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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

KIC, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
Company,

Plaintiff,

v.

ZHEJIANG DICASTAL HONGXIN
TECHNOLOGY Co., LTD., a Chinese
Corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 3:19-cv-05660-RJB

ORDER GRANTING IN PART
AND DENYING IN PART KIC’S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND GRANTING IN
PART AND DENYING IN PART
HONGXIN’S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This matter comes before the Court on KIC, LLC’s (“KIC”) Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 87-sealed; Dkt. 88-same, sealed; and Dkt. 89-unsealed, redacted) and Zhejiang Dicastal Hongxin Technology Co., Ltd.’s (“Hongxin”) Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Dkt. 92). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motions and the file herein. The Parties request oral argument, but that is unnecessary to fairly decide these motions.

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART KIC’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
AND GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART HONGXIN’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

1 In March 2013, Plaintiff KIC, a commercial truck part designer and distributor, entered
2 into a contractual relationship with Defendant and Counterclaimant Hongxin, a wheel
3 manufacturer, in which KIC would purchase aluminum wheels from Hongxin. The Parties
4 signed a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”), which included both an exclusivity
5 provision and a provision regulating the price at which Hongxin could sell to customers in
6 Mexico, and a confidentiality agreement (“Confidentiality Agreement”).

7 KIC alleges that Hongxin breached both agreements by selling to customers prohibited
8 by the exclusivity provision and to customers in Mexico at a price below the contractual
9 minimum. Hongxin counterclaims for breach of contract for failure to pay for ten container
10 shipments of aluminum wheels and for failure to grant price adjustments required by the
11 Distribution Agreement.

12 For the following reasons, both motions should be granted in part and denied in part.

13 **I. RELEVANT FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

14 **A. THE CONTRACTS**

15 **1. The Distribution Agreement**

16 On March 13, 2013, KIC and Hongxin entered into the Distribution Agreement “for the
17 purpose of establishing a distribution relationship between Manufacturer [Hongxin] and
18 Distributor [KIC] of Aluminum wheels for north American market.” Dkt. 90-3 at 1. The
19 relevant provisions are listed below.

20 **Section 2**, the exclusivity provision, reads:

21 **Exclusivity in North America**

22 Distributor [KIC], its agents or assignees shall have the exclusive right to
23 purchase the Products from Manufacturer [Hongxin] and sell the same to its already
24 existing list of OEM and aftermarket customers, as listed in Appendix A, in
exclusive territory defined as United States. Manufacturer’s customers, neither

1 Manufacturer nor any agent, subsidiary, or affiliate of Manufacturer, shall sell,
2 supply, or otherwise provide the Products destined for shipment to exclusive
3 territory to anyone other than Distributor. Manufacturer shall prohibit and prevent
4 its employees, agents, subsidiaries or affiliates from manufacturing or selling
5 Products to any third person. This agreement excludes customers that
6 Manufacturer was already supplying aluminum wheels to in North America prior
7 to the date of this agreement. A list of these customers is included in Appendix B
8 in this agreement. The Products are to be branded with the Distributor's name.
9 Manufacturer agrees not to offer, to sell to or to accept orders from the customers
10 listed in Appendix A or any other future KIC customers directly or indirectly.

11 Dkt. 91-3 at 1.

12 **Appendix A** is extensive and will not be listed here, except to note that it includes a
13 company called FleetPride. *Id.* at 3; Dkt. 90-10.

14 **Appendix B** is much shorter, and it reads, in full:

15 “**Appendix B – Hongxin’s Existing Customer List: USA**

- 16 • PACCAR
- 17 • DRAGON”

18 Dkt. 91-3 at 7.

19 **Section 4** regulates the price and includes two relevant provisions. First, it sets the price
20 at which aluminum wheels shall be sold between the companies:

21 Pricing will be subject to quarterly price adjustment mechanism governed by
22 fluctuations in aluminum pricing and currency exchange rates. Pricing will be
23 adjusted if the fluctuation in aluminum pricing combined with the exchange rate
24 fluctuation exceeds 3% ... Quarterly price adjustments will be reviewed and
communicated 30 days prior to the beginning of the next quarter.

Second, it sets the price at which Hongxin may sell wheels to companies in Mexico and Canada:

[Hongxin] will grant Distributor a 10% price advantage over other customers in
North American territory where exclusivity is currently not granted (Mexico and
Canada). Pricing will be subject to a quarterly price adjustment mechanism
governed by fluctuations in aluminum pricing and currency exchange rates.

Dkt. 91-3 at 2.

1 **Section 12** regulates payment between the Parties, and it reads: “Distributor shall make
2 payment to Manufacturer in a mutually agreed manner specified in the purchase order or other
3 documents submitted by the Distributor for each order of Products.” Dkt. 91-3 at 4.

