

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 STUDIO 010 INC d/b/a EQUADOSE,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 DIGITAL CASHFLOW LLC d/b/a HEAR  
14 CLEARLY and/or THE EAR DOCTORS;  
15 and CHRISTOPHER ACKERMAN, an  
16 individual; and END RACISM LLC, d/b/a  
HEAR CLEARLY and/or THE EAR  
DOCTORS,

17 Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:20-cv-01018-DGE

ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
MOTION FOR DEFAULT  
JUDGMENT

18 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's motion for default judgment. (Dkt. No. 107.)  
19 Defendant Christopher Ackerman has filed motions to set aside the default entered against him  
20 (Dkt. No. 110) and a motion to dismiss Plaintiff's complaint for failure to prosecute. (Dkt. No.  
21 111.) For the reasons discussed below Plaintiff's motion for default judgment is GRANTED in  
22 part and DENIED in part. Defendant Ackerman's motions to dismiss Plaintiff's complaint and  
23 set aside the default are DENIED.  
24

1                   **I.       FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2                   On April 25, 2022, the Court entered default against defendant Digital Cashflow, LLC.  
3 (Dkt. No. 80.) On August 17, 2022, the Court entered default against defendants End Racism  
4 LLC and Christopher Ackerman. (Dkt. No. 104.) As of August 17, 2022, all defendants in this  
5 case were in default.

6                   Over the next nine months, none of the parties took any action in this case. Plaintiff did  
7 not file a motion for default judgment or take any other steps to move the case forward. None of  
8 the defendants moved to set aside the defaults entered against them. On May 17, 2023, the Court  
9 ordered Plaintiff to show cause, no later than May 31, 2023, why this case should not be  
10 dismissed for failure to prosecute under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). (Dkt. No. 105.)

11                   On May 31, 2023, Plaintiff responded to the Court’s order to show cause. (Dkt. No.  
12 106.) Plaintiff did not offer any explanation for its failure to prosecute this case for nine months,  
13 but argued the delay, while inconvenient, was not sufficiently serious, persistent or prejudicial to  
14 defendants to warrant dismissal. (*Id.*) The same day, Plaintiff filed a motion for default  
15 judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b). (Dkt. No. 107.)

16                   On June 2, 2023, Defendant Christopher Ackerman filed a motion asking the Court to set  
17 aside the default against him. (Dkt. No. 110.) Ackerman claims that during much of 2022, he  
18 was involved in emotionally taxing divorce and child custody proceedings that made it difficult  
19 for him to attend hearings or otherwise engage in this case. (*Id.*) Ackerman stated he has  
20 meritorious defenses to Plaintiff’s claims which he would like to present in court. (*Id.*) The  
21 same day, Ackerman filed a motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s complaint for failure to prosecute.  
22 (Dkt. No. 111.)

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. Jurisdiction

As a preliminary step, the Court must determine whether it has both subject matter and personal jurisdiction over the parties. *See In re Tuli*, 172 F.3d 707, 712 (9th Cir. 1999) (“When entry of judgment is sought against a party who has failed to plead or otherwise defend, a district court has an affirmative duty to look into its jurisdiction over both the subject matter and the parties.”).

The Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because this case is a civil action arising under the laws of the United States. The Court also has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1338 for those claims relating to patents, trademarks, and claims of unfair competition when joined with a substantial and related claim under the patent and trademark laws. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s state law claims because those claims are “so related” to the patent and trademark claims as to “form part of the same case or controversy.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

When there is no applicable federal statute governing personal jurisdiction, a court’s personal jurisdiction analysis begins with the “long-arm” statute of the state in which the court sits. *Glencore Grain Rotterdam B.V. v. Shivnath Rai Harnarain Co.*, 284 F.3d 1114, 1123 (9th Cir. 2002). Washington’s long-arm statute “is coextensive with federal due process requirements.” *Padded Spaces LLC v. Weiss*, Case No. C21-0751-JLR, 2022 WL 2905887 at \*2 (W.D. Wash. July 22, 2022). The Court must consider “whether the requirements of due process are satisfied by [its] exercise of personal jurisdiction over” Defendants. *Panavision Int’l v. Toepfen*, 141 F.3d 1316, 1320 (9th Cir. 1998).

1 The Ninth Circuit uses a three part test to determine whether non-resident defendants are  
2 subject to specific personal jurisdiction:

- 3 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or  
4 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or  
5 perform some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the  
6 privilege of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the  
7 benefits and protections of its laws;
- 8 (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or relates to the defendant's  
9 forum-related activities; and
- 10 (3) the exercise of jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial  
11 justice, i.e. it must be reasonable.

12 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Lake v.*  
13 *Lake*, 817 F.2d 1416, 1421 (9th Cir. 1987).

14 Based on these factors, the Court finds its exercise of personal jurisdiction over  
15 Defendants is proper. First, Plaintiff has alleged Defendants “transacted and conducted business  
16 in this judicial district, purposefully availing themselves of the benefits and laws of this judicial  
17 district and purposefully directing significant and substantive contacts at this judicial district” by  
18 selling its products in Washington (through the Amazon.com website) to customers and potential  
19 customers who reside in Washington. (Dkt. No. 57 at 5.) Second, Plaintiff’s claims arise from  
20 Defendants conduct directed towards Washington. Third, there is no evidence that an exercise of  
21 jurisdiction would be unreasonable in this case.

