Meanwhile, on July 18, 2011, this Court issued an Order Granting Motion for Default Judgement against Whitcomb ("Final Judgment Order" [Doc. 17]). The Final Judgment Order awarded DISH Network \$14,440,000 in statutory damages, converted

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the preliminary injunction into a permanent injunction, and ordered Whitcomb to destroy certain devices and equipment designed to steal DISH Network's programming.

On September 19, 2011, Whitcomb filed a letter alleging compliance with "all court orders concerning this case . . . ." (*Def.'s Letter* [Doc. 21].) On September 22, 2011, DISH Network filed a notice that Whitcomb was also in contempt of the Final Judgment Order. (*Pls.' Non-Compliance Notice* [Doc. 19].)

The Court decides the matters on the papers submitted and without oral argument. See Civ. L.R. 7.1(d.1). Having read and considered the papers submitted by the parties, the Court **GRANTS** DISH Network's contempt motion [Doc. 13], and **ORDERS** modification of the permanent injunction as set forth below.

### I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The following factual background is taken from this Court's July 18, 2011 Final Judgment Order.

DISH Network provides copyrighted satellite television programming to millions of paying customers throughout the United States. In order to prevent the unauthorized reception of its programming, DISH Network encrypts its satellite signals so that viewing requires the use of a DISH Network receiver and smart card. The receiver processes the signal by locating an encrypted part of the transmission—known as the entitlement control message—and forwarding that message to the smart card. The smart card then uses its decryption keys to unlock the message and uncover a control word that is transmitted back to the receiver to decrypt the satellite signal, thereby allowing the customer to view the program.

Various devices have been manufactured to allow individuals to steal or "pirate" DISH Network's programming. Among these devices are Sonicview receivers and iHub adapters. The receivers are programmed with pirate software and connected to the Internet via an iHub adapter or a built-in Ethernet port. The Internet connection

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allows the Sonicview receiver to obtain the DISH Network control words from a server, thereby unlocking the DISH Network programming.

In 2009, DISH Network filed a lawsuit against Sonicview (the "Sonicview Lawsuit") alleging violations of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA") and related statutes based on Sonicview's distribution of piracy devices such as the Sonicvew receiver and iHub adapter. On August 14, 2009, DISH Network filed a motion for a preliminary injunction seeking, among other things, to enjoin the manufacture and sale of Sonicview's piracy devices. On March 29, 2010, the court entered an order (the "Sonicview Order") enjoining Sonicview and others from "designing, manufacturing, developing, trafficking, selling, and marketing . . . Sonicview iHubs, and Piracy Software at any physical address or on the Internet . . . ."

Defendant Whitcomb is a former Sonicview employee. At the time the Sonicview Order was entered, Whitcomb was engaged in selling the Sonicview iHub on eBay. In an effort to evade the order, DISH Network alleges that Whitcomb eventually began selling a "re-packaged" iHub under the names "Sonicview SV Lan" and "New Link."

### II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On February 17, 2011, DISH Network filed this lawsuit and a motion for a preliminary injunction to enjoin Defendant Whitcomb from selling the Sonicview SV Lan and New Link. Whitcomb did not respond to the complaint, and did not respond to the preliminary-injunction motion. On April 25, 2011, after oral argument, this Court issued the PI Order providing, in pertinent part:

1. Defendant Christopher Whitcomb, and all directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and all persons and entities in active concert or participation therewith, including, but not limited to, manufacturers, distributors, retailers and cooperative members are enjoined and must restrain from directly or indirectly:

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- (a) manufacturing, developing, importing, offering to the public (including, but not limited to, through internet websites or auctions), promoting, distributing, providing or otherwise trafficking in Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, or any other device designed to connect to internet key sharing servers for the purpose of receiving DISH Network programming without authorization;
- (b) manufacturing, developing, importing, offering to the public (including, but not limited to, through internet websites or auctions), promoting, distributing, providing or otherwise trafficking in serial numbers, authorization codes, or upgrades for Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, or any other device designed to connect to internet key sharing servers for the purpose of receiving DISH Network programming without authorization;

\* \* \*

2. No later than three (3) court days from the filing of this Order, Defendant must provide DISH Network a written accounting of all assets and property belonging to Defendant, which in the case of any bank account shall include the account name, number, current balance, and location of the bank or other custodian holding such account.

