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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WEST. DIST. OF PENNSYLVANIA

RAPID SLICER, LLC,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No. 18-249

v.

BUYSAPRY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

FILED UNDER SEAL

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF
EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR: 1) TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER;
2) AN ORDER RESTRAINING ASSETS AND MERCHANT STOREFRONTS;
3) AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION SHOULD
NOT ISSUE; AND 4) AN ORDER AUTHORIZING EXPEDITED DISCOVERY**

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

RAPID SLICER, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

BUYSPRY, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

FILED UNDER SEAL

I. **INTRODUCTION**

Presently, pursuant to and in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Rapid Slicer, LLC (“Rapid Slicer” or “Plaintiff”) submits this memorandum of law in support of its *ex parte* application for: 1) a temporary restraining order; 2) an order restraining assets and Merchant Storefronts (as defined *infra*); 3) an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue; and 4) and an order authorizing expedited discovery against above-referenced Defendants (hereinafter collectively referred to as “Defendants” or individually as “Defendant”), Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com, in light of Defendants’ intentional and willful offering for sale and/or sales of Counterfeit and/or Copyright Infringing Products (“Application”).

Counterfeiting is a pervasive and as yet unstoppable problem throughout the world. *See Declaration of Brian Samuel Malkin (“Malkin Dec.”)*, ¶ 9. Counterfeiting through interactive web sites damages legitimate businesses and presents unique legal issues both procedurally and substantively. Federal Courts around the country have addressed the legal issues posed by the

counterfeiting in various ways, but have regularly granted *ex parte* temporary restraining orders freezing the counterfeiters assets and on-line accounts to prevent the counterfeiters from secreting the assets and obviating the federal courts' orders. *See, e.g. Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Bufujiugan, Civil Action No. 18-cv-1330-NBF* (Amended Temporary Restraining Order entered on October 16, 2018), *Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Artifacts_Selling, Civil Action No. 18-cv-1462-NBF* (Temporary Restraining Order entered on November 2, 2018), *Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Babymove, Civil Action No. 19-cv-166-NBF* (Temporary Restraining Order entered on February 14, 2019).

The approach taken in the present case -- having the defendants listed as the merchants using the online marketplace platforms -- is the approach that has been approved by Courts in similar cases. *See Talavera Hair Prods., Inc. v. Taizhou Yunsung Electrical Appliance Co., Ltd. a business entity and The Individuals, P'ships & Unicorporated Assns. Identified on Exhibit "1", No. 18-CV-0923-BAS-JLB* (S.D. Cal. April 30, 2018); *Apple Corps Ltd. v. 3W Store*, No. 18-CV-60656 (S.D. Fla. March 27, 2018); *Iron Maiden Holdings Ltd. v. The P'ships & Unicorporated Assns. Identified on Schedule "A"*, No. 18-CV-522 (N.D. Ill. Jan. 23, 2018); *Ideavilliage Products Corp. v. Dongguan Shipai Loofah Sponge Commodity Factory d/b/a Bathing Store*, No. 18-cv-901 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 1, 2018).

In the U.S., counterfeiters have found a convenient way through various on-line stores to both retail and wholesale their substandard copies of genuine products. *See Declaration of Cindy Fox ("Fox Dec.")*, ¶¶ 18 - 20. Worse yet, these on-line stores (or "On-Line Marketplaces" or "OMPs") provide easy anonymity for the purveyors of the counterfeit products, assist them in obtaining the counterfeits, provide the logistics for fulfillment of orders, and allow them to reap the financial rewards also anonymously. *See id.* Until the law changes in the U.S., businesses

selling their genuine products will continue to be deprived of their profits and sales by these counterfeiters who are able to flood the on-line marketplaces with cheaply manufactured counterfeit or infringing products (“Infringing Listings”) favored by consumers because they are sold so far below the retail prices of the genuine products. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 11 - 12. As detailed below, the Plaintiff in this case has fallen victim to these deceptive and unscrupulous counterfeiters, essentially at risk of losing all of its business unless a legal remedy is obtained. *See Fox Dec.* ¶¶ 25 - 28.