22 **B. Defendant Ackerman’s Motion to Set Aside Default (Dkt. No. 110)**

23 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c), the Court may set aside an entry of default  
24 for good cause. To determine whether “good cause” exists for setting aside a default, the Court  
must consider: (1) whether the party seeking to set aside the default engaged in culpable conduct  
that led to the default; (2) whether it had no meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the

1 default judgment would prejudice the other party. *Franchise Holding II, LLC. v. Huntington*  
2 *Restaurants Group, Inc.*, 375 F.3d 922, 925–926 (9th Cir. 2004). These factors are disjunctive,  
3 and the district court may deny the motion to set aside the default if any of the three factors is  
4 true. *American Ass'n of Naturopathic Physicians v. Hayhurst*, 227 F.3d 1104, 1108 (9th Cir.  
5 2000).

6 With respect to the first factor, the Court will consider a party's conduct culpable if it  
7 "has received actual or constructive notice of the filing of the action and intentionally failed to  
8 answer." *U.S. v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*, 615 F.3d 1085, 1092 (9th  
9 Cir. 2010). In this context, "intentionally" means that a movant cannot be treated as culpable  
10 simply for having made a conscious choice not to answer; rather, to treat a failure to answer as  
11 culpable, the movant must have acted with bad faith, such as an "intention to take advantage of  
12 the opposing party, interfere with judicial decisionmaking, or otherwise manipulate the legal  
13 process." *Id.*

14 Defendant Ackerman engaged in conduct that led to the default. However, the record is  
15 unclear as to whether Ackerman acted in bad faith. As the Court found in its order granting  
16 Plaintiff's motion for default, Ackerman's selective participation in this case led to the Court's  
17 finding of default. (Dkt. No. 104.) Since April 2022, Ackerman has conferred with Plaintiff in  
18 preparing a Joint Status Report and filing an answer. However, the parties were unable to submit  
19 a Joint Status Report in part because Mr. Ackerman did not provide feedback on a draft.  
20 Ackerman failed to appear at a hearing scheduled for June 28, 2022 despite receiving notice of  
21 the hearing and reminder emails just after the start of the hearing. (Dkt. No. 94.) Ackerman did  
22 not respond to Plaintiff's motion for default.

1 In explaining his failure to fully participate in this case, Ackerman has cited personal  
2 difficulties. On June 3, 2022, Ackerman filed a motion for an extension of time to file an  
3 answer, citing unspecified personal problems. (Dkt. No. 89.) On June 14, 2022, the Court  
4 denied Ackerman’s motion. (Dkt. No. 90.) Ackerman has provided additional information  
5 concerning his personal situation, stating he was going through a difficult divorce and child  
6 custody battle for much of 2022. (Dkt. No. 110.)

7 As for the second factor, all that is necessary to satisfy the “meritorious defense”  
8 requirement is to allege sufficient facts that, if true, would constitute a defense: “the question  
9 whether the factual allegation [i]s true” is not to be determined by the court when it decides the  
10 motion to set aside the default. *Signed Personal Check No. 730*, 615 F.3d at 1094, quoting *TCI*  
11 *Group Life Ins. Plan v. Knoebber*, 244 F.3d 691, 700 (9th Cir. 2001). Despite this low bar,  
12 Ackerman has not presented a meritorious defense in his motion to set aside the default.  
13 Ackerman asserts he has meritorious defenses to Plaintiff’s claims, but does not identify those  
14 defenses in his motion or provide facts to support them. A “mere general denial without facts to  
15 support it” is not enough to justify vacating a default. *Franchise Holding*, 375 F.3d at 926.

16 With respect to the third factor, to be prejudicial, the setting aside of a judgment “must  
17 result in greater harm than simply delaying resolution of the case.” *TCI Group*, 244 F.3d at 701.  
18 In its reply to Defendant’s motion, Plaintiff does not identify any additional prejudice that would  
19 result from setting aside the default.

20 The Court finds the second factor weighs in favor of denying Defendant’s motion to set  
21 aside the default. However, the Ninth Circuit’s rules for determining when a default should be  
22 set aside “are solicitous towards movants, especially those whose actions leading to the default  
23  
24

1 were taken without the benefit of legal representation.” *Signed Personal Check No. 730*, 615  
2 F.3d at 1089.

3 Here, the Court acknowledges that Defendant Ackerman is proceeding pro se, and has  
4 been doing so since March 26, 2021, when the Court granted motions to withdraw filed by  
5 Ackerman’s attorneys. (Dkt. Nos. 40, 42, 53.) The Court also acknowledges that during the  
6 period preceding the Court’s entry of default, Ackerman was experiencing significant personal  
7 challenges.<sup>1</sup> However, Defendant’s lack of representation and personal difficulties do not fully  
8 explain why he failed to file this motion between August 2022 and June 2023.

9 Accordingly, Defendant’s motion to set aside the entry of default is DENIED.

10 **C. Defendant Ackerman’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint (Dkt. No. 111)<sup>2</sup>**

11 Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that a case may be  
12 involuntarily dismissed if a plaintiff “fails to prosecute or to comply with these rules or a court  
13 order.” In considering whether to involuntarily dismiss a case pursuant to Rule 41(b) the district  
14 court must consider: (1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's  
15 need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy  
16 favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives.  
17 *Applied Underwriters, Inc. v. Lichtenegger*, 913 F.3d 884, 890 (9th Cir. 2019) (internal citations  
18 and quotations omitted).

19  
20  
21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff asks the Court to strike Defendant Ackerman’s motion and the exhibits attached to it.  
(Dkt. No. 112.) The Court prefers to resolve this motion on the merits.

23 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiff asks the Court to strike certain statements contained in Defendant Ackerman’s motion.  
24 (Dkt. No. 113.) The Court will not consider the portions of Defendant’s motion cited by  
Plaintiff, and therefore declines to strike them.

1 With respect to the first factor, “[t]he public's interest in expeditious resolution of  
2 litigation always favors dismissal.” *Yourish v. California Amplifier*, 191 F. 3d 983, 990 (9th Cir.  
3 1999).

