

HOWARD & HOWARD ATTORNEYS PLLC

1 JONATHAN W. FOUNTAIN  
 Nevada Bar No. 10351  
 2 MATTHEW J. KREUTZER  
 Nevada Bar No. 8834  
 3 HOWARD & HOWARD ATTORNEYS PLLC  
 3800 Howard Hughes Pkwy., Suite 1000  
 4 Las Vegas, NV 89169  
 Tel. (702) 257-1483  
 5 Email: [jwf@h2law.com](mailto:jwf@h2law.com)  
 Email: [mjk@h2law.com](mailto:mjk@h2law.com)

6 *Attorneys for plaintiffs*  
 7 *Proteinhouse Franchising, LLC,*  
 8 *LRAB, LLC, and Andrew F. Bick*

9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

10 PROTEINHOUSE FRANCHISING, LLC,  
 11 LRAB, LLC, and ANDREW F. BICK,

Case No. 2:17-cv-02816-APG-PAL

12 plaintiffs,

**ORDER GRANTING IN PART  
 PLAINTIFFS' EMERGENCY, EX  
 PARTE, MOTION FOR TEMPORARY  
 RESTRAINING ORDER WITHOUT  
 NOTICE**

13 v.

14 KEN B. GUTMAN, STEVE HORCH,  
 and JOHN DOE,

15 Defendants.  
 16

17 The plaintiffs have filed an Emergency, *Ex Parte*, Motion for Temporary Restraining  
 18 Order Without Notice. ECF No. 3. The plaintiffs' motion is based upon verified allegations  
 19 that, among other things, the defendants have: (a) seized control over plaintiffs'  
 20 <proteinhouse.com> domain name; (b) shut down plaintiffs' <proteinhouse.com> website; (c)  
 21 downloaded and used plaintiffs' trade secrets to identify plaintiffs' franchisees and send them  
 22 false and defamatory emails about plaintiffs in order to harm and disrupt plaintiffs advertising,  
 23 sales, and business relationships with their franchisees; and (d) threatened continued disruption  
 24 of plaintiffs' business relationships unless plaintiffs make a \$15,000 payment.

25 **BASED ON THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COURT, THE COURT HEREBY**  
 26 **FINDS AS FOLLOWS:**

27 As a result of their use of the PROTEINHOUSE mark in commerce, the plaintiffs  
 28 acquired common law rights in the PROTEINHOUSE mark for use in connection with

1 restaurant and café services including coffee, drinks and baked goods. (Verified Compl. ¶ 11.)  
2 Plaintiff LRAB also owns United States Trademark Registration No. 4,900,045 for the  
3 PROTEINHOUSE mark for use in connection with “[r]estaurant and café services including  
4 coffee, drinks and baked goods.” Consumers have come to identify the PROTEINHOUSE mark  
5 with the goods and services emanating exclusively from the plaintiffs.

6 On October 6, 2012, the plaintiffs registered the <protein-house.com> domain name  
7 through GoDaddy.com, LLC (“GoDaddy”). The plaintiffs advertise and promote their  
8 PROTEINHOUSE brand through the <protein-house.com> domain name and associated  
9 website.

10 On or about June 13, 2016, the plaintiffs retained defendant Ken Gutman to work as its  
11 franchise consultant to help them expand their franchise business by recruiting and licensing  
12 new PROTEINHOUSE franchisees. On or about March 28, 2017, Gutman registered the  
13 <proteinhouse.com> domain name for the plaintiffs. After registering the <proteinhouse.com>  
14 domain name, Gutman turned control over the website to the plaintiffs. Since acquiring and  
15 setting up the <proteinhouse.com> domain name, the plaintiffs have invested substantial time  
16 and money placing digital advertising and social media content that points consumers to the  
17 <proteinhouse.com> website content rather than the <protein-house.com> website.

18 On or about August 11, 2016, the plaintiffs retained defendant Steve Horch to assist  
19 Gutman. Horch’s responsibilities included meeting with prospective franchisees and acting as  
20 an interface between the plaintiffs and their existing and prospective franchisees. The plaintiffs  
21 required Horch to execute a non-disclosure agreement that prohibited him from using or  
22 disclosing the plaintiffs’ confidential business information and trade secrets.