(PI Order 7:5-8:28.)

After entering the PI Order, on July 18, 2011, this Court issued the Final Judgment Order against Whitcomb in the amount of \$14,440,000. (*Default Judgment Order* 7:21.) The order also converted the preliminary injunction into a permanent injunction and required that within 60 days, Whitcomb either (1) file a written declaration, under penalty of perjury, attesting to the complete destruction of devices and equipment identified in the order, or (2) contact DISH Network's counsel to arrange for DISH Network and/or its counsel to be present to witness the destruction of the devices and equipment. (*Id.* at 7:22–9:5.)

Meanwhile, on July 15, 2011, DISH Network filed the pending motion for civil contempt and modification of the injunction. DISH Network contends that Whitcomb is violating the PI Order by, among other things, continuing to distribute devices

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designed for IKS piracy of DISH Network's satellite television programming. (*Notice of Mt.* 1:16–20 [Doc. 16].)

On September 19, 2011, Whitcomb filed a letter stating that he has "followed all court orders concerning this case, including the destruction of all ihubs, newlinks, sv lans or any other so called piracy devices." (*Def's Letter* 1.) On September 22, 2011, DISH Network filed a notice that Whitcomb was also in contempt of the Final Judgment Order. (*Pls.' Non-Compliance Notice*.)

#### III. <u>LEGAL STANDARD</u>

"[C]ourts have inherent power to enforce compliance with their lawful orders through civil contempt [sanctions]." Shillitani v. United States, 384 U.S. 364, 370 (1966); see also United States v. Yacoubian, 24 F.3d 1, 5 (9th Cir. 1994). Civil contempt sanctions are employed for two purposes: (1) to coerce a party into compliance with a court's order; and (2) to compensate the complainant for any losses sustained as a result of the violation. See Whittaker Corp. v. Execuair Corp., 953 F.2d 510, 517 (9th Cir. 1992).

The party alleging contempt must demonstrate that the contemnor violated the court's order by clear and convincing evidence. Vertex Distrib., Inc. v. Falcon Foam Plastics, Inc., 689 F.2d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 1982). The contempt need not be willful and there is no good faith exception to the requirement that parties obey court orders. In re Crystal Palace Gambling Hall, Inc., 817 F. 2d 1361, 1365 (9th Cir. 1987). In the Ninth Circuit, four elements must be present to warrant civil contempt sanctions: (1) the contemnor violated a court order; (2) the contemnor's actions did not amount to substantial compliance; (3) the contemnor's actions were not based on a reasonable, good faith interpretation of the order; and (4) the latter three elements must be proved by clear and convincing evidence. In re Dual-Deck Video Cassette Recorder Antitrust Litigation, 10 F.3d 693, 695 (9th Cir. 1993).

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### IV. DISCUSSION

# A. <u>Defendant Whitcomb's distribution of the WizHub violates the PI</u> Order.

DISH Network contends that Defendant Whitcomb is violating the PI Order by distributing a device known as the "WizHub." Defendant Whitcomb has not responded to this contention.

The PI Order was entered on April 25, 2011. (See PI Order.) On June 6, 2011, DISH Network's hardware expert, Nigel Jones, purchased a device known as the WizHub from the website <a href="www.flamindeals.com">www.flamindeals.com</a>. (Jones Dec. ¶ 5, Ex. 1 [Doc. 16-3].) Defendant Whitcomb is the registrant and administrative contact for <a href="www.flamindeals.com">www.flamindeals.com</a>. (Hagan Dec. ¶ 3, Ex. 2.) Additionally, the return address on the package containing the WizHub matches the address listed for Whitcomb on the Summons 's proof of service (Jones Dec. ¶ 6; Summons 2 [Doc. 9]), and is the same address from which other enjoined devices were shipped (Jaczeqski Dec. ¶ 7 [Doc. 5-16]). This uncontroverted evidence confirms that Defendant Whitcomb distributed the WizHub. Thus, the only remaining issue is whether Whitcomb's distribution of the WizHub violates the PI Order as a "device designed to connect to internet key sharing servers for the purpose of receiving DISH Network programming without authorization."