4 As for the second factor, “[t]he trial judge is in the best position to determine whether the  
5 delay in a particular case interferes with docket management and the public interest.” *Pagtalunan*  
6 *v. Galaza*, 291 F. 3d 639 (9th Cir. 2002). This case has been pending for more than three years.  
7 The Court did not specify a deadline for Plaintiff to file a motion for default judgment, and  
8 neither the local rules nor the federal rules specify a deadline. Nor did the Court set a trial date  
9 or other pre-trial deadlines.

10 Nevertheless, Plaintiff’s failure to engage in this case during the period between August  
11 2022 and May 2023 is arguably even less excusable than Defendant’s. Plaintiff has had the  
12 benefit of representation since the Court entered default against Ackerman, and Plaintiff has  
13 failed to adequately explain why it did not file a motion for default judgment until the Court  
14 issued its order to show cause.<sup>3</sup> The delay of nine months is significant, and may have been  
15 longer if the Court had not intervened. Unexplained delays of this kind interfere with the Court’s  
16 ability to manage its docket and the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation.  
17 Accordingly, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

18 As for the third factor, a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to a defendant arises when a  
19 party unreasonably delays prosecution of an action. *In re Eisen*, 31 F.3d 1447, 1452–1453 (9th  
20 Cir. 1994). However, Ackerman did not file a motion to set aside the default until after Plaintiff  
21 responded to the Court’s order to show cause. Also, none of the other defendants have filed

---

22  
23 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff’s counsel appears to attribute this delay to unspecified personal and family issues.  
24 (Dkt. No. 108.) However, two attorneys have appeared on Plaintiff’s behalf.



1 motions to set aside the defaults against them. Thus, there is no basis to conclude the Defendants  
2 were prejudiced by any delay. This factor weighs against dismissal.

3       Regarding the fourth factor, this weighs against dismissal because public policy favors  
4 disposition of cases on their merits. *Hernandez v. City of El Monte*, 138 F.3d 393, 399 (9th Cir.  
5 1998). Although the public policy favoring disposition on the merits always weighs against  
6 dismissal, this factor “lends little support to a party whose responsibility is to move a case  
7 toward disposition on the merits but whose conduct impedes progress in that direction.” *Allen v.*  
8 *Bayer Corp. (In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Prods. Liab. Litig.)*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1228 (9th  
9 Cir. 2006). Here, Plaintiff’s failure to file a motion for default judgment until prompted by the  
10 Court impeded a resolution of this case on the merits. Nevertheless, because there was no  
11 specific deadline for Plaintiff to file its default judgment motion, the Court finds this factor  
12 weighs against dismissal.

13       As for the final factor, the Court finds it difficult to identify a less drastic alternative to  
14 dismissal. But under the circumstances presented in this case where the Defendants’ own  
15 conduct resulted in a default order, the Court concludes this factor does not weigh for or against  
16 dismissal.

17       Having considered the circumstances of this litigation, the Court finds the relevant factors  
18 weigh against dismissal for failure to prosecute. Accordingly, Defendant’s motion to dismiss is  
19 DENIED.

20       **D. Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment (Dkt. No. 107)**

21       Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b) permits the Court to enter a default judgment  
22 against a party after the Clerk of Court has entered the party’s default. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b).  
23 “[T]he general rule [upon default] is that well-pled allegations in the complaint regarding  
24

1 liability are deemed true.” *Fair Hous. of Marin v. Combs*, 285 F.3d 899, 906 (9th Cir. 2002).

2 Allegations related to damages, however, must be supported with evidence. *See TeleVideo Sys.,*

3 *Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917–918 (9th Cir. 1987); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b)(2)(B).

4 “The district court’s decision whether to enter a default judgment is a discretionary one.” *Aldabe*

5 *v. Aldabe*, 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). In exercising its discretion, the Court considers

6 the following factors:

7 (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff’s  
8 substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at  
9 stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6)  
whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong policy  
underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits.

10 *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471–1472 (9th Cir. 1986).

11 Weighing the *Eitel* factors, the Court finds that entry of a default judgment is warranted.

12 Factor 1: Possibility of Prejudice to Plaintiff

13 The first *Eitel* factor, prejudice to the Plaintiff, weighs in favor of Plaintiff. “On a motion  
14 for default judgment, ‘prejudice’ exists where the plaintiff has no ‘recourse for recovery’ other  
15 than default judgment.” *Curtis v. Illumination Arts, Inc.*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1200, 1211 (W.D.  
16 Wash. 2014) (quoting *Philip Morris USA, Inc. v. Castworld Prods., Inc.*, 219 F.R.D. 494, 499  
17 (C.D. Cal.2003)). Defendants’ failure to answer or otherwise prosecute this case hinders  
18 Plaintiff’s ability to recover and the Court finds a default judgment appears to be Plaintiff’s only  
19 means for recovery.

20 Factors 2 and 3: Merits of Plaintiff’s Claims and Sufficiency of Complaint

21 “In evaluating the second and third factors, the Court considers the merits of the  
22 plaintiff’s claims and whether the allegations in the complaint are sufficient to state a claim on  
23 which the plaintiff may recover.” *Johnson v. Peter*, Case No. C21-1602-LK, 2023 WL 22021,

1 at \*4 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 3, 2023). These factors are frequently analyzed together. *See Curtis*, 33  
2 F. Supp. 3d at 1211.