4 **Section 13** regulates KIC’s remedies in the event of Hongxin’s breach. It provides:

5 **Owner’s Remedies**

6 In the event of any breach of this Agreement by Manufacturer, then with respect to
7 certain specific violations of this Agreement the remedies available to Distributor
shall be as follows:

- 8 (a) If Manufacturer violates Distributor’s exclusive rights to the Products by
9 selling the Products to any person other than Distributor, then in addition to
10 any other remedies Distributor shall be entitled to collect royalties at the
11 rate of 15 percent of the sales price or any other form of proceeds received
12 by Manufacturer, its agents, subsidiaries, or affiliates from the sale or other
13 transfer of any products or product rights in violation of Distributor’s
14 exclusive rights to the Products.

15 Dkt. 91-3 at 4.

16 **Section 17**, the incorporation provision, reads:

17 **Entire Agreement**

18 This Agreement, together with its exhibits and attachments, constitute the
19 entire agreement between the parties and merges with and supersedes any prior
20 understanding or agreement, whether written or oral. This Agreement may be
21 amended only by a written document signed by both parties.

22 If any of the terms of this Agreement conflict or are inconsistent with any
23 of the attached exhibits and attachments or other documents delivered by one party
24 to the other hereunder, the terms of this Agreement will control, except that if any
of the purchase on any purchase order from Distributor, the terms of the purchase
order will control.

25 *Id.* at 5.

26 **2. Emails about the Distribution Agreement**

27 The following are relevant emails discussing the Distribution Agreement.

28 While internally discussing drafting the Distribution Agreement, a KIC representative
29 wrote, “[i]t does not work to have a ‘deal-by-deal’ agreement. We can carve out their current
30 customers but we need the rest of the market. Maybe they give us exclusivity (except for their

1 current customers) and then give us a trial period to see what we can generate for them.” Dkt.
2 95-8 at 2.

3 On March 5, 2013, the same KIC representative wrote:

4 The following is what I negotiated with Hongxin . . . Exclusivity for USA for KIC
5 is for Navistar and the list of current KIC OEM and aftermarket customers
6 excluding Hongxin’s already existing USA customers which are only two: Paccar
7 and Dragon. Outside of the list and Navistar, they can sell direct.

8 Please start writing the list of customers that we want to add to the exclusivity
9 clause. We need to do this ASAP.

10 Dkt. 90-5 at 2.

11 On March 13, 2013, the day the Parties signed the Agreements, a representative from
12 KIC wrote the following to Hongxin:

13 Please review the revised agreement and return a signed copy to us for our counter-
14 signature and records. We understand from your discussions with Dr. Omar that
15 you are already working with KARL in Canada and two other customers in Mexico,
16 so KIC is willing to forego exclusivity in those two locations at this point. We do,
17 however, request that you protect KIC’s market position by selling to others in these
18 two countries at a price at minimum 10% above your price to KIC.

19 Dkt. 91-4 at 1.

20 On March 5, 2015, two years into the agreement, the Parties emailed about Mid-America
21 Truck Show, an upcoming trade show. A representative from KIC wrote:

22 We are looking forward to meeting with you and your team during the upcoming
23 Mid-America Truck Show to discuss new opportunities and the expansion of our
24 partnership.

In order to avoid confusion among customers, we would like to suggest that you
display your own wheels only in your booth but do not include a KIC-branded
wheel. KIC will in turn display the KIC-branded wheel in our booth.

When you receive inquiries from North American customers at your booth, please
direct them to KIC for follow-up.

We believe this will best allow us to service our market without your support while
honoring our agreement about KIC’s exclusivity in North America and your
commitment to your existing customers.

Dkt. 90-20 at 1–2.

A representative from Hongxin responded: “Thanks for KIC nice understanding.

1 Sure we will not show any KIC brand in our booth, pls inform us your booth No. then we will
2 inform american customer that go to your booth as our distributor in USA. thanks.” *Id.*

3 **3. The Confidentiality Agreement**

4 On March 12, 2013, the Parties signed the Confidentiality Agreement. Dkt. 89 at 7. In it,
5 the Parties agreed not to “disclose, disseminate, publish or otherwise reveal any
6 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION to anyone except on a strict need to know basis.” Dkt. 90-1
7 at 2.

8 The Confidentiality Agreement reads, in part, with pertinent provisions emphasized:

- 9 1. For the purposes of this Agreement, CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall
10 mean any information, technical data or know-how relating to matters
11 including, but not limited to, research, products, software, services,
12 development, inventions, specifications, techniques, manuals, formulations,
13 details of plant and processes, designs, drawings, engineering, operating
14 methods and instructions, marketing strategies and analysis, projections, plans,
15 financial information, reports, and the like, disclosed by the Disclosing Party,
16 directly or indirectly or whether disclosed prior to or subsequent to the effective
17 date of this Agreement to the Receiving Party.
18 a) CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall also include all negotiations with
19 respect to any contemplated transaction between the parties and the
20 existence and terms of this Agreement.
21 b) The Receiving Party shall have a duty to protect only CONFIDENTIAL
22 INFORMATION (i) which is disclosed by the Disclosing Party in writing
23 and is marked as “CONFIDENTIAL” (or comparable legend) at the time of
24 disclosure; or (ii) which is disclosed by the Disclosing Party in any other
manner and is designated as confidential in a written memorandum
delivered to the Receiving Party within ten (10) days of the disclosure.
c) Any reproductions, notes, summaries or similar documents restating to
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall itself be CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION and as such shall become and remain the Disclosing
Party’s property upon the creation and shall be conspicuously marked as
“Confidential” (or comparable legend).
d) Any customer or market information shall be CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION.
e) Neither Party shall identify information as CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION unless it in good faith believes same to be confidential,
privileged, a trade secret, or entitled to such proprietary claim.

