

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

DePower, Inc. v. Brad Jeske and Jeske Inspections and Repair, Inc.

DePower · No. 2:25-cv-00350-AKB · Decided March 4, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Idaho granted DePower, Inc.’s motion for default judgment against Brad Jeske and Jeske Inspections and Repair, Inc. The court awarded \$102,905.52, consisting of principal damages, prejudgment interest, attorney fees, and costs, based on unauthorized credit-card charges and related claims under the Idaho Consumer Protection Act, unjust enrichment, and conversion.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Idaho
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Amanda K. Brailsford
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Idaho
DECIDED	March 4, 2026
DOCKET	2:25-cv-00350-AKB
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for default judgment after Defendants failed to appear, answer, or otherwise defend, and the Clerk entered default under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Entry of default judgment is committed to the court's discretion and is evaluated under the Eitel factors. Well-pleaded factual allegations are accepted as true upon default, except allegations concerning damages; damages must be established by competent evidence.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown

TOPICS

- default judgment
- default
- subject matter jurisdiction
- attorney fees
- prejudgment interest

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- consumer protection
- remedies
- commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Court had subject-matter and personal jurisdiction over the parties.
2. Whether the Eitel factors supported entry of default judgment against Defendants.
3. Whether Plaintiff provided competent evidence establishing its claimed principal damages.
4. Whether Plaintiff was entitled to prejudgment interest, attorney fees, costs, and post-judgment interest.
5. Whether the requested judgment complied with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(c).

HOLDINGS

1. The Court had subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332 and personal jurisdiction over Defendants.
2. Default judgment was appropriate because the Eitel factors, considered together, supported judgment for Plaintiff.
3. Plaintiff established \$78,344.10 in principal damages through competent evidence.
4. Plaintiff was entitled to \$15,582.96 in prejudgment interest, \$8,134.50 in attorney fees, and \$843.96 in costs, with post-judgment interest accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1961.
5. The award complied with Rule 54(c) because it did not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Although well-pleaded allegations are deemed admitted by virtue of default, damages are not.”

“Whether to enter a default judgment is within the court’s discretion.”

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

After DePower's business relationship with Defendants ended in April 2023, Defendants allegedly made unauthorized charges to DePower's credit card between June 21, 2023, and May 14, 2024. The challenged charges totaled \$78,344.10 and allegedly concerned services that were not performed. Defendants were served but failed to appear or defend, and DePower supported its damages request with a declaration and a Chase credit-card transaction statement.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

DePower filed its Complaint on July 3, 2025, and Amended Complaint on July 15, 2025. Defendants were served but did not appear or respond. After the Clerk entered default on September 2, 2025, DePower moved for default judgment. The Court initially required supplemental proof of damages, which Plaintiff provided, and then granted the motion.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Draper v. Coombs, 792 F.2d 915, 924-25 (9th Cir. 1986)
- Eitel v. McCool, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986)
- TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir. 1987)
- Kashin v. Kent, 457 F.3d 1033, 1043 (9th Cir. 2006)

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