

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 HAKKASAN LV LLC, a Nevada limited )
4 liability company, HAKKASAN LIMITED, a )
5 foreign private limited company, )

Case No.: 2:14-cv-01717-GMN-NJK

6 Plaintiffs, )

ORDER

7 vs. )

8 MARK DANIEL ADAMCZYK, an individual,)
9 and iDRIVE ORLANDO, a foreign limited )
liability company, )

10 Defendants. )

11
12 Pending before the Court are the ex parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order
13 (ECF No. 2) and ex parte Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 3) filed by Hakkasan
14 LV LLC and Hakkasan Limited ("Plaintiffs") on October 16, 2014. Plaintiffs have alleged that
15 Mark Daniel Adamczyk and iDrive Orlando ("Defendants") have, inter alia, committed
16 cybersquatting and trademark infringement through the operation of two websites bearing the
17 domain names of <hakkasanbottleservice.com> and <hakkasan.net>. (Complaint, ECF No. 1).

18 In order to succeed on its motion, "[a] plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must
19 establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in
20 the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an
21 injunction is in the public interest." Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc., 555 U.S. 7, 20
22 (2008). Injunctive relief is "an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a clear
23 showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief." Id. at 22.

24 In the Ninth Circuit, "actual irreparable harm must be demonstrated to obtain a
25 permanent injunction in a trademark infringement action." Herb Reed Enterprises, LLC v.
Florida Entm't Mgmt., Inc., 736 F.3d 1239, 1249 (9th Cir. 2013). Accordingly, while "loss of

1 control over business reputation and damage to goodwill could constitute irreparable harm,” a  
2 court’s finding of such harm cannot be “grounded in platitudes rather than evidence.” Id. at  
3 1250.


4 Here, Plaintiffs have failed to present any evidence with their motions showing  
5 irreparable harm. Instead Plaintiffs merely argue that

6 Defendants’ actions are likely to cause consumers to falsely believe that the  
7 services provided by Defendants are somehow endorsed by or affiliated with  
8 Plaintiffs’ high quality restaurant and nightclub services. Thus, Plaintiffs will  
9 suffer damage to their goodwill and reputation as a result of Defendants’ actions  
10 because Plaintiffs have no control over the type and/or quality of the services  
provided by Defendants in connection with the Infringing Domain Names and  
corresponding website.

11 (Mot. for TRO 9:21-10:10, ECF No. 2). “[S]peculation on future harm, [however,] does not  
12 meet the standard of showing ‘likely’ irreparable harm.” Herb Reed Enterprises, 736 F.3d at  
13 1250. Currently, there is no showing before the Court that Plaintiffs have been harmed in the  
14 way they allege in their motions. The Court cannot grant these motions without such a  
15 showing. Accordingly,

16 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Plaintiffs’ Motion for Temporary Restraining Order  
17 (ECF No. 2) and Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 3) are **DENIED without**  
18 **prejudice.**

19 **DATED** this 17 day of October, 2014.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
23 United States District Judge  
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