Plaintiff, Rapid Slicer, LLC, designed the genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer so that by filling the base with food and gripping the food with the lid, a horizontal knife cut through the middle of the base and the lid results in safely sliced food. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶6. The design mark Rapid Slicer is a registered trademark. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 7 - 8. The product is exclusively manufactured in the U.S. and is only sold on a few Rapid Slicer controlled on-line stores and their own web page. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 13 - 15. It has received acclaim and acquired distinctiveness amongst consumers, its hand-picked re-sellers, and retail outlets. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 9 -14. Some months after Rapid Slicer began selling its product, counterfeit versions began to show up on-line, and both retail and wholesale orders from Rapid Slicer plummeted as did profit and its reputation for quality products. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 17 - 18. After becoming frustrated and failing to alleviate the sales and profit erosion while playing “Whack-a-Mole” with various counterfeit product listings that were taken down upon request and then popped up again under a new made up name for the seller or on-line store, Rapid Slicer retained legal counsel. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 18 - 19. *See Malkin Dec.* ¶ 9.

II. STATEMENT OF THE RELEVANT FACTS

A. Rapid Slicer's Innovative Rapid Slicer Brand Food Slicer

Plaintiff Rapid Slicer was founded in 2006 and is in the business of producing, marketing and selling the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer, which was launched in 2017. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 5.

The genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer (Fig 1, below) is designed so that by filling the base with food and gripping the food with the lid, a horizontal knife cut through the middle of the base and the lid results in safely sliced food. (“Plaintiff’s Rapid Slicer Product”) (Fig. 2, below). *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 6:



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

The distinctive design of the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer found on all of the packaging and on-line sales materials was created by the Plaintiff.

Rapid Slicer is the owner of U.S. Trademark Reg. No. 5,647,154 (“RAPID SLICER” and design): **RapidSlicer** for “Vegetable slicers; Non-electric food slicers” in Class 8. A true and correct copy of the trademark registration certificate is attached to the Complaint as “Exhibit 1”. (“Rapid Slicer Mark”). *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 7.

Rapid Slicer is the owner of U.S. Copyright Reg. No. VA-2-112-976 for “Rapid Slicer Packaging (2017)”. A true and correct copy of the Registration and the registered packaging comprising the photographs and text (instructions) is attached to the Complaint as “Exhibit 2”. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 9. The Rapid Slicer Mark, the logo, the photographs, and the packaging have acquired distinctiveness among consumers. Hereinafter, the Rapid Slicer Mark, the Rapid Slicer Logo, and the packaging for the Rapid Slicer Product are collectively referred to as the “Plaintiff’s Marks”). The Rapid Slicer food slicer and the Plaintiff’s Marks have become well-known amongst consumers and retailers and have and continue to receive widespread publicity.¹ The Rapid Slicer food slicer has been featured on national television on *The Today Show* and *Good Morning America*. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 10.

11. The Rapid Slicer Brand Food slicer typically retails for between \$12.95 and \$16.00. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 11. The product has been successful though sales have suffered drastically in the past several months due to the infringing and counterfeit products offered for sale and sold by the Defendants. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 12. The Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer is sold through its own merchant storefront on Amazon.com, through its website at www.rapidslicer.com and by a few authorized re-sellers entitled to purchase wholesale and then sell the product at retail. Several of the authorized re-sellers are located in Pennsylvania, including, but not limited to, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 13.

14. The features of the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer, the Rapid Slicer Mark, the distinct photographs, the distinct Rapid Slicer logo and design, the instructions, the packaging, and the unique presentation of the product, all comprise Rapid Slicer’s valuable intellectual

¹ *See, e.g.*, The Today Show, <https://www.today.com/video/window-vacuum-toilet-wand-latest-gadgets-from-home-and-housewares-show-1186669635945> (demonstrating the Rapid Slicer); Good Morning America, <https://flashdealfinder.com/good-morning-america-deals-steals-1-31-19/>

property (“IP”) and all have become distinct in consumer’s minds such that consumers associates all of this IP with Rapid Slicer’s genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶14. Rapid Slicer only manufactures the genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer in the United States and closely controls the quality of the product. Thus, if a product that purports to be a Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer is manufactured in China or oversees it is a counterfeit. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶. Likewise a food slicer through visual inspection and analysis is offered for sale online and is presented with various indicia (i.e., photographs, packaging, description) that it is a rapid slicer food slicer and is sold as “NEW” by an unauthorized re-seller at below market price it is also a counterfeit. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 16.

Due to the success of Rapid Slicer and its Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer, they have become the target of multiple counterfeiters seeking to profit off the goodwill and reputation and fame enjoyed by Rapid Slicer and its Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 17. 18.