3 Plaintiff's amended complaint alleges claims for: 1) declaratory judgment of invalidity of  
4 United States Patent No. 10,525,191 (the "191 Patent"), 2) declaratory judgment of non-  
5 infringement of the '191 patent, 3) tortious interference with existing contract, 4) commercial  
6 disparagement, 5) deceit and negligent misrepresentation, 6) unfair competition in violation of  
7 the Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA"), 7) unfair competition in violation of the  
8 Lanham Act, and 8) infringement of a registered United States trademark.<sup>4</sup> (Dkt. No. 57 at 25–  
9 40.) The Court will address each claim in turn.

10 1. Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the '191 Patent

11 The Declaratory Judgment Act provides that "in a case of actual controversy," a federal  
12 court may "declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such  
13 declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought." 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). "The  
14 'actual' controversy' requirement ... is rooted in Article III of the Constitution" and extends  
15 jurisdiction under the act "only to matters that are Article III cases or controversies." *SanDisk*  
16 *Corp. v. STMicroelectronics, Inc.*, 480 F.3d 1372, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

17 "Whether an actual case or controversy exists so that a district court may entertain an  
18 action for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and/or invalidity is governed by Federal  
19 Circuit law." *3M Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.*, 673 F.3d 1372, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (quoting  
20 *Medimmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.*, 409 F.3d 1376, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2005)), *overruled on other*  
21 *grounds* by 549 U.S. 118, 127 (2007). In the patent context, an "actual controversy" for Article  
22

---

23 <sup>4</sup> The Court has already found that Plaintiff sufficiently stated a claim on all of its causes of action  
24 to survive Defendant's motion to dismiss, with the exception of Plaintiff's claim of unfair  
competition under the Lanham Act. (Dkt. Nos. 79 at 12–13; 80 at 2.)

1 III purposes occurs when a patentee “asserts rights under a patent based on certain identified  
2 ongoing or planned activity of another party, and where that party contends that it has the right to  
3 engage in the accused activity without license[.]” *SanDisk*, 480 F.3d at 1381.

4 A controversy requires an affirmative act by the patentee to enforce their rights; it is not  
5 enough that a party merely “learns of the existence of a patent owned by another or even  
6 perceives such a patent to pose a risk of infringement.” *Sell Below Cost USA LLC v. Blue Island*  
7 *Holding Group (US) Inc.*, Case No. No. 19-CV-6095 (KAM) (RER), 2021 WL 1394284 at \*4  
8 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 9, 2021), quoting *Asia Vital Components Co. v. Asetek Danmark A/S*, 837 F.3d  
9 1249, 1253 (Fed. Cir. 2016). However, Article III “does not mandate that the declaratory  
10 judgment defendant have threatened litigation or otherwise taken action to enforce its rights  
11 before a justiciable controversy can arise.” *Danisco U.S. Inc. v. Novozymes A/S*, 744 F.3d 1325,  
12 1330 (Fed. Cir. 2014).

13 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges that an actual controversy exists as to the validity of the ‘191  
14 patent. (Dkt. No. 57 at 25–27.) Plaintiff contends Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow  
15 submitted a complaint to Amazon.com alleging Plaintiff infringed the ‘191 patent and that  
16 Defendant End Racism, which acquired the Amazon seller account of Digital Cashflow, has not  
17 withdrawn that complaint. (*Id.*) Plaintiff alleges the ‘191 patent is invalid due to material prior  
18 art and unenforceable due to Defendant Ackerman’s inequitable conduct. (*Id.*)

19 A patent is invalid where the claimed invention “was patented, described in a printed  
20 publication, or in public use, on sale, or otherwise available to the public before the effective  
21 filing date of the claimed invention”, which in this case was June 12, 2019. 35 U.S.C. §  
22 102(a)(1). “Inequitable conduct is an equitable defense to patent infringement that, if proved,  
23 bars enforcement of a patent.” *Therasense, Inc. v. Becton, Dickinson and Co.*, 649 F.3d 1276,  
24

1 1285 (Fed. Cir. 2011). “A party alleging that inequitable conduct arises from a failure to  
2 disclose prior art must offer clear and convincing proof that the patent applicant failed to disclose  
3 material prior art and acted with intent to deceive the PTO.” *Duro-Last, Inc. v. Custom Seal,*  
4 *Inc.*, 321 F.3d 1098, 1109 (Fed. Cir. 2003). “Once the threshold levels of materiality and intent  
5 are established, the trial court must weigh materiality and intent to determine whether the  
6 equities warrant a conclusion that inequitable conduct occurred.” *Id.* at 1109–1110.

7 In its complaint, Plaintiff alleges its products “have been sold on Amazon.com since  
8 2017, with its current design on sale since at least as early as May 2018.” (Dkt. No. 57 at 2.)  
9 Plaintiff contends the priority date for the ‘191 patent is June 12, 2019 and that “it is  
10 straightforwardly the case that either the ‘191 Patent is invalidated by Plaintiff’s prior art product  
11 or Plaintiff’s product does not infringe.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff’s complaint further alleges Defendants  
12 Ackerman and Digital Cashflow knew of Plaintiff’s products “since at least as early as their  
13 trademark dispute in 2018, and Defendant End Racism knew of Plaintiff’s products and the  
14 evidence in this case since prior to the date it acquired Digital Cashflow’s assets in December  
15 2020.” (*Id.*)

16 Plaintiff contends Defendant Ackerman “concealed both Plaintiff’s prior art products,  
17 and Defendants’ own prior art product” from the United States Patent & Trademark Office  
18 (“PTO”), violating his obligation to disclose known material prior art in an act of inequitable  
19 conduct that renders the ‘191 Patent unenforceable. (*Id.* at 2–3.) Plaintiff asserts Defendant End  
20 Racism, “although purportedly an unrelated third-party assignee, was aware of the inequitable  
21 conduct and bases for invalidity of the ‘191 Patent but continues to seek enforcement of the ‘191  
22 Patent against Plaintiff and other competitors.” (*Id.* at 3.)  
23  
24