23 *Id.* at 1.

1 The agreement does not apply to any information “developed by the Receiving Party
2 independently of any CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION received from the Disclosing Party.”
3 *Id.* at 2. It lasts “[f]or a period of ten (10) years from the date of this Agreement,” which the
4 Parties executed on March 12, 2013. *Id.*

5 **B. FACTS**

6 Hongxin admits that it sold aluminum wheels to FleetPride, a company listed on
7 Appendix A but not on Appendix B, and 13 other companies that are not listed on either
8 Appendix. Dkt. 105. Ten companies that are based in the United States: American Pacific
9 Industries, Inc., American Racing Equipment, Inc., Bolong International Group, Inc., Factory
10 Transport, Inc., FleetPride, Love’s Trucking Solutions, LLC, Marco Wheel Group, LLP, TBC
11 Corporation, TWG, and W&T International, LLC; and four that are based in Mexico:
12 Transportes Orta S.A. DE C.V., Cromadora Hermanos Pulido, Comercializadora Nimmka, and
13 Pulcro Credito. *Id.* at 20.

14 Hongxin sold products to FleetPride in 2009, but there were no further sales until 2016.
15 *See* Dkts. 105 at 5; 115 at 6. In 2017, KIC discovered Hongxin was selling to FleetPride. Dkt.
16 89 at 13–14. In an email to Hongxin dated February 5, 2017, a representative from KIC wrote:

17 I am just checking back with you regarding the issue of sales to Fleetpride that we
18 discussed over the phone. As we discussed, our agreement states that sales into
19 KIC’s territory will exclusively be made by KIC (except for your existing accounts
Paccar and Dragon). If sales are made without KIC’s involvement, a 15% payment
based on sales price per piece is due to KIC.

20 *Id.* at 15.

21 A representative from Hongxin responded, in relevant part:

22 Well received your mail!
23 I think there is a big misunderstanding between KIC and HX, FP is HX’s customers
24 from 2009, they have long business relationship with HX . . . It’s HX’s fault that
we forgot to remind or mentioned this customer before KIC to distinguish the old
customers as Hongxin’s customers.

1 Dkt. 90-23.

2 KIC continued to place orders with Hongxin: one in August 2018, another in October
3 2018, and finally in April 2019. *See* Dkts. 92 at 21; 20 at 11. KIC admits that it did not pay for
4 ten container shipments from those orders.

5 On July 18, 2019, Hongxin removed the state court action to this court.

6 C. PENDING MOTIONS

7 The first motion at issue is KIC's motion for summary judgment on all claims. Dkt. 89.
8 KIC brings four claims: Breach of Contract – Exclusivity; Breach of Contract – Pricing; Breach
9 of Contract – Confidentiality; and Misappropriation of Trade Secrets. Dkt. 17. It argues that
10 there is no genuine dispute of material fact that Hongxin breached the Distribution Agreement
11 and the Confidentiality Agreement, that KIC is entitled to recover 15% of the sales price of those
12 breaching sales, and that KIC is entitled to recover actual attorney's fees and costs under the
13 Distribution Agreement. *Id.* at 6. KIC also argues it is entitled to summary judgment on
14 Hongxin's counterclaim for breach of contract. *Id.*

15 In response, Hongxin moves to strike KIC's motion for failure to properly and timely
16 serve all motion documents by the dispositive motion deadline, June 17, 2021. Dkt. 105 at 1–2.
17 KIC filed its motion supporting documents in the electronic filing system ("ECF") on June 17,
18 but filed some documents under seal. Hongxin claims it could not access those documents until
19 KIC sent unsealed copies around noon on June 18.

20 The second motion at issue is Hongxin's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. Dkt.
21 92. Hongxin moves for summary judgment on various issues. First, Hongxin argues that it did
22 not breach the Distribution Agreement as a matter of law. Second, that Section 13 of the
23 Distribution Agreement is an unenforceable penalty. Third, that the doctrine of laches bars KIC
24

1 from seeking contract damages. Fourth, that KIC breached its duty to mitigate damages. Fifth,
2 that KIC failed to meet its burden of proof to seek damages for lost profits and loss of market
3 share.