After purchasing the WizHub, Jones analyzed the device and determined that it is virtually identical in both form and function to the enjoined iHub, New Link, and SV-Lan devices. Jones's detailed analysis is set forth in his declaration, and need not be repeated here. (*See Jones Dec.* ¶ 8–21.) Based on that analysis, it is clear that the "WizHub is designed explicitly to circumvent DISH Network's security system and intercept DISH Network programming via the IKS form of piracy" and the "WizHu b has no legitimate commercial application." (*Id.* at ¶ 22.) The Court, therefore, finds Whitcomb is in contempt for violating the PI Order's injunction on marketing and distribution of IKS piracy devices used to steal DISH Network's programming.

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# B. <u>Defendant Whitcomb's continued distribution of access codes designed</u> to enable piracy dongles violates the PI Order.

DISH Network also contends that Whitcomb is violating the PI Order by continuing to distribute access codes designed to enable piracy dongles to steal DISH Network programming. Whitcomb has not responded to this contention.

According to Jones's declaration, the WizHub came with a 16 character code that is printed on a label affixed to the WizHub packaging. (*Jones Decl.* ¶ 18.) The code is used to configure the WizHub. (*Id.*) Once configured, the WizHub interacts with the Sonicview IKS server to allow the unauthorized viewing of DISH Network programming. (*Id.* at ¶ 19.) The code, therefore, acts as an access code "for Sonicview receiver piracy software and the corresponding Sonicveiw IKS server." (*Id.*) Additionally, the code can be used to revive some of the devices enjoined by the PI Order. (*Id.* at ¶ 20.) Based on this uncontroverted evidence, the Court finds that Whitcomb is in contempt for violating the PI Order's prohibition on the continued marketing and distribution of authorization codes for IKS piracy dongles..

# C. <u>Defendant Whitcomb failed to provide an accounting in violation of the PI Order.</u>

DISH Network next contends that Whitcomb has failed to comply with the PI Order by not providing an accounting. Whitcomb has not responded to this contention.

The PI Order specifically ordered that "[n]o later than three (3) court days from the filing of this Order, Defendant [Whitcomb] must provide DISH Network a written accounting of all assets and property belonging to Defendant . . . ." (PI Order 8:24–28.) According to the declaration of DISH Network's counsel, Chad Hagan, Whitcomb "has not provided any accounting of assets to Plaintiffs or Plaintiffs' counsel . . . ." (Hagan Decl. in Support of Contempt ¶ 7.) Defendant Whitcomb does not refute this contention.

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Accordingly, the Court finds Whitcomb in contempt for failing to provide DISH Network an accounting as required by the PI Order.

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# D. <u>Defendant Whitcomb has failed to comply with this Court's Final Judgement Order.</u>

Defendant Whitcomb contends that he has complied with this Court's Final Judgment Order. As proof, Whitcomb's September 19, 2011 letter enclosed a picture of the purportedly destroyed devices and equipment. (See Letter 2.) DISH Network disputes that Defendant Whitcomb complied with the Final Judgment Order. The Court agrees with DISH Network.

The Final Judgment Order required Whitcomb to either file a declaration "under penalty of perjury" stating that he had destroyed the enjoined piracy devices and equipment or to contact DISH Network's counsel so that they could observe the destruction of the devices and equipment. (*Final Judgment Order* 8:24–9:5.) A review of the docket in this case confirms that Whitcomb has not filed a declaration under penalty of perjury attesting to the destruction of the enjoined devices and equipment. (*See Docket in 11cv 333*.) Whitcomb's September 19, 2011 letter is insufficient because it is not signed under penalty of perjury.

Additionally, DISH Network's counsel has filed a declaration under penalty of perjury stating that Whitcomb "failed to contact DISH Network's counsel to arrange for DISH Network and/or its counsel to be present to witness the destruction of piracy devices." (*Hagan's* 9/22/11 *Dec.* ¶ 7 [Doc 19-1].) Thus, Whitcomb has failed to comply with the Final Judgment Order.