1 Taking as true the allegations in Plaintiff’s complaint, the Court finds there is an actual  
2 controversy concerning the validity of the ‘191 patent. Taking as true Plaintiff’s allegations,  
3 Defendants engaged in inequitable conduct that renders the ‘191 patent unenforceable.  
4 Accordingly, the Court finds the allegations in Plaintiff’s complaint are sufficient to state a claim  
5 that Plaintiff is entitled to a declaratory judgment as to the invalidity of the ‘191 patent.<sup>5</sup>

6 2. Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the ‘191 Patent

7 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges an actual controversy exists as to whether Plaintiff infringed  
8 the ‘191 patent. (Dkt. No. 57 at 27–28.) The complaint alleges Defendants contacted  
9 Amazon.com claiming Plaintiff infringed one or more claims of the ‘191 Patent, causing  
10 Amazon.com to delist Plaintiff’s product. (*Id.* at 27.) Plaintiff denies that its product infringes  
11 any claims in the ‘191 patent. (*Id.* at 26.)

12 Taking as true the allegations in Plaintiff’s complaint, the Court finds there is an actual  
13 controversy concerning whether Plaintiff infringed the ‘191 patent. Taking as true Plaintiff’s  
14 contentions, Plaintiff’s products do not infringe any claims in the ‘191 patent. Accordingly, the  
15 Court finds the allegations in Plaintiff’s complaint are sufficient to state a claim that Plaintiff is  
16 entitled to a declaratory judgment that Plaintiff’s products do not infringe the ‘191 patent.<sup>6</sup>

17 3. Tortious Interference with Existing Contract

18 Under Washington law, a plaintiff claiming tortious interference with a contractual  
19 relationship or business expectancy must prove five elements: 1) the existence of a valid  
20 contractual relationship or business expectancy; (2) that defendants had knowledge of that

---

22 <sup>5</sup> In ruling on Defendants’ motion to dismiss, the Court found that Plaintiff sufficiently stated a  
23 claim with respect to the invalidity of the ‘191 patent. (Dkt. Nos. 79 at 8–10; 80 at 2.)

24 <sup>6</sup> In ruling on Defendants’ motion to dismiss, the Court found that Plaintiff sufficiently stated a  
claim that Plaintiff’s products did not infringe the ‘191 patent. (Dkt. Nos. 79 at 10–11; 80 at 2.)

1 relationship; (3) an intentional interference inducing or causing a breach or termination of the  
2 relationship or expectancy; (4) that defendants interfered for an improper purpose or used  
3 improper means; and (5) resultant damage. *Tacoma Auto Mall, Inc. v. Nissan North America,*  
4 *Inc.*, 279 P.3d 487, 498 (Wash. Ct. App. 2012).

5 Plaintiff's complaint alleges Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow were aware of  
6 Plaintiff's contractual relationship with Amazon and intentionally interfered with that  
7 relationship by "knowingly and intentionally asserting materially false allegations of intellectual  
8 property infringement against Plaintiff in order to undermine Plaintiff's lawful competition."  
9 (Dkt. No. 57 at 28–29.) Plaintiff contends this conduct was fraudulent and "directly, proximately  
10 and foreseeably damaged" Plaintiff and its products. (*Id.* at 29.)

11 Taking as true the allegations in Plaintiff's complaint, Plaintiff has sufficiently stated a  
12 claim for tortious interference.

#### 13 4. Commercial Disparagement

14 "To establish a claim of product disparagement, also known as trade libel, a plaintiff must  
15 allege that the defendant published a knowingly false statement harmful to the interests of  
16 another and intended such publication to harm the plaintiff's pecuniary interests." *Auvil v. CBS*  
17 *60 Minutes*, 67 F.3d 816, 820 (9th Cir.1995).

18 Plaintiff's complaint alleges Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow "purposefully,  
19 knowingly, and intentionally published a claim that Plaintiff infringed the '191 Patent to  
20 specifically harm Plaintiff by causing Amazon.com to delist Plaintiff's product from the  
21 Amazon.com marketplace." (Dkt. No. 57 at 29–30.) Even if Plaintiff has sufficiently stated a  
22 claim, this Court has previously questioned whether Washington state law recognizes a cause of  
23  
24

1 action for trade libel or product disparagement. *Zango, Inc. v. PC Tools Pty Ltd.*, 494 F. Supp.  
2 2d 1189 (W.D. Wash. 2007).

3 Because the Court questions whether a cause of action for “commercial disparagement”  
4 exists under Washington law, Plaintiff has not sufficiently stated a claim with respect to this  
5 cause of action.

6 5. Deceit and Negligent Misrepresentation<sup>7</sup>

7 To prove negligent misrepresentation under Washington law, a party must establish by  
8 clear, cogent, and convincing evidence: 1) the defendant supplied information that was false for  
9 the guidance of the plaintiff in a business transaction; 2) the defendant knew or should have  
10 known that the information was for the purpose of guiding the plaintiff in a business transaction;  
11 3) the defendant was negligent in obtaining or communicating the false information; 4) the  
12 plaintiff relied on the information; 5) the plaintiff's reliance was reasonable; and 6) the false  
13 information proximately caused the plaintiff damages. *Dewar v. Smith*, 342 P.3d 328, 336  
14 (Wash. Ct. App. 2015).

15 Plaintiff's complaint alleges Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow falsely stated to  
16 Amazon that Plaintiff's products infringed the '191 and that defendants knew or should have  
17 known that this statement was false. (Dkt. No. 57 at 30.) Plaintiff's complaint alleges  
18 Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow “acted intentionally and with a specific and  
19 purposeful intent to cause harm to Plaintiff and to induce Amazon.com to rely on the materially  
20 false statements to delist Plaintiff's product from Amazon's marketplace.” (*Id.*)

21  
22  
23 <sup>7</sup> The Court is not familiar with a claim for “deceit and negligent misrepresentation.” Accordingly,  
24 the Court considers this claim to be a claim for negligent misrepresentation.