The counterfeiting activities have driven sales and prices down. Indeed, wholesale orders from Rapid Slicer’s re-sellers have precipitously dropped due the pervasive activities of the counterfeiters. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 18.

B. Rapid Slicer ’s Efforts to Police the Counterfeit Products

The Defendants use the interactive commercial Internet websites and Internet based e-commerce stores using the Seller IDs set forth on “**Schedule A**” to the Complaint. These interactive commercial Internet websites provide on-line Merchant Storefronts (as defined *infra*) that allow the Defendants to maintain their anonymity (“OMPs”) while selling counterfeit goods into the U.S. and into Pennsylvania. The OMPs used by these Defendants include wish.com See *Malkin Dec.* ¶¶ 5 – 6. *See Declaration of Jennifer Lineberry (“Lineberry Dec.”)* ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1 attached thereto.

Rapid Slicer has been forced to police the various OMPs to identify and seek takedowns of the counterfeit products since allowing them to continue is causing damage to Rapid Slicer's reputation and bottom line. Some of these counterfeiters sell their fake food slicers at a fraction of the controlled retail price, going as low as \$3.00 or \$4.00. Because of the software provided by the various OMPs, the lowest priced items are sorted to the top and/or promoted by the software and then purchased by the consumers and the genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer is ignored. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 19. Rapid Slicer has had varied success in identifying and requesting takedowns of the various counterfeit listings and as soon as one is taken down another counterfeit is listed to replace it. *See Id.*

Another major problem with the OMPs is that there is a direct and convenient connection between various Chinese and other unidentified manufactures to the counterfeiters. In essence, a counterfeiter in Vietnam or Russia, for example, may order a crate of counterfeit products from a Chinese manufacturer, have them drop shipped to a fulfillment center in the US, and then sell the counterfeit product to a US consumer through a Third Party Service Provider. The ease of this system encourages counterfeiting to flourish. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶20.

For these reasons, Rapid Slicer retained the legal counsel of Ference & Associates LLC ("the Ference firm") to perform the policing of various OMPs. *See Fox Dec.* ¶ 21. During the process, the Ference firm identified many Chinese manufacturers operating wish.com *See id.* These manufacturers were supplying many of the other identified Defendants with counterfeit products flooding the OMPs and damaging Rapid Slicer's business. This damage to Rapid Slicer's business will continue unless Rapid Slicer receives the sought after restraining order and injunctive relief. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 25 - 28.

C. The Defendants' Counterfeit Sales Irreparably Harm Rapid Slicer

Without Rapid Slicer's authorization or consent, the Defendants identified in **Schedule "A"** of the Complaint, were and/are currently manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale and or/selling counterfeit and/or copyright infringing products with Rapid Slicer's Rapid Slicer Mark and/or logo and using marking, packaging and trade dress that are confusingly similar and/or identical to those of Rapid Slicer ("Infringing Products" or "Counterfeit Products") to U.S. consumers, including those consumers in Pennsylvania, through their Merchant Storefronts. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 5 - 6, 11, *Lineberry Dec.* ¶2 and Composite Exhibit 1, and *Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 22 - 24² and Exhibit 1).

None of the identified Defendants are authorized re-sellers of genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. Moreover, none of the identified Defendants are authorized to manufacture, import, export, advertise, offer for sale or sell any Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer or any food slicers that purport to be Rapid Slicer food slicers or any rapid slicers that are counterfeits of the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. Further, Rapid Slicer never consented or granted permission to any of the identified Defendants to use Rapid Slicer's artwork, photographs, or any of Rapid Slicer's other IP. *Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 23.

² See *e.g.*, *Gucci Am., Inc. v. Tyrrell-Miller*, 678 F. Supp. 2d 117, 119 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) (Plaintiff's Intellectual Property Manager found that the products offered for sale on the Defendant's websites were non-genuine counterfeit products, based on a visual inspection of Defendant's websites); *Malletier v. 2016bagsilouisvuitton.com*, No. 16-61554-CIV- DPG, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93072, at *3 (S.D. Fla. July 18, 2016) (Plaintiff's representative reviewed the items bearing the Louis Vuitton Marks offered for sale through Defendant's Internet websites and determined the products to be non-genuine, unauthorized versions of the Plaintiff's products.); *Chanel Inc. v. Yang*, No. C-12-04428-PJH (DMR), 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 151104, at *5-6 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 13, 2013) (Plaintiff's Director of Legal Administration reviewed the various Chanel-branded products offered for sale by Defendants on each of the websites operating under the subject domain names, and determined that the products were non-genuine Chanel products); *Chanel, Inc. v. Powell*, No. C/A 2:08-0404-PMD-BM, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 127709, at *7 (D.S.C. 2009) (Plaintiff's representative personally reviewed the printouts reflecting the various Chanel brand products offered for sale by the Defendant through its website, and concluded that those products were non-genuine Chanel products).