#### V. CONCLUSION & ORDER

DISH Network has provided clear and convincing evidence that Whitcomb has violated this Court's PI Order. Additionally, Whitcomb's most recent failure to comply with the Final Judgment Order demonstrates his continued contempt for this Court's

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orders. Accordingly, the Court **GRANTS** DISH Network's motion for contempt [Doc. 16] and **ORDERS** the Permanent Injunction modified as follows:

- 1. Defendant and any of his officers, agents, servants, employees, and those acting in active concert or participation with him who receive actual notice of this Order are <u>enjoined and must restrain</u> from directly or indirectly:
  - (a) manufacturing, developing, importing, offering to the public (including, but not limited to, through internet websites or auctions), promoting, distributing, providing or otherwise trafficking in Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, WizHubs, or any other device designed to connect to internet key sharing servers for the purpose of receiving DISH Network programming without authorization;
  - (b) manufacturing, developing, importing, offering to the public (including, but not limited to, through internet websites or auctions), promoting, distributing, providing or otherwise trafficking in serial numbers, authorization codes, or upgrades for Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, WizHubs, or any other device designed to connect to internet key sharing servers for the purpose of receiving DISH Network programming without authorization;
  - (c) receiving or assisting others in receiving without authorization DISH Network's satellite signals or other electronic communications originating from DISH Network's system;
  - (d) transferring, removing, encumbering, or permitting withdrawal of any assets or property belonging to Defendant and related to Defendant's trafficking in Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, WizHubs, and serial numbers, authorization codes,

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or upgrades for Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, and WizHubs, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, including cash, bank accounts of any kind, stock accounts, bonds, and title to Defendants' business property;

- (e) destroying, hiding, or altering any books or records, whether in hard copy or electronic form, concerning the satellite receiver business or finances of Defendant, including invoices, purchase orders, receipts, shipping records, banking or investment records, or any documents that identify manufacturers, exporters, importers, dealers, or purchasers of Sonicview receivers, 8PSK Turbo Boards or modules, Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, WizHubs, software for these devices, and serial numbers, authorization codes, or upgrades for Sonicview iHubs, SV Lan adapters, New Link adapters, New Link adapters, and WizHubs, or persons involved in operating any IKS server or receiving control words from same; and
- operating and/or providing public access to the websites (f) www.prosonicview.com and www.flamindeals.com. Defendant and all others who receive notice of this Order, including but not limited to domain hosts and/or website hosts, are ordered to immediately cease making the <a href="www.prosonicview.com">www.prosonicview.com</a> and <a href="www.flamindeals.com">www.flamindeals.com</a> websites and their contents available on the internet by taking the websites and their contents offline, and to immediately freeze, preserve, and not destroy, alter modify www.prosonicview.com and www.flamindeals.com websites and their contents, including all records and documents relating to these websites;

## 2. No bond shall be required.

The Court also finds that based on Defendant Whitcomb's continued failure to comply with this Court's orders, coercive sanctions are necessary. Additionally, DISH

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Network is entitled to compensation for having to file the contempt motion.

Accordingly,

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that no later than 5:00 p.m. on October 14, 2011, Defendant must file with the Court an affidavit setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendant has complied with the terms of the modified Permanent Injunction set forth herein. Said affidavit must specifically address the steps Whitcomb has taken to comply with the sections of this Court's orders violated, as set forth above in section IV.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that failure to comply with the modified injunction order set forth herein and to file said affidavit by the appointed time will result in sanctions against Defendant at the rate of \$1,000.00 per day, payable to the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that failure to comply with the modified injunction order set forth herein and to file said affidavit by 5:00 p.m. on October 21, 2011, in addition to monetary sanctions, will result in Defendant's imprisonment until such time as Defendant comes into full compliance with this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that DISH Network is entitled to recover its reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in bringing its contempt motion. Within twenty-one (21) days of this Order, DISH Network shall file an attorney declaration setting forth the reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred for the Court's consideration.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 4, 2011

Hon. Thomas J. Whelan United States District Judge