1 Because the tort of negligent misrepresentation requires the allegedly false information to  
2 be for the purpose of “guiding the plaintiff in a business transaction” and further requires  
3 Plaintiff to rely on this information and for that reliance to be reasonable, Defendants’ statements  
4 to Amazon.com concerning Plaintiff’s alleged infringement of the ‘191 patent do not appear to  
5 satisfy the elements of the tort. Plaintiff has not plead that the tort can apply to third parties like  
6 Amazon.com under these circumstances. Accordingly, Plaintiff has not stated a claim for  
7 negligent misrepresentation.

8 6. Unfair Competition in Violation of the Washington CPA

9 The Washington CPA makes unlawful “[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or  
10 deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce.” Rev. Code Wash.  
11 19.86.020. “To prevail in a private CPA claim, the plaintiff must prove 1) an unfair or deceptive  
12 act or practice, 2) occurring in trade or commerce, 3) affecting the public interest, 4) injury to a  
13 person’s business or property, and 5) causation.” *Panag v. Farmers Ins. Co. of Wash.*, 204 P.3d  
14 885, 889 (Wash. 2009).

15 In ruling on Defendant Ackerman’s motion to dismiss, the Court has already found that  
16 Plaintiff sufficiently alleged a claim for unfair competition under the Washington CPA. (Dkt.  
17 Nos. 79 at 11–12; 80 at 2.)

18 7. Unfair Competition in Violation of the Lanham Act

19 Plaintiff’s complaint alleges Defendants Ackerman and Digital Cashflow engaged in  
20 unfair competition in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act. (Dkt. No. 57 at 31–32.) The  
21 Court previously granted Defendant Ackerman’s motion to dismiss with respect to this claim.  
22 (Dkt. Nos. 79 at 12–13, 80.) The Court found that Plaintiff’s allegations that Defendant  
23 Ackerman made false infringement complaints to Amazon were insufficient to support a false  
24

1 advertising claim because these complaints were not “commercial advertising or promotion”  
2 within the meaning of the Lanham Act. (*Id.*)

3 Accordingly, Plaintiff has not stated a claim with respect to unfair competition under the  
4 Lanham Act with respect to any of the defendants.

5 8. Infringement of a Registered United States Trademark

6 To establish a trademark infringement claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1114, Plaintiff must show  
7 that Defendants used: 1) a reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation of plaintiff's  
8 registered trademark, 2) without its consent, 3) in commerce, 4) in connection with the sale,  
9 offering for sale, distribution or advertising of any goods, 5) where such use is likely to cause  
10 confusion, or to cause a mistake or to deceive. *Amazon.com v. Kurth*, Case No. 2:18-CV-00353-  
11 RAJ, 2019 WL 3426064, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. July 30, 2019) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1114(a)).

12 To establish a trademark infringement claim under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a) a plaintiff must  
13 prove: 1) it has a valid, protectable trademark, and 2) the defendant's use of the mark is likely to  
14 cause confusion. *Southern California Darts Ass'n v. Zaffina*, 762 F.3d 921, 929 (9th Cir. 2014),  
15 quoting *Applied Info. Sciences Corp. v. eBay, Inc.*, 511 F.3d 966, 969 (9th Cir.2007)

16 Plaintiff contends Defendants Ackerman, Digital Cashflow, and End Racism sold  
17 products using the mark “Hear Clearly”, which is confusingly similar to Plaintiff’s “HEAR®”  
18 registered trademark. (Dkt. No. 57 at 32–40.) Plaintiff has sufficiently stated a claim for  
19 trademark infringement under 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)(a) and § 1125(a)(1).

20 Factor 4: The Sum of Money at Stake

21 The fourth *Eitel* factor “considers whether the amount of money requested is proportional  
22 to the harm caused.” *Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada v. Est. of Wheeler*, Case No. C19-0364-  
23 JLR, 2020 WL 433352, at \*4 (W.D. Wash. Jan. 28, 2020). “If the sum of money at issue is  
24

1 reasonably proportionate to the harm caused by the defendant's actions, then default judgment is  
2 warranted.” *Walters v. Statewide Concrete Barrier, Inc.*, Case No. C-04-2559 JSW MEJ, 2006  
3 WL 2527776, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 30, 2006). “The Court considers Plaintiff's declarations,  
4 calculations, and other documentation of damages in determining if the amount at stake is  
5 reasonable.” *Marshall Wealth Mgmt. Grp., Inc. v. Santillo*, Case No. 18-CV-03510-LHK, 2019  
6 WL 79036, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 2, 2019) (quoting *Trung Giang Corp. v. Twinstar Tea Corp.*,  
7 Case No. C 06–03594 JSW, 2007 WL 1545173, at \*12 (N.D. Cal. May 29, 2007)).

8 In addition to declaratory relief, Plaintiff seeks damages for lost profits of \$211,051.00  
9 with respect to its claims for tortious interference, commercial disparagement, deceit/negligent  
10 misrepresentation, and unfair competition under the Lanham Act. (Dkt. No. 107 at 31.) With  
11 respect to Plaintiff’s claim for unfair competition under the CPA, Plaintiff seeks treble damages  
12 for willfulness, for a total of \$633,153.00. (*Id.*) Plaintiff seeks Defendants’ profits with respect  
13 to its trademark claims in the amount of \$89,505.00, trebled to \$268,515.00 due to willfulness.  
14 (*Id.*) Plaintiff also seeks attorney fees and costs. (*Id.* at 32.)