Comparison of the genuine Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer to the counterfeits reveals that the counterfeits, their packaging and presentation are cheaply produced poor copies of Rapid Slicer's IP. Many clearly indicate that they were manufactured in China or other foreign jurisdictions. Yet, the writing on the majority of the packaging is in English. So, these were intentionally manufactured and packaged to be shipped to English speaking countries, like the United States. *See Fox Dec.* ¶24.

Defendants' actions have caused and will continue to cause, in the event the requested relief is not granted, irreparable harm to Rapid Slicer's goodwill and reputation as well as to the unassuming consumers who will continue to believe that the Defendants' cheaply produced, inferior, and typically faulty counterfeit or infringing products are produced, authorized, approved, endorsed or licensed by Rapid Slicer, when they are not. *See id.* Defendants' intentional and illegal conduct, including selling inferior counterfeit food slicers and using copyright infringing packaging using Rapid Slicer's various IP into the U.S. and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has caused lost profits to Rapid Slicer and damaged the inherent value of Rapid Slicer's business and Rapid Slicer Brand, by diluting the brand and goodwill, damaging Rapid Slicer's reputation for providing high quality fully functioning food slicers, and interfering with Rapid Slicer's relationships with its customers and authorized resellers, as well as impeding Rapid Slicer's ability to attract new customers and business. *See Fox Dec.* ¶ 26. All of the injuries and damages described above are taking place in the U.S., including in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 27.

In addition to trying to stop the injuries and damages caused to Rapid Slicer's business, Rapid Slicer also is seeking in this lawsuit to protect consumers from being exposed to and purchasing the substandard, faulty, and potentially dangerous counterfeits that wrongly indicate

their origin as being from Rapid Slicer or wrongly bear Rapid Slicer's Rapid Slicer Mark or are a poor and cheaply made imitation of the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 28.

Rapid Slicer's request for *ex parte* relief is particularly necessary since, upon information and belief, many of the Defendants are most likely located in China and other overseas locations and conduct business entirely over the Internet. Consequently, should Defendants receive notice of the claims and allegations against them prior to the issuance of the relief sought in the instant Application, it is highly likely that they will transfer, conceal and/or destroy the inventory of the Counterfeit Products in their possession and their means of making or obtaining such Counterfeit Products, along with all business records and any and all other evidence relating to their counterfeiting activities, as well as hide or dispose of all of Defendants' Assets to which Rapid Slicer may be entitled. *See Declaration of Stanley D. FERENCE III ("FERENCE Dec.")*, ¶¶ 15 -16. Considering that sellers on wish.com, and other Online Marketplaces, like Defendants, usually conceal their identities, such sellers often circumvent temporary restraining orders issued with prior notice by disappearing, destroying any evidence of their counterfeiting and infringing actions, and/or draining their financial accounts. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, and considering that it typically takes Financial Institutions and/or Third Party Service Providers a minimum of five (5) days to locate, attach and freeze Defendants' Assets and/or Defendants' Financial Accounts (as defined *infra*), Rapid Slicer respectfully requests that the Court order bifurcated service. Specifically, Rapid Slicer asks that the Court provide enough time for the Financial Institutions and/or the Third Party Service Provider to freeze Defendants' Assets, Defendants' User Accounts, Defendants' Merchant Storefronts and Financial Accounts before ordering service on Defendants.