4 Hongxin also moves for summary judgment on its counterclaims, arguing that there is no
5 genuine issue of material fact that KIC did not pay for ten container shipments of aluminum
6 wheels, and, therefore, it is entitled to full reimbursement. Finally, Hongxin argues that there is
7 no genuine issue of material fact that KIC breached its contractual obligation to grant price
8 adjustments.

9 **D. ORGANIZATION OF OPINION**

10 The Court will first discuss Hongxin's motion to strike, which should be denied, then the
11 motions for summary judgment. The Order will be organized by claim, first discussing KIC's
12 claims against Hongxin, then Hongxin's affirmative defenses to those claims, and finally
13 Hongxin's counterclaims against KIC, because the issues largely overlap.

14 **II. DISCUSSION**

15 **A. MOTION TO STRIKE**

16 Hongxin's motion to strike should be denied because KIC's motion was timely filed in
17 the electronic filing system and Hongxin has not shown any prejudice from an approximately 12-
18 hour delay in receiving unsealed copies of the supporting documents at issue.

19 Local Civil Rule 1(a) lists the purpose of the local rules and states that they should be
20 interpreted "to promote the just efficient, speedy, and economical determination of every action
21 and proceeding." Granting Hongxin's motion to strike is not in the interest of justice, and it
22 should be denied.

B. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). The moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue of fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986) (nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some metaphysical doubt.”). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a material fact exists if there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute, requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Serv. Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court must consider the substantive evidentiary burden that the nonmoving party must meet at trial – e.g., a preponderance of the evidence in most civil cases. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 254; *T.W. Elect. Serv. Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. The court must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor of the nonmoving party only when the facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts specifically attested by the moving party. The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the moving party’s evidence at trial, in the hope that evidence can be developed at trial to support the claim. *T.W. Elect. Serv. Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630 (relying on *Anderson, supra*).

Conclusory, non-specific statements in affidavits are not sufficient, and “missing facts” will not

1 be “presumed.” *Lujan v. Nat’l Wildlife Fed.*, 497 U.S. 871, 888-89 (1990).

2 **KIC’S CLAIMS**

3 **1. BREACH OF CONTRACT**

4 This is a diversity case and, therefore, Washington State substantive law applies. *Davis*
5 *v. Liberty Mut. Grp.*, 814 F. Supp. 2d 1111, 1115 (W.D. Wash. 2011). “Under Washington State
6 law, the elements of a breach of contract claim are (1) a contract imposing a duty, (2) breach of
7 that duty, and (3) damages proximately caused by breach.” *Seattle Pac. Indus., Inc. v. S3*
8 *Holding LLC*, 831 Fed. Appx. 814, 817 (9th Cir. 2020). “If a contract is unambiguous, summary
9 judgment is proper even if the parties dispute the legal effect of a certain provision.” *Mayer v.*
10 *Pierce Medical Bureau*, 80 Wn. App. 416, 420 (1995). Furthermore, “[a]mbiguity will not be
11 read into a contract where it can reasonably be avoided.” *Id.* at 421.

12 The Parties do not dispute the existence of a valid contract; they dispute the duties
13 imposed by the contract. When determining duties imposed by a contract, words and phrases
14 should not be considered in isolation. *Moeller v. Farmers Ins. Co. of Wash.*, 173 Wn.2d 264,
15 271 (2011). Instead, courts should consider the contract in its entirety and “attempt to give effect
16 to each provision.” *Id.* at 272 (internal quotation omitted).

17 To interpret written contracts, courts applying Washington substantive law use the
18 “context rule” instead of the common parol evidence rule. *Berg v. Hudesman*, 115 Wn.2d 657,
19 667 (1990). The context rule allows courts to consider extrinsic evidence to determine the
20 parties’ intent when drafting the contract, regardless of whether language is ambiguous. *Id.*
21 Under the parol evidence rule, in contrast, extrinsic evidence may only be considered if the terms
22 of the contract are ambiguous. *Id.* at 669. The purpose of allowing a court to consider context
23 even without ambiguity is to help understand what the specific parties intended terms to mean;

1 not to add to, modify, or contradict the terms of the written contract. *Id.* at 668–69. In the end,
2 however, it is the written language, not the unexpressed or subjective intent of the parties, that is
3 binding. *See Hearst Commc’n, Inc. v. Seattle Times Co.*, 154 Wn.2d 493, 503 (2005).

4 **a. Breach of the Distribution Agreement – Sales to U.S. Companies**

5 Three provisions make up the crux of the exclusivity provision of the Distribution
6 Agreement.

7 First, “[KIC], its agents or assignees shall have the exclusive right to purchase the
8 Products from [Hongxin] and sell the same to its already existing list of OEM and aftermarket
9 customers, as listed in Appendix A, in exclusive territory defined as United States.” Dkt. 91-3 at
10 1.