15 In support of its request, Plaintiff offers a declaration from Studio 010 owner and CEO  
16 Tyson Triplett. (Dkt. No. 109.) Triplett claims he extracted information concerning sales, lost  
17 sales, costs and profits from Studio 010’s Amazon.com sales database and vendor invoices. (*Id.*  
18 at 2.) Triplett’s declaration includes sales and net profit figures for the period between January  
19 2020 and December 2021. (*Id.* at 4–5.)

20 Triplett states that Studio 010’s average daily profit for the period between March 1,  
21 2020, through June 10, 2020, was \$2351.86 per day, calculated by dividing the total profit for  
22 that period (\$239,890.00) by the total number of days (102). (*Id.* at 6.) Triplett argues it is  
23 appropriate to use the March through June timeframe because January and February were  
24

1 “startup months” rather than typical sales months. (*Id.*) Triplett calculates lost profits for the 39  
2 days when Amazon.com de-listed Plaintiff’s products as a result of Defendant’s infringement  
3 complaint at \$91,689.00. (*Id.*) Triplett contends that if average daily profits for the March 1,  
4 2020, through June 10, 2020 timeframe continued, total profits for the August 1, 2020 through  
5 February 28, 2021 period would have been \$470,200.00. (*Id.* at 6–7.) Triplett states the  
6 difference between this figure and Studio 010’s actual profits during the latter period was  
7 \$119,362. (*Id.* at 7.) Triplett calculates Studio 010’s total lost profits for the period June 11,  
8 2020, through February 28, 2021 at \$211,051.00. (*Id.*)

9 In calculating Defendant’s profits, Triplett based his estimates on a price of \$22.95 per  
10 unit, a 20 percent profit margin, and sales of 6,500 units per year. (*Id.* at 9–10.) Triplett  
11 calculates Defendant’s profits at \$29,835.00 per year for each year between 2018 and 2021. (*Id.*  
12 at 10.)

13 The sum of money sought by Plaintiff is significant. As discussed above, Plaintiff has  
14 not stated a claim with respect to commercial disparagement or negligent misrepresentation, and  
15 the Court has already dismissed Plaintiff’s claim of unfair competition under the Lanham Act.  
16 Nevertheless, the Court cannot say the amount requested by Plaintiffs for the outstanding causes  
17 of action is per se unreasonable. The Court finds this factor neither favors nor disfavors an entry  
18 of default judgment.

19 Factors 5 and 6: The Possibility of a Dispute Concerning Material Facts and  
20 Excusable Neglect

21 The fifth and sixth *Eitel* factors also weigh in favor of entering default judgment. Here,  
22 there is some possibility of a dispute concerning material facts, but the fifth factor nevertheless  
23 weighs in favor of default judgment. With the exception of Defendant Ackerman, none of the  
24 defendants have moved to set aside the default or otherwise participated in this case. Ackerman

1 claims he has meritorious defenses which he would like to present, but has not provided those  
2 defenses.

3 As for the sixth factor, Defendant Digital Cashflow’s default was due to its failure to  
4 secure new counsel after its attorneys withdrew from the case. (Dkt. Nos. 79, 80.) Defendant  
5 End Racism LLC’s default was due to its failure to confer with Plaintiff to prepare a Joint Status  
6 Report, failure to appear at a scheduling conference and effective abandonment of the case  
7 because it was no longer able to pay its attorney. (Dkt. No. 104.) Defendant Ackerman claims  
8 that during much of 2022, he was proceeding pro se and involved in emotionally taxing divorce  
9 and child custody proceedings that made it difficult for him to attend hearings or otherwise  
10 engage in this case. (Dkt. No. 110.) However, as discussed above, Ackerman’s lack of  
11 representation and personal difficulties do not fully explain why he failed to file a motion to set  
12 aside the default between August 2022 and June 2023.

13 Factor 7: The Preference for Resolving Disputes on the Merits

14 The final *Eitel* factor, “the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure  
15 favoring decisions on the merits,” weighs against entering a default judgment.

16 Having weighed the *Eitel* factors, the Court finds that entry of a default judgment is  
17 warranted.

18 **E. Damages**

19 At default judgment, the Court accepts as true “the factual allegations of the complaint,  
20 except those relating to the amount of damages.” *Geddes v. United Financial Group*, 559 F.2d  
21 557, 560 (9th Cir.1977). Plaintiffs carry the burden to prove the damages pleaded in the  
22 complaint and “[t]he court's role is to ensure that the amount of damages is reasonable and is  
23  
24

1 demonstrated by the plaintiff's evidence.” *Emp. Painters’ Tr. v. Cascade Coatings*, Case No.  
2 C12-0101JLR, 2014 WL 2893298, at \*4 (W.D. Wash. June 25, 2014).

3 As a preliminary matter, the Court will not award any damages for Plaintiff’s causes of  
4 action with respect to commercial disparagement, deceit/negligent misrepresentation, or unfair  
5 competition under the Lanham Act because Plaintiff has not stated a claim with respect to these  
6 causes of action. In addition, although the Court identifies the damages awardable under each  
7 individual cause of action, Plaintiff does not provide authority allowing for an award of  
8 duplicative damages. To the extent Plaintiff seeks its lost profits under more than one cause of  
9 action, the Court will only award Plaintiff its lost profits once.

10 Tortious Interference

11 Plaintiff seeks lost profits of \$211,051.00 with respect to its claims for tortious  
12 interference. (Dkt. No. 107 at 31.) The Court finds this amount of damages is awardable under  
13 this cause of action based on Triplett’s declaration and the evidence presented.