23 In September 2017, Gutman entered into discussions with a group of potential  
24 franchisees in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area (the “Philadelphia Group”) about the  
25 possibility of the group becoming PROTEINHOUSE franchisees and opening a  
26 PROTEINHOUSE restaurant in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania area. During these discussions,  
27 Gutman disclosed the terms of plaintiffs’ standard franchise agreement to the group. However,  
28 in addition to the terms set forth in plaintiffs’ standard franchise agreement, Gutman proposed

1 certain non-standard franchise terms to the Philadelphia Group that he claimed could be  
2 included in an “addendum” to plaintiffs’ standard franchise agreement. Gutman was required to  
3 obtain (but did not receive) permission from PROTEINHOUSE or one of its principals, Bick or  
4 Reis, to propose the non-standard terms he proposed to the Philadelphia Group. When the  
5 plaintiffs learned of the non-standard terms Gutman proposed, they, through counsel, indicated  
6 to the Philadelphia Group’s counsel that they would not be able to offer the non-standard terms  
7 Gutman proposed. The plaintiffs proposed an alternative deal to the Philadelphia Group.  
8 However, they were unable to save the deal. To date, the Philadelphia Group has not entered  
9 into a franchise agreement with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs’ rejection of the unauthorized and  
10 non-standard franchise terms Gutman proposed angered Gutman, and on or about October 3,  
11 2017, Gutman terminated his business relationship with the plaintiffs.

12 On or about October 19, 2017, the plaintiffs learned that Horch had accessed and  
13 downloaded certain highly confidential and proprietary information and trade secrets from  
14 plaintiffs’ computers including, without limitation: (i) the specific identities and contact  
15 information of the principal owners, investors, and decision-makers associated with plaintiffs’  
16 existing and prospective franchisees; (ii) a training manual for the operation of  
17 PROTEINHOUSE restaurants; (iii) an equipment list for PROTEINHOUSE restaurants; (iv)  
18 sales lists; (v) financial models; (vi) sales reports; (vii) restaurant designs; (viii) product mix  
19 reports; (ix) marketing plans; and (x) other franchisee training materials. The plaintiffs  
20 terminated Horch for cause based on his refusal and failure to follow the plaintiffs’ directions  
21 and instructions for performing his job duties and based upon his theft of their confidential  
22 information and trade secrets.

23 On October 20, 2017, Horch stated that in exchange for a \$15,000 payment, he would  
24 agree that he would not “consult with Franchisees that are seeking [his] advice on the viability  
25 of ProteinHouse.”

26 On October 22, 2017, through counsel, the plaintiffs sent Horch a cease and desist letter,  
27 demanding that Horch cease and desist from interfering and threatening to interfere with the  
28 plaintiffs’ contractual and business relationships with its existing and prospective franchisees.

1 The plaintiffs also demanded that Horch return any and all confidential information and trade  
2 secrets. To date, Horch has returned none of the plaintiffs' confidential information and trade  
3 secrets.

4 On or about October 18, 2017, two of plaintiffs' franchisees, Viktor Ryan and Scott  
5 Breault, forwarded an email to plaintiff Andrew Bick they had received from the Gmail address  
6 [rashardkeen4@gmail.com](mailto:rashardkeen4@gmail.com) titled "ProteinHouse that you do not know," which contained  
7 numerous allegedly false, defamatory, and/or derogatory statements about plaintiffs, and  
8 specifically Bick. The plaintiffs contend that [rashardkeen4@gmail.com](mailto:rashardkeen4@gmail.com) is a fraudulent email  
9 address, and that Gutman, Horch and/or unknown defendant John Doe, used the false email  
10 address to send the email in order to disguise the sender's true identity.

11 On October 30, 2017, upon information and belief, Gutman contacted GoDaddy, the  
12 registrar of the <proteinhouse.com> website, falsely represented that he was the owner of the  
13 <proteinhouse.com> domain name and website, provided his contact information to GoDaddy,  
14 and changed the password to the GoDaddy account that previously allowed the plaintiffs to  
15 administer the domain name, and took down all of the website's content. As a result, all of the  
16 digital marketing and social media marketing that the plaintiffs had directed to the robust  
17 content on the <proteinhouse.com> website was instead directed to a GoDaddy "parking" page.  
18 On October 30, 2017, one of the plaintiffs' franchisees immediately complained.