In light of the covert nature of Defendants' offshore counterfeiting and infringing activities and the importance of creating economic disincentives for such counterfeiting and infringing activities, courts have recognized these concerns and routinely grant *ex parte* applications for relief in similar instances of infringement on the Internet.³ Accordingly, Rapid Slicer respectfully requests that this Court grant its *ex parte* Application for the following: 1) a temporary restraining order; 2) an order restraining assets and Merchant Storefronts; 3) an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue; 4) an order authorizing alternative

³ See, e.g., *Intenze Products, Inc. v. 1586, et al.*, No. 18-cv-4611-RWS (S.D.N.Y. May 24, 2018); *Allstar Marketing Group, LLC v. 158, et al.*, No. 18-cv-4101-GHW, Dkt. 22 (S.D.N.Y. May 17, 2018); *William Mark Corporation v. 1&cc, et al.*, No. 18-cv-3889-RA, Dkt. 18 (S.D.N.Y. May 2, 2018); *WOW Virtual Reality, Inc. v. Bienbest, et al.*, No. 18-cv-3305-VEC, Dkt. 9 (S.D.N.Y. April 16, 2018); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. abc789456, et al.*, No. 18-cv-2962-NRB, Dkt. 11 (S.D.N.Y. April 11, 2018); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. Aarhus, et al.*, No. 18-cv-2739-JGK, Dkt. 22 (S.D.N.Y. March 28, 2018); *Moose Toys Pty Ltd. et al., v. 963, et al.*, No. 18-cv-2187-VEC, Dkt. 16 (S.D.N.Y. April 2, 2018); *Off-White, LLC v. A445995685, et al.*, No. 18-cv-2009-LGS, Dkt. 5 (S.D.N.Y. March 27, 2018); *Spin Master Ltd. and Spin Master, Inc. v. 158, et al.*, No. 18-cv-1774-PAE, Dkt. 18 (Feb. 27, 2018); *JLM Couture, Inc. v. Aimibridal, et al.*, No. 18-cv-1565-JMF, Dkt. 18 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 21, 2018); *Spin Master Ltd. and Spin Master, Inc. v. Alisy, et al.*, No. 18-cv-543-PGG, Dkt. 16 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 22, 2018); *WowWee Group Limited, et al. v. Meirly, et al.*, No. 18-cv-706-AJN, Dkt. 11 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2018); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. Dongguan Shipai Loofah Sponge Commodity Factory, et al.*, No. 18-cv-901-PGG, Dkt. 20 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 1, 2018); *WowWee Group Limited, et al. v. A249345157, et al.*, No. 17-cv-9358-VEC, Dkt. 18 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 11, 2017); *HICKIES, Inc. v. Shop1668638 Store, et al.*, No. 17-cv-9101-ER, Dkt. 14 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 6, 2017); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. Dongguan Opete Yoga Wear Manufacturer Co., Ltd., et al.*, No. 17-cv-9099-JMF, Dkt. 19 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 27, 2017); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. Shenzhen City Poly Hui Foreign Trade Co., Ltd., et al.*, No. 17-cv-8704-JGK. (S.D.N.Y. May 24, 2017); *Moose Toys Pty LTD et al. v. Guangzhou Junwei Trading Company d/b/a Backgroundshop et al.*, No. 17-cv-2561-LAK, Dkt. 12 (S.D.N.Y. May 11, 2017); *Rovio Entertainment Ltd. and Rovio Animation OY v. Angel Baby Factory d/b/a Angelbabyfactory et al.*, No. 17-cv-1840-KPF, Dkt. 11 (S.D.N.Y. March 27, 2017); *Ontel Products Corporation v. Airbrushpainting Makeup Store a/k/a Airbrushespainting et al.*, No. 17-cv-871-KBF, Dkt. 20 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 6, 2017); *Ideavillage Products Corp. v. Bling Boutique Store, et al.*, No. 16-cv-09039-KMW, Dkt. 9 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 21, 2016); *Gucci America, Inc., et al v. Alibaba Group Holding LTD, et al.*, No. 1:15-cv-03784-PKC (S.D.N.Y. June 23, 2015) (unpublished); *Chanel, Inc. v. Conklin Fashions, Inc.*, No. 3:15-cv-893-MAD/DEP, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 109886, at *10-13 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2015); *Belstaff Grp. SA v. Doe, No. 15-cv-2242-PKC/MHD*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 178124, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. June 18, 2015); *AW Licensing, LLC v. Bao*, No. 15-cv-1373, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177101, at *2-3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 1, 2015); *Klipsch Grp., Inc. v. Big Box Store Ltd.*, No. 1:12-cv-06283-VSB, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 153137, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 24, 2012); *True Religion Apparel, Inc. et al. v. Xiaokang Lee et al.*, No. 1:11-cv-08242-HB (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 15, 2011) (unpublished); *N. Face Apparel Corp. v. Fujian Sharing Imp. & Exp. Ltd. Co.*, No. 1:10-cv-1630-AKH, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 158807 (S.D.N.Y. June 24, 2011); *Tory Burch, LLC v. Yong Sheng Int'l Trade Co., Ltd.*, No. 1:10-cv-09336-DAB, (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 4, 2011) (unpublished); *Chloe v. Designersimports.com USA, Inc.*, No. 07-cv-1791 -CS/GAY, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42351, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 29, 2009); see also *In re Vuitton et Fils, S.A.*, 606 F.2d 1 (2d Cir. 1979) (holding that ex parte temporary restraining orders are indispensable to the commencement of an action when they are the sole method of preserving a state of affairs in which the court can provide effective final relief).