14 Unfair Competition in Violation of the Washington CPA

15 With respect to Plaintiff’s claim for unfair competition under the CPA, Plaintiff seeks  
16 treble damages for willfulness, for a total of \$633,153.00. (*Id.*) Washington Revised Code §  
17 19.86.090 authorizes an award of treble damages for CPA violations, provided that “such  
18 increased damages award for violation of RCW 19.86.020 [prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts  
19 or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce] may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.”

20 Accordingly, the maximum Plaintiff can recover with respect to this cause of action is the  
21 amount sought, \$211,051.00 in lost profits, plus an additional \$25,000.00 as treble damages.  
22 The Court finds an award in this amount is warranted based on the evidence presented.  
23 However, lost profits will not be awarded more than once.

1                    Trademark Infringement

2                    Plaintiff seeks Defendants' profits with respect to its trademark claims in the amount of  
3 \$89,505.00, trebled to \$268,515.00 due to willfulness. (Dkt. No. 107 at 31.)

4                    The Lanham Act provides that, subject to the principles of equity, a trademark owner  
5 may "recover (1) defendant's profits, (2) any damages sustained by plaintiff, and (3) the costs of  
6 the action." *Wecosign, Inc. v. IFG Holdings, Inc.*, 845 F. Supp. 2d 1072, 1084 (C.D. Cal. 2012),  
7 citing 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a). "Additionally, the Court may enter judgment for any sum up to three  
8 times the amount found as actual damages." *Id.*

9                    However, "recovery of both plaintiff's lost profits *and* disgorgement of defendant's profits  
10 is generally considered a double recovery under the Lanham Act." *Nintendo of Am., Inc. v.*  
11 *Dragon Pac. Int'l*, 40 F.3d 1007, 1010 (9th Cir.1994) (emphasis in original). Because Plaintiff  
12 will be awarded its lost profits, the Court concludes it is not equitable to also award  
13 disgorgement of Defendants' profits or treble damages.

14                    **F. Attorney Fees**

15                    In patent cases, a court may award reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in  
16 "exceptional cases." 35 U.S.C. § 285. An exceptional case is "simply one that stands out from  
17 others with respect to the substantive strength of a party's litigating position (considering both  
18 the governing law and the facts of the case) or the unreasonable manner in which the case was  
19 litigated." *Octane Fitness, LLC v. ICON Health & Fitness, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 545, 554 (2014).  
20 District courts may determine whether a case is "exceptional" in the case-by-case exercise of  
21 their discretion, considering the totality of the circumstances. *Id.*

22                    In general, exceptional cases under this standard are "rare." *Id.* at 555. "No specific  
23 evidentiary burden" applies to a motion seeking fees, and the "decision whether or not to award  
24

1 fees is still committed to the discretion of the trial judge, and even an exceptional case does not  
2 require in all circumstances the award of attorney fees.” *Id.* at 557; *see also Modine Mfg. Co. v.*  
3 *Allen Group, Inc.*, 917 F.2d 538, 543 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

4 An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs is also expressly provided for in  
5 “exceptional” cases of trademark infringement. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a). “While the term  
6 ‘exceptional’ is not defined in the statute, attorneys' fees are available in infringement cases  
7 where the acts of infringement can be characterized as malicious, fraudulent, deliberate, or  
8 willful.” *Derek Andrew, Inc. v. Poof Apparel Corp.*, 528 F.3d 696, 702 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting  
9 *Rio Props., Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink*, 284 F.3d 1007, 1023 (9th Cir. 2002)). The Ninth Circuit  
10 has upheld awards of attorneys' fees under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a) “solely because, by entry of  
11 default judgment, the district court determined, as alleged in [plaintiff's] complaint, that  
12 [defendant's] acts were committed knowingly, maliciously, and oppressively, and with an intent  
13 to ... injure [plaintiff].” *Id.*

14 Plaintiff contends this constitutes an “exceptional case” because Defendants’ litigation  
15 tactics “refused to comply with their discovery obligations, failed to appear for scheduled  
16 hearings, and eventually just stopped responding, forcing Plaintiff to seek a default through the  
17 Court.” (Dkt. No. 107 at 31.) For the reasons discussed above, the Court concurs. Defendants’  
18 dilatory conduct has made resolution of this case more difficult and constitutes an exceptional  
19 case justifying an award of attorney fees.



**III. ORDER**

1) Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment (Dkt. No. 107) is GRANTED in part and

DENIED in part. Plaintiff’s motion is DENIED with respect to the following

causes of action:

- a. Commercial Disparagement;
- b. Negligent Misrepresentation;
- c. Unfair Competition under the Lanham Act.

2) Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment is GRANTED with respect to the

following causes of action:

- a. Declaratory Judgment of Invalidity of the ‘191 Patent;
- b. Declaratory Judgment of Non-Infringement of the ‘191 Patent;
- c. Tortious Interference with Existing Contract;
- d. Unfair Competition in Violation of the Washington CPA;
- e. Infringement of a Registered United States Trademark.

3) The Court awards Plaintiff damages in the form of lost profits based on each cause of action for which the Court found in Plaintiff’s favor. However, Plaintiff has presented no authority that the Court can award duplicative damages.

4) Accordingly, the Court awards Plaintiff \$211,051.00 in lost profits, plus an additional \$25,000.00 as treble damages under the Washington CPA, for a total of **\$236,051.00**.

5) The Court finds an award of attorney fees is warranted pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285. Plaintiff shall file a motion for attorney fees within fourteen (14) days of this order.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

6) Defendant Ackerman’s motions to dismiss Plaintiff’s complaint (Dkt. No 111) and set aside the default (Dkt. No. 110) are DENIED.

Dated this 13th day of October, 2023.



---

David G. Estudillo  
United States District Judge