19 The loss of the <proteinhouse.com> website has caused and is continuing to cause the  
20 plaintiffs (and the PROTEINHOUSE franchisees) to suffer irreparable harm and injury to their  
21 business, reputations, and goodwill. Moreover, as a result of this lost advertising, the plaintiffs  
22 and franchisees have lost customer visits to their PROTEINHOUSE restaurants and associated  
23 sales revenue in amounts that are unknown and cannot be quantified. The loss of the  
24 <proteinhouse.com> website has caused and threatens to further cause injury and damage to the  
25 plaintiffs' business relationships with their franchisees.

26 The plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits or have raised serious questions going  
27 to the merits of their claims for cybersquatting in violation of the Anti-cybersquatting Consumer  
28 Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d) (Count I) and for misappropriation of trade secrets in

1 violation of the Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016, 18 U.S.C. 1836 *et seq.* (Count II).

2         However, the plaintiffs have not provided any evidence that the defamatory email was  
3 sent by the named defendants in this action, or that the defendants made any other defamatory  
4 statements. They merely state that, upon information and belief, the Gmail address  
5 [rashardkeen4@gmail.com](mailto:rashardkeen4@gmail.com) is somehow associated with the defendants or some unidentified John  
6 Doe. The plaintiffs at this stage do not provide sufficient evidence to conclude that they are  
7 likely to succeed on the merits of their Nevada common law claims for defamation and  
8 defamation *per se* (Count III) against Horch or Gutman. I cannot enforce a temporary  
9 restraining order against an unnamed and unknown defendant.

10         The plaintiffs have suffered irreparable injury to their reputations and business by the  
11 misappropriation of trade secrets and cybersquatting claims that cannot be quantified and that  
12 are likely to continue in the absence of a temporary restraining order.

13         The balance of hardships tips in favor of the plaintiffs because a temporary restraining  
14 order would merely return the <proteinhouse.com> domain name to LRAB from whom it was  
15 seized, and would only require defendants to refrain from using or disclosing the plaintiffs'  
16 trade secrets and destroying relevant evidence. On the other hand, the failure to issue a  
17 temporary restraining order will likely cause the plaintiffs to suffer additional irreparable injury  
18 and incur additional expense if the <proteinhouse.com> domain name were transferred to other  
19 registrars or registrants outside of the Court's jurisdiction or if defendants continue to use and  
20 disclose plaintiffs' trade secrets.

21         The issuance of a temporary restraining order is in the public interest because it will  
22 promote the protection of trademark rights and trade secret rights. The defendants will suffer  
23 minimal damage by the issuance of a temporary restraining order. Therefore, a nominal bond of  
24 \$500 is reasonable security.

25         The plaintiffs have sufficiently demonstrated in a verified complaint that issuance of this  
26 order without notice to the defendants is justified because there is a substantial risk that  
27 evidence in Horch's possession may be destroyed or that Horch will retaliate further by sharing  
28 confidential information with third parties. In addition, there is a substantial risk that if the

1 defendants are notified of this motion that the registration of plaintiffs' <proteinhouse.com>  
2 domain name may be transferred to a registrar located outside of this court's jurisdiction.

3 The plaintiffs also request that I grant them leave to serve three subpoenas prior to the  
4 Rule 26(f) conference in this case. Expedited discovery before a Rule 26(f) conference is  
5 permitted for "good cause," which "may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in  
6 consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party."  
7 *Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002). The first  
8 subpoena the plaintiffs seek to issue is on Google to identify the person who created the  
9 [rashardkeen4@gmail.com](mailto:rashardkeen4@gmail.com) Gmail from which the defamatory email was sent. There is good  
10 cause to serve this subpoena in order to identify the John Doe defendant associated with this  
11 email prior to a Rule 26(f) conference, because this defendant must be identified before the  
12 plaintiffs' defamation claims can proceed any further. *See, e.g., Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, 64  
13 F. Supp. 3d 51, 54 (D.D.C. 2014) (granting motion to serve subpoena on internet service  
14 provider prior to Rule 26(f) conference in order to identify copyright defendant, finding good  
15 cause was present because "Defendant must be identified before this suit can progress further").

16 The plaintiffs also seek leave to issue subpoenas to GoDaddy.com, LLC and its  
17 corporate affiliate Domains by Proxy, LLC to obtain documents concerning the registration of  
18 <proteinhouse.com> as well as the communications Gutman had with GoDaddy and/or  
19 Domains by Proxy that allowed him to take control over <proteinhouse.com> and shut the  
20 website down. The plaintiffs provide no reason why expedited discovery on this matter is  
21 necessary, and their request is therefore denied.

22 The plaintiffs have also not sufficiently shown that I have personal jurisdiction over  
23 defendant Ken Gutman in order to issue a TRO enjoining him. Other than conclusorily stating  
24 that Gutman has "systematic and continuous ties" with Nevada, the plaintiffs provide no facts in  
25 any of their pleadings or supporting evidence to support that legal conclusion. Rather, the only  
26 connection to Nevada that they allege is the existence of a contractual relationship between  
27 Gutman and the plaintiffs. Otherwise, Gutman is domiciled in Florida, and the only contractual  
28 performance alleged in the complaint occurred in Philadelphia. Therefore, at the present time,

1 no order is being issued as to Gutman.

2 **THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT**, pending a preliminary injunction  
3 hearing:

4 1. Defendant Steve Horch and all other persons acting in concert or participation  
5 with him are hereby temporarily restrained and enjoined from:

6 (a) registering or maintaining a registration for, trafficking in, or using any  
7 Internet domain name containing the PROTEINHOUSE trademark or any confusingly similar  
8 variations thereof, alone or in combination with any other letters, words, letter strings, phrases  
9 or designs;

10 (b) misappropriating, using, or disclosing plaintiffs' trade secrets including,  
11 without limitation, any of plaintiffs: (i) franchisee information; (ii) operating manuals; (iii)  
12 equipment lists; (iv) sales lists; (v) financial models; (vi) sales reports; (vii) restaurant designs;  
13 (viii) product mix reports; (ix) marketing plans; or (x) other franchisee training materials;

14 (c) deleting or destroying evidence (in any form) relevant to the plaintiffs'  
15 allegations, including, without limitation, text messages, emails, faxes, and letters;

16 2. Upon the issuance of this order, plaintiffs shall deposit \$500 with the Clerk of the  
17 Court as security for this temporary restraining order;

18 3. GoDaddy.com, LLC and Domains By Proxy, LLC (the domain name registrar)  
19 shall immediately transfer the registration for <proteinhouse.com> to plaintiff LRAB, LLC;

20 4. The plaintiffs may immediately serve a subpoena on Google to obtain the  
21 identity of the owner of the [rashardkeen4@gmail.com](mailto:rashardkeen4@gmail.com) Gmail account.

22 5. Plaintiffs shall serve the Complaint, the Emergency, *Ex Parte*, Motion for  
23 Temporary Restraining Order without Notice and for Preliminary Injunction, and a copy of this  
24 order on all the defendants forthwith. To ensure that the defendants receive timely notice of the  
25 hearing, the plaintiffs may, in addition to the requirements of service identified in Fed. R. Civ.  
26 P. 4 and 5, serve the Motion, this Order, and all other pleadings filed to date on the defendants  
27 by e-mail transmission.

28 6. Horch shall file and serve his brief opposing plaintiffs' motion for preliminary

1 injunction, if any, no later than Tuesday, November 14, 2017 at 12:00 p.m.;

2 7. Plaintiffs shall not file a reply.

3 8. The parties shall appear for hearing and oral argument on plaintiffs' motion for a  
4 preliminary injunction on Wednesday, November 15, 2017 at 1:30 p.m. in Courtroom 6C at the  
5 Lloyd D. George Federal Courthouse, 333 South Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nevada,  
6 89101.

7 **ENTERED:** this 8th day of November, 2017 at 5:22 p.m.

8 

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28