

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

SPRINT SOLUTIONS, INC. and SPRINT)	
COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY L.P.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	Civil Action No.: 3:14-CV-01307-N
v.)	
)	
SIMON MILLER ROBERSON, JR. a/k/a)	
JOVANNI MILLER a/k/a CHAD)	
ROBERSON a/k/a CHAD MILLERS a/k/a)	
CHAD STEVENS and BRENDA A.)	
OMOREGIE a/k/a REBECCA)	
STEVENSONS a/k/a REBECCA MILLER,)	
all the forgoing individually and d/b/a)	
SPRINT PCS SECOND CHANCE)	
RESTORATION SVC.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION
AGAINST DEFENDANTS**

Plaintiffs Sprint Solutions, Inc. and Sprint Communications Company L.P. (collectively, “Sprint” or “Plaintiffs”) brought the above-captioned lawsuit against Defendants Simon Miller Roberson, Jr. a/k/a Jovanni Miller a/k/a Chad Roberson a/k/a Chad Millers a/k/a Chad Stevens and Brenda A. Omoregie a/k/a Rebecca Stevensons a/k/a Rebecca Miller, individually and d/b/a Sprint PCS Second Chance Restoration SVC. (collectively, “Defendants”), alleging that Defendants are engaged in an unlawful enterprise involving the unauthorized and deceptive bulk purchase and resale overseas of specially-manufactured wireless telephones designed for use on Sprint’s wireless service (collectively, “Sprint Phones” or “Sprint Handsets” or “Phones” or “Handsets”), the theft of Sprint’s subsidy investment in the Phones, the unlawful access of Sprint’s protected computer systems and wireless network, the use of misrepresentation to

defraud Sprint customers to acquire money owed on Sprint accounts and Sprint Phones, the trafficking of Sprint's protected and confidential computer passwords, and the willful infringement of Sprint's trademarks (collectively, the "Scheme").

In addition to allegedly defrauding Sprint customers out of monies owed to Sprint, Sprint alleges that Defendants perpetrated the Bulk Handset Trafficking Scheme by acquiring large quantities of Sprint Phones from Sprint and/or Sprint authorized retailers and dealers through deceiving Sprint customers, and by soliciting others to purchase Sprint Phones in large quantities for the benefit of Defendants. Sprint further alleges that Defendants acquired the Sprint Phones with the knowledge and intent that the Phones will not be used on the Sprint wireless network (as required by the Sprint contracts). Instead, the Phones are trafficked and the vast majority are ultimately resold as new overseas where the Phones are not subsidized by wireless carriers (as they are in the United States). In some cases, Sprint alleges that Defendants acquired the Sprint Phones with the knowledge and intent that the Phones will be computer-hacked or "unlocked," to disable software installed in the Phones by the manufacturers at the request and expense of Sprint, which enables the activation of the Sprint Phones exclusively on Sprint's wireless system. The purpose of the software is to allow Sprint to offer the Phones at a discount to the consumer while protecting Sprint's subsidy investment in the Phone. The illegally unlocked Phones are trafficked and resold as new, at a premium, under the Sprint trademarks.

Sprint Phones are sold subject to terms and conditions ("Terms and Conditions") which conspicuously restrict and limit the sale and use of the Phones. These Terms and Conditions are set forth in printed inserts that are packaged with each Phone and are posted on Sprint's website. Pursuant to the Terms and Conditions of Sprint Phones, purchasers agree, among other things: (a) to pay the applicable service charges and other related fees; (b) to activate the Sprint Phones on

the Sprint CDMA network; (c) not to resell the Sprint Phones and related products and services; and (d) not to use the Phones for a purpose that could damage or adversely affect Sprint.

Sprint has asserted claims against Defendants for unfair competition, tortious interference with business relationships and prospective advantage, civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment, common law fraud, fraudulent misrepresentation, violations of the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, *et seq.*, federal trademark infringement under 15 U.S.C. § 1114, federal common law trademark infringement and false advertising under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)(1)(A) and (B), contributory trademark infringement, conversion, and injury to business ore reputation/dilution of trademarks in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 16.103. Based on the respective positions advocated by the parties, and having reviewed the Complaint and file and being otherwise duly and fully advised in the premises, it is hereby:

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that:

1. This Court has jurisdiction over all the parties and all of the claims set forth in Sprint's Complaint.
2. The Court finds that Sprint has the right to use and enforce rights in the standard character Sprint® mark and stylized Sprint® Virgin Mobile, payLo, Assurance Wireless and Boost Mobile trademarks (collectively, the "Sprint Marks"), as depicted below:



Sprint uses the Sprint Marks on and in connection with its telecommunications products and services. The Sprint Marks are valid, distinctive, protectable, famous, have acquired secondary meaning, and are associated exclusively with Sprint.

3. The Court finds that the Terms and Conditions and the language in and on the packaging constitute a valid and binding contract enforceable between Sprint and each of its customers. The Court finds the Terms and Conditions set forth certain rights and restrictions on the use of Sprint Phones. Among other things, the Terms and Conditions: (a) require that the customer pay applicable service charges and other related fees; (b) indicate that the Phone is designed to be activated on the Sprint CDMA network; (c) prohibit resale of Sprint Phones and related products and services; and (d) prohibit using the Phones for a purpose that could damage or adversely affect Sprint, for which Sprint is entitled to relief.

