

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 Nutramax Laboratories, Inc., et al.,

4 Plaintiffs

5 v.

6 Cyberzenn, LLC, et al.

7 Defendants

Case No. 2:23-cv-01883-CDS-DJA

**Order Granting Motion for a
Permanent Injunction and Motion for
Default Judgment**

[ECF Nos. 15, 16]

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9 Plaintiffs Nutramax Laboratories, Inc. and Nutramax Laboratories Veterinary Sciences,
10 Inc. (collectively, Nutramax) filed a motion for a permanent injunction against defendants
11 Cyberzenn, LLC, Raychel Gonzalez, and Darina Beckett (collectively, defendants) from
12 unlawfully interfering with Nutramax's contractual relationships with its authorized resellers
13 and from infringing Nutramax's trademarks in connection with the sale and distribution of
14 unauthorized Nutramax products. ECF No. 16. On January 26, 2024, Nutramax also moved for
15 default judgment against the defendants because each defendant failed to plead or otherwise
16 defend this matter. ECF No. 15. No opposition to the motions were filed.

17 I set a hearing on the motions and ordered Nutramax to serve defendants with notice of
18 the hearing. ECF Nos. 17; 18. Nutramax complied and mailed defendants notice of the hearing on
19 April 18, 2024. Certificate of service, ECF No. 19. I held the April 30, 2024 hearing on the
20 injunctive and default motions. Counsel for Nutramax was present via Zoom. *See* Min. order,
21 ECF No. 21 (granting leave to appear by video conference). No one appeared on behalf of
22 defendants. *Id.* At the conclusion of the hearing, with no opposition for the court's consideration,
23 and based on the following, the court granted the motion for preliminary injunction and motion
24 for default judgment. Accordingly, the court hereby enters the following findings of facts and
25 conclusions.

1 **I. Findings of fact and conclusions of law**

2 1. Nutramax filed its complaint on November 15, 2023 against defendants alleging
3 trademark infringement under the Lanham Act; false designation of origin under the Lanham
4 Act; and tortious interference with a contract under Nevada common law. *See* Compl., ECF No.

5 1. This Court finds it has subject matter jurisdiction over the federal claims and exercises
6 supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claim.

7 2. Nutramax served a summons and the complaint upon Cyberzenn, LLC on November
8 17, 2023, and served Raychel Gonzalez and Darina Beckett on November 27, 2023. Executed
9 Summons, ECF Nos. 6–8. Defendants failed to serve an Answer or otherwise respond to
10 Nutramax’s, as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12.

11 3. On December 13, 2023, Nutramax moved for entry of clerk’s default (ECF No. 13),
12 which was granted on January 5, 2024. ECF No. 14.

13 4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Cyberzenn because it was incorporated
14 under Nevada law, all its officers are located in Nevada, and it is “at home” in Nevada.

15 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Gonzalez and Beckett because they
16 are residents of Nevada who have purposefully availed themselves of the benefits of doing
17 business in Nevada by incorporating their limited liability company under Nevada law.

18 6. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, this Court is the proper venue for this action because
19 defendants are residents of this district, engaging in tortious and unlawful conduct in this
20 judicial district.

21 7. Nutramax has stated a cause of action as to its claims for federal trademark
22 infringement (15 U.S.C. § 1114), false designation of origin (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)), and tortious
23 interference with a contract in violation of Nevada common law:

24 a. Nutramax has acquired valid and enforceable trademark rights in the COSEQUIN
25 and NUTRAMAX LABORATORIES trademarks through its prominent advertising,
26 promotion, and sale of pet health supplements bearing those trademarks;

1 b. Nutramax's trademark rights are confirmed by U.S. Reg. Nos. 1,791,253
2 (COSEQUIN); 5,662,197 (COSEQUIN); 2,231,260 (NUTRAMAX LABORATORIES);
3 4,077,241 (NUTRAMAX LABORATORIES (Stylized)), 4,654,181 (NUTRAMAX
4 LABORATORIES VETERINARY SCIENCES, INC. (Stylized)). These trademark
5 registrations are prima facie evidence of the validity of the marks registered and
6 constitute constructive notice of Nutramax's ownership of those marks in
7 accordance with Sections 7(b) and 22 of the Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 1057(b) and
8 1072);

9 c. Apart from the '197 registration for COSEQUIN, all the above-referenced
10 registrations constitute conclusive evidence of Nutramax's exclusive right to use
11 those marks in commerce in the United States pursuant to Section 33(b) of the
12 Lanham Act (15 U.S.C. § 1115(b));

13 d. Nutramax has stated a claim for its trademark infringement and false designation
14 of origin claims because defendants are offering to sell, selling, and distributing
15 unauthorized Nutramax products that are materially different from Nutramax's
16 authorized products and likely to cause consumer confusion as to the source or
17 origin of those products; and

18 e. Nutramax has stated a claim for its tortious interference with a contract under
19 Nevada common law because defendants knowingly interfered with Nutramax's
20 contractual relationships with its authorized resellers by intentionally inducing
21 those authorized resellers to breach their agreements with Nutramax.

22 8. Nutramax will suffer irreparable harm to the reputation and goodwill that it
23 has developed in its COSEQUIN and NUTRAMAX LABORATORIES marks because of
24 consumer confusion and dissatisfaction attributable to the fact that consumers have no way of
25 knowing that the unauthorized Nutramax products purchased from defendants are materially
26 different from the authorized Nutramax products sold by Nutramax and its authorized resellers.

1 9. The remedies available at law are inadequate to compensate for Nutramax’s
2 injury because a monetary remedy will not stop defendants from continuing their tortious
3 behavior. Indeed, injunctive relief is the preferred remedy in trademark and unfair competition
4 cases. *Century 21 Real Est. Corp. v. Sandlin*, 846 F.2d 1175, 1180 (9th Cir. 1988) (“[i]njunctive relief is
5 the remedy of choice for trademark and unfair competition cases, since there is no adequate
6 remedy at law for the injury caused by a defendant’s continuing infringement.”).

7 10. The balance of the equities weighs in Nutramax’s favor, as any damage or
8 harm felt by defendants because of this injunction is attributable to their unlawful attempts to
9 trade on the goodwill that Nutramax has accrued in its trademarks.

10 11. The public interest will be served by granting Nutramax’s motion for a
11 permanent injunction, as one of the essential purposes of the Lanham Act is to protect
12 consumers from confusion and deception as to the source of goods.

13 12. Further, “[u]pon entry of default, all well-pleaded facts in the complaint are
14 taken as true, except those relating to damages.” *See, PepsiCo, Inc. v. California. Sec. Cans*, 238 F.
15 Supp. 2d 1172, 1177 (C.D. Cal. 2002), *Reflex Media, Inc. v. Richmeetbeautiful Holding Ltd*, 2022 WL
16 4237965 (D. Nev. Sept. 14, 2022). The court therefore accepts as true the factual basis to support
17 Nutramax’s claims in support of its motion for default judgment.

18 13. Nutramax has met the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
19 55(a) and (b). Rule 55(b) permits a default judgment following the entry of default by the clerk
20 under Rule 55(a). Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b).

21 14. I also find, based on the information and arguments included in their motion
22 for entry of default (ECF No. 15), that Nutramax has met the *Eitel* Factors, so they are entitled to
23 default judgment against defendants. *See Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471–72 (9th Cir. 1986).
24 The *Eitel* factors include: (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff; (2) the merits of plaintiff’s
25 substantive claim; (3) the sufficiency of the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake in the
26 action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether the default was due

1 to excusable neglect; and (7) the strong policy underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
2 favoring decisions on the merits. *Id.*

3 15. A default judgment “must not differ in kind from, or exceed in amount, what
4 is demanded in the pleadings.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(c). Here, the issuance of a permanent
5 injunction is the proper subject of a default judgment for violations of the Lanham Act. *See Philip*
6 *Morris USA, Inc. v. Castworld Prods., Inc.*, 219 F.R.D. 494, 501–03 (C.D. Cal. 2003).

7 16. Accordingly, Nutramax’s motion for a permanent injunction and motion for
8 default judgment are GRANTED.

9 **II. Conclusion**

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Nutramax’s motion for default judgment [ECF No. 15]
11 and motion for a permanent injunction [ECF No. 16] are GRANTED.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants and their respective officers, agents,
13 servants, employees, and/or all persons acting in concert or participation with defendants with
14 actual notice of this Order are hereby enjoined and restrained from:

- 15 1. using the Nutramax Marks (or any Nutramax trademark) or colorable
16 imitations thereof in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, or
17 sale of any Nutramax product that Nutramax has not authorized to be sold to or
18 by defendants;
- 19 2. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a
20 genuine Nutramax product that has not been produced under the authorization,
21 control, or supervision of Nutramax and approved by Nutramax for sale to or by
22 defendants;
- 23 3. shipping, delivering, transferring, moving, storing, distributing, returning, or
24 otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not authorized by
25 Nutramax to be sold to or by defendants; and
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1 4. otherwise competing unfairly with Nutramax in any manner.

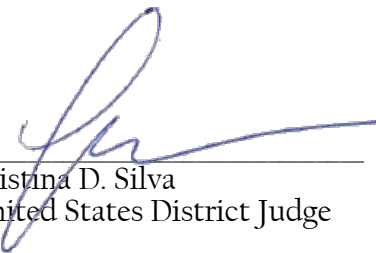
2 Additionally, defendants, those in privity with defendants, and those with actual notice
3 of this order—including any online retailers, social media platforms, internet search engines, and
4 email service providers for defendants—must:

5 1. permanently remove all of defendants’ product listings for any Nutramax
6 products (including, but not limited to, Cosequin® products), and thereafter
7 prohibit defendants from ever relisting or offering for sale any Nutramax
8 products;

9 2. permanently remove any and all advertisements used by or associated with
10 defendants in connection with the sale of any Nutramax products; and deliver to
11 Nutramax or destroy, at Nutramax’s discretion, all Nutramax products in
12 defendants’ possession or held on behalf of defendants.

13 This order is permanent and can only be dissolved or amended by order of the Court.

14 Dated: May 9, 2024

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17 Cristina D. Silva
18 United States District Judge
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