11 Second, “[Hongxin’s] customers, neither [Hongxin] nor any agent or subsidiary, or
12 affiliate of [Hongxin], shall sell, supply, or otherwise provide the Products destined for shipment
13 to exclusive territory to anyone other than [KIC].” *Id.*

14 Third, “This agreement excludes customers that [Hongxin] was already supplying
15 aluminum wheels to in North America prior to the date of this agreement. A list of these
16 customers is included in Appendix B in this agreement.” *Id.*

17 The plain language of the contract unambiguously prohibits Hongxin from selling to
18 customers in the United States other than its existing customers listed on Appendix B, Paccar and
19 Dragon. Hongxin admits that it sold to FleetPride and nine other companies based in the United
20 States other than Paccar and Dragon, and therefore undisputed evidence shows that Hongxin
21 breached the Distribution Agreement.

22 The Distribution Agreement unambiguously prohibited Hongxin from selling to
23 FleetPride both because it was not included on Appendix B and because it was included on
24

1 Appendix A, KIC’s exclusive customers. The phrase “a list of these customers is included on is
2 included in Appendix B” modifies the customers Hongxin “was already supplying aluminum
3 wheels to in North America prior to this agreement.” Hongxin argues that it did not breach the
4 Distribution Agreement because merely failed to notify KIC that FleetPride was an existing
5 customer and include it on Appendix B. Such a reading would contradict the terms of the written
6 contract.

7 The Distribution Agreement also prohibited Hongxin from selling to nine other
8 companies in the United States that Hongxin admits it sold to because they were not listed on
9 Appendix A. Hongxin relies heavily on the first sentence of the exclusivity provision, which
10 states that only KIC can sell to companies on Appendix A, and the context rule to argue that the
11 Distribution Agreement only prohibited Hongxin from selling to customers explicitly listed on
12 Appendix A. Though perhaps unartfully drafted, the second sentence, listed above,
13 unambiguously prohibits Hongxin from selling to anyone other than KIC. The third sentence
14 creates the only exception to that rule, and it permits Hongxin to sell to companies in the United
15 States that are listed on Appendix B. The first sentence, which states that only KIC may sell to
16 its existing customers listed on Appendix A, does not conflict with that rule; it merely expands
17 on it to specify who Hongxin cannot sell to.

18 Context does not change these unambiguous terms. Emails between the Parties at most
19 demonstrate ambiguity as to what they discussed or subjectively intended to include in the
20 contract. *See e.g.*, Dkt. 90-5 at 2 (internal email from KIC discussing contract negotiations)
21 (“Exclusivity for USA for KIC is for Navistar and the list of current KIC OEM and aftermarket
22 customers excluding Hongxin’s already existing USA customers which are only two: Paccar and
23 Dragon. Outside of the list and Navistar, they can sell direct.”); Dkt. 91-4 at 1 (email from KIC
24

1 to Hongxin) (“we are willing to forgo exclusivity in [Canada and Mexico] at this point.”). The
2 correspondences do not create ambiguity in the plain language of the Distribution Agreement,
3 and it cannot now be rewritten to accommodate either Party’s subjective intent. Issues of fact,
4 for example whether FleetPride can be considered an existing customer based on sales from
5 Hongxin to FleetPride from and before 2009, are irrelevant because they cannot alter these
6 findings as a matter of law.

7 Therefore, Hongxin breached the Distribution Agreement as a matter of law by selling to
8 customers in the United States beyond the two listed in Appendix B. Accordingly, KIC should
9 be granted summary judgment on this issue. Hongxin’s motion for summary judgment, which
10 more narrowly moved to find that the Distribution Agreement permitted it to sell to existing
11 customers, should be denied.

12 **b. Breach of the Distribution Agreement – Improper Pricing to Mexican**
13 **Companies**

14 Hongxin does not dispute that it sold aluminum wheels to companies in Mexico at a price
15 below that required by Section 4 of the Distribution Agreement. *See* Dkt. 105.

16 Section 4 reads: “[Hongxin] will grant Distributor a 10% price advantage over other
17 customers in North American territory where exclusivity is currently not granted (Mexico and
18 Canada). Pricing will be subject to a quarterly price adjustment mechanism governed by
19 fluctuations in aluminum pricing and currency exchange rates.” Dkt. 91-3 at 2. Stated another
20 way, this provision required Hongxin to sell aluminum wheels to companies in Mexico at a price
21 at least 10% higher than the price paid by KIC.

22 Instead of disputing that prohibited sales took place, Hongxin argues that a violation of
23 Section 4 is not subject to the 15 percent damages provision listed in Section 13. Dkt. 105 at 20.