4. The Court finds that the alleged conduct set forth in the Complaint constitutes violations of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114 and 1125(a)(1)(A) and (B) (federal trademark infringement and false advertising). The Court further finds that the alleged conduct also constitutes unfair competition, tortious interference with business relationships and prospective advantage, civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment, conspiracy to induce breach of contract, common law fraud, fraudulent misrepresentation, violations of the federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030, *et seq.*, contributory trademark infringement, conversion, and injury to business ore reputation/dilution of trademarks in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 16.103.

5. In addition to irreparable injury suffered as a result of the activites alleged in the Complaint, Sprint has suffered damages, including loss of goodwill and damage to its reputation,

as a result of Defendant Roberson's alleged conduct. On review and consideration of all relevant factors, Sprint is entitled to damages and injunctive relief on the claims as set forth in the Complaint.

6. Final judgment is hereby entered against Defendants Simon Miller Roberson, Jr. a/k/a Jovanni Miller a/k/a Chad Roberson a/k/a Chad Millers a/k/a Chad Stevens d/b/a Sprint PCS Second Chance Restoration SVC and in favor of the Plaintiffs, on all of the claims set forth in Plaintiffs' Complaint in the principal amount of One Million Dollars and Zero Cents (\$1,000,000.00 (U.S.)), which shall bear interest at the legal rate, for which let execution issue forthwith.

7. Defendants and all of their past and present agents, officers, directors, successors, assigns, parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, related companies, predecessors-in-interest, companies, agents, employees, heirs, personal representatives, beneficiaries, relatives, and all other persons or entities acting or purporting to act for them or on their behalf, including, but not limited to, any corporation, partnership, proprietorship or entity of any type that is in any way affiliated or associated with Defendants or Defendants' representatives, agents, assigns, parent entities, employees, independent contractors, associates, servants, affiliated entities, and any and all persons and entities in active concert and participation with Defendants who receive notice of this Order, shall be and hereby are PERMANENTLY ENJOINED from:

- a. acquiring, purchasing, selling, unlocking, reflashing, altering, advertising, soliciting and/or shipping, directly or indirectly, any Sprint Phones;
- b. supplying Sprint Phones to or facilitating or in any way assisting other persons or entities who Defendants know or should know are engaged in the purchase or sale of Sprint Phones or hacking, altering, erasing,

tampering with, deleting or otherwise disabling the software installed in Sprint Phones;

- c. acquiring, advertising or reselling Sprint services;
- d. engaging in any of the conduct described in the Complaint as the “Bulk Handset Trafficking Scheme;”
- e. communicating with Sprint or its representatives or Sprint customers for or in connection with Sprint products or services;
- f. accessing Sprint’s computer networks either directly or through a Sprint representative or customer or a third-party;
- g. supplying Sprint Phones to or facilitating or in any way assisting other persons or entities who Defendants know or should know are engaged in any of the acts prohibited under this Permanent Injunction, including, without limitation, the buying and/or selling of Sprint Phones; and knowingly using the Sprint Marks or any other trademark, service mark, trade name and/or trade dress owned or used by Sprint now or in the future, or that is likely to cause confusion with Sprint’s Marks, without Sprint’s prior written authorization;
- h. knowingly using the Sprint Marks or any other trademark, service mark, trade name and/or trade dress owned or used by Sprint now or in the future, or that is likely to cause confusion with Sprint’s Marks, without Sprint’s prior written authorization;
- i. holding themselves out as being associated with, employed by or on behalf of, or acting as an agent, representative or authorized partner of Sprint;

- j. advertising any products or services that have any purported connection to Sprint or any of Sprint's affiliates; and
- k. soliciting Sprint customers or accepting any monies from Sprint customers for or in connection with Sprint products or services.

8. The acquisition, sale or shipment of any Sprint Phones without Sprint's prior written consent within and/or outside of the continental United States is and shall be deemed a presumptive violation of this permanent injunction.

9. The address of Defendant Simon Miller Roberson, Jr. is 9941 Whitehurst Drive, #2086, Dallas, Texas 75243.

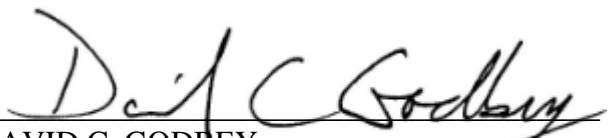
10. The address of Defendant Brenda A. Omoregie is 9941 Whitehurst Drive, #2086, Dallas, Texas 75243.

11. Defendants waive any and all rights to challenge the validity of this Final Judgment in this Court or in any other court, and specifically waives their right of appeal from the entry of this Final Judgment.

12. The Court retains jurisdiction over this matter and the parties to this action in order to enforce any violation of the terms of this Permanent Injunction by a finding of contempt and an order for payment of compensatory damages to Plaintiffs in an amount of \$5,000 for each Sprint Phone that Defendants are found to have acquired, purchased, sold and/or unlocked in violation of this Injunction and/or each Sprint customer contacted or solicited for or in connection with Sprint products or services.

13. All relief not expressly granted is denied. This is a final judgment.

SIGNED February 19, 2015.



DAVID C. GODBEY
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE