by applying a “compound”  
7 interest model, under which interest is recapitalized annually. (*See* Mot. at 2.) On the  
8 other hand, Slam Brands advocates for “simple” interest, which involves no  
9 recapitalization at all. (*Resp.* at 2-3.) Slam Brands has the better of this argument.

10 Under Washington law,<sup>1</sup> “compound interest is never implied—it is permitted only by  
11 express language in a statute or an agreement.” *See Caruso v. Local Union No. 690, Int’l*  
12 *Bhd. of Teamsters*, 749 P.2d 1304, 1305 (Wash. Ct. App. 1998); *Xebex, Inc. v. Nickum &*  
13 *Spaulding Assocs., Inc.*, 718 P.2d 851, 852-53 (Wash. Ct. App. 1986) (“The law does not  
14 favor compound interest.”). Superwood has presented no express statutory or contractual  
15 language demonstrating that compound interest is available here, instead asserting only  
16 that “it is well within the discretion of this court” to award compound interest. (*See*  
17 *Reply* (Dkt. # 130) at 1-2.) Given the presumption in favor of simple interest and the  
18 lack of any compelling reason to ignore that presumption, the court concludes that  
19 simple, not compound, interest is appropriate.

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21 <sup>1</sup> In a diversity action, state law determines whether a party is entitled to prejudgment  
22 interest. *Lagstein v. Certain Underwriters at Lloyd’s of London*, 725 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir.  
2013).

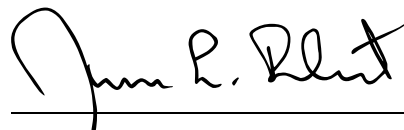
1 Next, the parties dispute how to account for the counterclaim and offset damages.  
2 Superwood argues for an approach that, in the literature and case law, is referred to as the  
3 “interest on the whole” rule, or “interest on the entire claim” method. *See Robblee v.*  
4 *Robblee*, 841 P.2d 1289, 1295-96 (Wash. Ct. App. 1992); *see also* Aric Jarrett, *Full*  
5 *Compensation, Not Overcompensation: Rethinking Prejudgment Interest Offsets in*  
6 *Washington*, 30 SEATTLE U. L. REV. 703, 704-05 (2007). Under this approach,  
7 prejudgment interest would be calculated separately for each claim, offset, and  
8 counterclaim, and the total value of the counterclaims and offsets (including any  
9 prejudgment interest) would then be subtracted from the value of Superwood’s claim  
10 (including prejudgment interest). (Mot. at 2-4). On the other hand, Slam Brands argues  
11 that the court should apply the so-called “interest on the balance” rule. (Resp. at 3-5.)  
12 Under this rule, offsets and counterclaim damages are subtracted from the primary  
13 damages award and prejudgment interest is then calculated on the balance. *See Robblee*,  
14 841 P.2d at 1296 n.5; Jarret, *Full Compensation*, 30 SEATTLE U. L. REV. at 704-05.

15 Again, Slam Brands has the better of this argument. On a logical level, a case can  
16 be made for either approach. However, under Washington law, the “interest on the  
17 balance” rule applies in the factual context of this case. *See Robblee*, 841 P.2d at 1296.  
18 Where (as here) both claims are liquidated and the offsets or counterclaims are akin to  
19 payments, the interest on the balance rule is the correct one. *See id.* (“We believe the  
20 ‘interest on the balance’ method is the more appropriate rule in this case.”) The court  
21 previously concluded that both the counterclaim damages and the contractual offsets in  
22 this case represent liquidated claims because they could be determined “without recourse

1 to opinion or discretion.” (FOFCOL at 41.) Further, both the offset and the counterclaim  
2 damages are akin to payments because they are ascertainable amounts owed to Slam  
3 Brands by Superwood that Slam Brands would have deducted from any contemporaneous  
4 payments made to Superwood. *See Robblee*, 841 P.2d at 1296. Thus, the court applies  
5 the “interest on the balance” rule in accordance with Washington law.<sup>2</sup> *See id.*

6 Applying this rule, the court concludes that Superwood is entitled to prejudgment  
7 interest in the amount of \$526,854.42. The court has thoroughly examined the  
8 calculations detailed in the Declaration of Michele Stephen and has concluded that those  
9 calculations accord with the law described above and are not otherwise in error. (*See*  
10 *Stephen Decl.* (Dkt. # 128).) Accordingly, the court adopts those calculations as if set  
11 forth herein. The court GRANTS IN PART Superwood’s motion to determine  
12 prejudgment interest (Dkt. # 122) and sets the amount of interest previously awarded at  
13 \$526,854.42.

14 Dated this 13th day of January, 2014.

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17 JAMES L. ROBART  
18 United States District Judge

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21 <sup>2</sup> The court applies the offsets and counterclaim damages to the oldest debts first in  
22 accordance with analogous principles of Washington law. *Cf. Oakes Logging, Inc. v. Green  
Crow, Inc.*, 832 P.2d 894, 895-96 (Wash. Ct. App. 1992) (“If neither party appropriates payment  
to any particular part of the debt . . . unless other equitable considerations override, the oldest  
accounts should be credited first.”).