1 Section 13 provides:

2 **Owner's Remedies**

3 In the event of any breach of this Agreement by Manufacturer, then with respect to
4 certain specific violations of this Agreement the remedies available to Distributor
shall be as follows:

- 5 (a) If Manufacturer violates Distributor's exclusive rights to the Products by
6 selling the Products to any person other than Distributor, then in addition to
7 any other remedies Distributor shall be entitled to collect royalties at the
8 rate of 15 percent of the sales price or any other form of proceeds received
9 by Manufacturer, its agents, subsidiaries, or affiliates from the sale or other
10 transfer of any products or product rights in violation of Distributor's
11 exclusive rights to the Products.
12 (b) If manufacturer's warranty is breached, Manufacturer will immediately
replace the products at Manufacturer's cost and deliver the same at its
expense to the site of the failed Products (not relevant to this dispute)
13 (c) If Manufacturer breaches any provision of this Agreement in any material
14 way, in addition to the above remedies, Distributor shall also be entitled to
15 all other remedies under the laws of China and under international treaties
16 of which China is a signatory, including without limitations, damages of
17 loss of customers and reputation, and other incidental and consequential
18 damages.

13 *Id.* at 4 (emphasis added).

14 Section 13(a), which provides the 15 percent remedy, is limited to a breach based on
15 "selling the Products to any person other than Distributor." The Distribution Agreement
16 permitted Hongxin to sell to companies in Mexico, so those sales do not constitute a breach
17 based on "exclusive rights."

18 Therefore, there is no genuine issue of material fact that Section 13(a) does not permit
19 recover of "royalties at the rate of 15 percent of the sales price" of sales to Mexican companies
20 that fell below the 10 percent price advantage given to KIC. Accordingly, KIC's motion for
21 summary judgment on this issue should be denied.

22 **c. Breach of the Confidentiality Agreement**

23 KIC argues that Hongxin breached the Confidentiality Agreement because the aluminum
24 wheels themselves were confidential information protected by the Confidentiality Agreement

1 because they were the product of a collaborative effort that included using KIC’s protected
2 information. Dkt. 89 at 26; Dkt. 115 at 9. The Parties raise questions of fact as to whether KIC
3 contributed information that led to the development of the aluminum wheel at issue. *See* Dkts.
4 89 and 92. These questions of fact, however, are not relevant because the Confidentiality
5 Agreement does not protect the product itself, only “information, technical data or know-how[.]”
6 Dkt. 90-1.

7 KIC vaguely alleges that Hongxin “used the Smithers laboratory testing results to
8 consummate sales into the U.S.” Dkt. 115 at 9. While testing results could be protected
9 information or technical data relating, this vague allegation does not establish a genuine issue of
10 material fact that Hongxin breached the Confidentiality Agreement because KIC does not submit
11 any evidence that Hongxin provided the results of those tests to other parties. *See id.*
12 Furthermore, KIC does not provide evidence that the results of those tests were designated as
13 KIC’s confidential information, as required by Section 1(b). Dkt. 90-1 at 1 (“The Receiving
14 Party shall have a duty to protect only CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION (i) which is . . .
15 marked as ‘CONFIDENTIAL’ (or comparable legend) at the time of disclosure; or (ii) which is .
16 . . . identified as confidential at the time of disclosure and is also summarized and designated as
17 confidential in a written memorandum delivered to the Receiving Party within ten (10) days of
18 the disclosure.”).

19 There is no evidence on the record that Hongxin provided confidential information to
20 prohibited parties. Therefore, Hongxin did not breach the Confidentiality Agreement or
21 misappropriate trade secrets as a matter of law.

22 2. DAMAGES PROVISION

23
24

1 Hongxin moves for summary judgment arguing that the damages provision contained in
2 the Distribution Agreement is an unenforceable penalty.

3 The damages provision, Section 13, reads: “If [Hongxin] violates [KIC’s] exclusive
4 rights to the Products by selling the Products to any person other than Distributor, then in
5 addition to any other remedies [KIC] shall be entitled to collect royalties at the rate of 15 percent
6 of the sales price. . . .” Dkt. 91-3 at 4.

7 The parties first dispute whether this section entitles KIC to “royalty,” which is how it is
8 labeled. The 15 percent provision is not technically a royalty. The “ordinary, everyday senses”
9 of the word royalty is “a share of the product or profit reserved by the grantor . . . a payment
10 made to an author or composer for each copy of his work sold or to an inventor for each article
11 sold under a patent.” *Sierra Club Inc. v. C.I.R.*, 86 F.3d 1526, 1531 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting
12 *Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* 1028 (1984)).

13 A more comprehensive definition is:

14 Compensation for the use of property, usually copyrighted material or natural
15 resources, expressed as a percentage of receipts from using the property or as an
16 account per unit produced. A payment which is made to an author or composer by
17 an assignee, licensee or copyright holder in respect for each copy of his work which
is sold, or to an inventor in respect for each article sold under the patent. Royalty
is share of product or profit reserved by owner for per permitting another to use the
property.

18 *Id.* (quoting *Black’s Law Dictionary* 1330–31 (6th Ed. 1979)).

19 KIC does appear to have any ownership rights to the wheel or wheel design at issue that
20 would entitle it to a royalty payment. Section 13 is, however, an enforceable liquidated damages
21 provision.

22 Under Washington law, a liquidated damages provision is enforceable, but a penalty is
23 not. *Watson v. Ingram*, 124 Wn.2d 845, 850 (1994). Liquidated damages are acceptable, and
24 often favored, in part because courts recognized that calculating actual damages can be difficult

1 and because parties have a general right to contract as they feel is reasonable. *See id.* at 852
2 (“we are loathe to interfere with the rights of parties to contract as they please between
3 themselves”); *see also Walter Implement v. Focht*, 107 Wn.2d 553, 560 (1987) (emphasizing that
4 damages for violation of a non-compete agreement are often difficult to ascertain); *Perry v.*
5 *Moran*, 111 Wn.2d 885, 887 (1989) (same). Therefore, a liquidated damages clause is
6 enforceable if (1) it is a reasonable forecast of just compensation for the harm caused by the
7 breach of contract, and (2) actual damages are difficult to calculate. *Watson*, 124 Wn.2d at 850.

8 In contrast, “a penalty is a sum inserted in a contract, not as the measure of compensation
9 for its breach, but rather as punishment for default.” *Kettner v. Buchanan*, 97 Wn. App. 370, 373
10 (1999) (internal quotation omitted). Generally, a penalty would allow the non-breaching party to
11 recover a sum clearly more than actual damages, either because the sum is unreasonably high or
12 because actual damages can be accounted for and the contract allows the non-breaching party to
13 recover actual damages plus an additional sum. *See Walter Implement*, 107 Wn.2d at 560;
14 *Pheonix N.W. Constr. v. Gregerson Custom Homes, Inc.*, 131 Wn. App. 1016 (2006) (recovery
15 for actual construction costs plus a 15 percent markup is a penalty).

16 Actual damages caused by breach of the Distribution Agreement would be difficult to
17 calculate. Like a non-compete agreement, specifying the measure of actual damages created by
18 Hongxin’s breach would be difficult because determining what KIC’s sales would have been
19 without the breach is speculative. There is no evidence that recovery of 15 percent in addition to
20 the sale price would allow KIC to recover a sum clearly more than actual damages, and it would
21 certainly not allow recovery of actual damages plus an additional sum because actual damages
22 are speculative.

1 Therefore, there is no question of fact that the 15 percent damages provision is reasonable
2 and enforceable. KIC's motion for summary judgment on this issue should be granted, and
3 Hongxin's motion on this issue should be denied.

4 C. AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

5 Hongxin argues that the doctrine of laches and the duty to mitigate damages bar or limit KIC
6 from recovering damages. For the following reasons, neither laches, nor the duty to mitigate
7 damages should apply.

8 1. LACHES

9 Laches is an equitable defense that bars recovery for a past legal wrong based on
10 principles of estoppel. *Newport Yacht Basin Ass'n Condo. Owners v. Supreme Nw., Inc.*, 168
11 Wn.App 56, 76 (2012). It requires the defendant to affirmatively establish that (1) the plaintiff
12 knew, or had a reasonable opportunity to discovery a potential cause of action against the
13 defendant; (2) the plaintiff unreasonably delayed commencing the action; and (3) the
14 unreasonable delay materially prejudiced the defendant. *See id.*; *Buell v. City of Bremerton*, 80
15 Wn.2d 518, 522 (1972). "However, laches is an extraordinary remedy that should not, under
16 ordinary circumstances, be employed to bar an action short of the applicable statute of
17 limitations." *Harmony at Madison Park Owners Ass'n v. Madison Harmony Dev., Inc.*, 143
18 Wn.App. 345, 362 (2008).

19 Hongxin does not demonstrate extraordinary circumstances to justify application of
20 laches. Although KIC may have known or reasonably should have known that Hongxin
21 breached the Distribution Agreement by February 2017, there is no evidence that KIC
22 unreasonably delayed filing a lawsuit. Communications suggest that, at least for a time, the
23 Parties attempted to resolve their issues out of court. Dkt. 92 at 7 ("In 2019, the parties did
24

1 attempt to resolve their dispute . . . However, the parties were unable to settle the issue.”); Dkt.
2 93-1 at 3 (“I know it’s a little embarrass between HX and KIC team now due to the 2013
3 agreement issue. We believe that we will find the way to solve that issue soon in peaceful
4 way.”). Attempts to resolve issues outside of court are a reasonable cause for delay.

5 No reasonably jury could find that KIC unreasonably delayed filing its lawsuit, and
6 Hongxin’s motion for summary judgment on this issue should be denied.

7 **2. FAILURE TO MITIGATE**

8 Similarly, Hongxin does not demonstrate that KIC failed to mitigate damages.

9 The duty to mitigate damages “prevents recovery for those damages the injured party
10 could have avoided by reasonable efforts taken after the wrong was committed.” *Bernsen v. Big*
11 *Bend Elec. Coop., Inc.*, 68 Wn. App. 427, 433 (1993).

12 Hongxin does provide evidence of reasonable efforts KIC could have taken to mitigate
13 damages. KIC asked Hongxin to stop selling to FleetPride, but Hongxin claimed that those sales
14 did not breach of the Distribution Agreement. KIC’s duty to mitigate damages does not create a
15 duty to prevent Hongxin from breaching their agreement.

16 Hongxin’s motion for summary judgement on this issue should be denied.

17 **D. HONGXIN’S COUNTERCLAIM FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT**

18 **1. FAILURE TO PAY FOR SHIPMENTS**

19 KIC’s failure to pay Hongxin for ten container shipments was acceptable under the terms
20 of the applicable purchase orders.

21 The purchase orders that KIC did not pay for include a provision that reads “ Purchaser
22 [KIC] will be entitled to set off any amount owing from Seller [Hongxin] to Purchaser [KIC] or
23 its affiliates against any amount payable by Purchaser [KIC] under this order.” Dkt. 90-30 at 9.

1 Though Section 17 of the Distribution Agreement makes clear that it is a fully integrated
2 agreement, under Section 12 “Distributor [KIC] shall make payment to Manufacturer [Hongxin]
3 in a mutually agreed manner specified in the purchase order. . . .”

4 In sum, the purchase order permits KIC’s payment to be offset by any amount owed to
5 KIC by Hongxin, and the Distribution Agreement permits the purchase order to set the means of
6 payment. Therefore, there is no genuine question of material fact that the purchase order
7 permitted KIC not to pay for purchase orders to offset money owed to it by Hongxin.

8 Hongxin argues in the alternative that KIC breached the implied covenant of good faith
9 and fair dealing by not paying for those purchase orders, but this argument also fails. “The
10 implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing cannot add or contradict express contract terms
11 and does not impose a free-floating obligation of good faith on the parties.” *Rekhter v. State,*
12 *Dept. of Soc. and Health Serv.*, 180 Wn.2d 102 (2014). Nonpayment as an offset to money owed
13 is explicitly permitted by the purchase order. The covenant of good faith and fair dealing cannot
14 contradict that.

15 Therefore, KIC’s motion for summary judgment on this issue should be granted, and
16 Hongxin’s motion should be denied.

17 **2. FAILURE TO GRANT PRICE ADJUSTMENTS**

18 KIC is, however, required to grant mandatory price adjustments.

19 Section 4 (Price) reads: “Pricing will be adjusted if the fluctuation in aluminum pricing
20 combined with the exchange rate fluctuation exceeds 3%.” Dkt. 91-3 at 2 (emphasis added).

21 The word “will” makes pricing adjustment mandatory.
22
23
24

1 Though the terms of the purchase order entitle the Purchaser “to set off any amount
2 owing from Seller to Purchaser,” it does not permit the Purchaser, KIC, to deny the mandatory
3 price adjustments.

4 KIC does not dispute that there was a fluctuation in aluminum pricing and exchange rate
5 that exceeded 3 percent, or that Hongxin requested price adjustments. Dkt. 115 at 10. Instead, it
6 argues that the terms of the individual purchase order govern the price, and Hongxin accepted
7 KIC’s offered price despite the offer not including a price adjustment. *Id.* Though KIC can
8 offset payment for purchase orders out of the total amount Hongxin owes to it for breach, the
9 price of the purchase order must include an adjustment accounting for the fluctuation in the price
10 of aluminum combined with the exchange rate.

11 Therefore, KIC should be denied and Hongxin should be granted summary judgment on
12 this issue.

13 **E. CONCLUSION**

14 For the reasons listed above, Hongxin breached the Distribution Agreement as a matter of
15 law, and neither laches, nor the duty to mitigate damages apply. Hongxin did not violate the
16 Confidentiality Agreement. KIC was entitled to offset damages by not paying for purchase
17 orders, but it was required to grant price adjustments for the price of those orders when the
18 fluctuation in aluminum pricing combined with the exchange rate fluctuation exceeded 3 percent.
19 This Order, however, does not resolve the question of damages.

1 **III. ORDER**

2 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 3 • KIC's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 87, 88, and 89) **IS GRANTED IN**
4 **PART AND DENIED IN PART;**
- 5 • Hongxin's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Dkt. 92) **IS GRANTED IN**
6 **PART AND DENIED IN PART;**
- 7 • The Parties shall submit additional briefing on the issue of damages as follows:
- 8 ○ Each Party shall submit a motion on damages consistent with this Order
9 by **September 22, 2021;**
- 10 ○ Each Party may respond to the opposing Party's motion on damages by
11 **September 29, 2021;**
- 12 ○ Neither Party may submit a reply unless otherwise ordered;
- 13 • The pending motions in limine (Dkt. 112), the pretrial conference, and the trial
14 date **ARE STRICKEN** to be renoted, if necessary, after considering the
15 briefing on damages.

16 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and
17 to any party appearing pro se at said party's last known address.

18 Dated this 30th day of August, 2021.

19 

20 ROBERT J. BRYAN
21 United States District Judge