service and 5) an order authorizing expedited discovery against Defendants, the Third Party Service Provider and Financial Institutions.

II. ARGUMENT

A. THIS COURT HAS PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER DEFENDANTS

Federal courts “may assert personal jurisdiction over a nonresident of the state in which the court sits to the extent authorized by the law of that state.” *D’Jamoos v. Pilatus Aircraft*, 566 F.3d 94, 102 (3d Cir. 2009) (quoting *Provident Nat’l Bank v. Cal. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n*, 819 F. 2d 434, 436 (3rd Cir. 1987)). This determination entails a two-step inquiry. First, the court must determine whether the long-arm statute of the forum allows courts of that state to exercise jurisdiction over the defendant. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (e) (1). Second, if the forum state allows jurisdiction, the court must determine whether exercising personal jurisdiction over the defendant in a given case is consistent with the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution. *See IMO Industries, Inc. v. Kiekert AG*, 155 F.3d 254, 259 (3rd Cir.1998). As alleged herein, Defendants’ unlawful, counterfeiting and infringing activities subject them to long-arm jurisdiction in Pennsylvania under 42 P. A. Cons. Stat. § 5322. Furthermore, Pennsylvania’s exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants thereunder comports with due process.

1. Defendants are Subject to Personal Jurisdiction Under 42 P.A.Cons. Stat. § 5322

Pennsylvania authorizes personal jurisdiction over the Defendant pursuant to 42 Pa. Cons. Stat § 5322 (a) which provides in pertinent part: “A tribunal of this Commonwealth may exercise personal jurisdiction over a person ... as to a cause of action or other matter arising from such person: (1) Transacting any business in this Commonwealth. Without excluding other acts which may constitute transacting business for the purpose of this paragraph: (ii) The doing of a

single act in this Commonwealth for the purpose of thereby realizing pecuniary benefit... (3) Causing harm or tortious injury by an act or omission in this Commonwealth. (4) Causing harm or tortious injury by an act or omission outside this Commonwealth. . . (10) Committing any violation within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of any statute, home rule charter, local ordinance or resolution, or rule or regulation promulgated thereunder by any government unit or of any order of court or other government unit.”

Courts have regularly conferred personal jurisdiction on a given defendant based on that defendant’s operation of a fully interactive website through which consumers can access the site from anywhere and purchase products, as is the case with Defendants’ User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts on wish.com, and allow for customers all over the world (including within Allegheny County, Pennsylvania) to view and purchase products, including Counterfeit Products, as demonstrated by the websites themselves and Plaintiff’s purchase of Counterfeit Products. *See Lineberry Dec.* ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1, and *Ference Dec.* ¶ 14. *See n. 3, infra.* (collecting cases in which operating interactive web sites was deemed sufficient to confer personal jurisdiction upon the Court).

Here, by advertising, offering for sale, selling, distributing and shipping retail products directly to consumers across the world, including consumers located throughout the U.S. and specifically in Pennsylvania, Defendants have committed tortious acts, as alleged herein, outside of Pennsylvania, thus directly giving rise to the claims asserted in the instant action. *See Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1; *see also Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Applewood Party Store, Inc.*, 2006 WL 2925288 (E.D. Mich. 2006) (defendant's local sale of counterfeit "Newport" cigarettes had an economic effect on interstate commerce); *AI Mortg. Corp. v. AI Mortg. and Financial Services, LLC*, 2006 WL 1437744 (W.D. Pa. 2006) (while plaintiff's

provision of services was "predominantly intrastate" in character, its mark was eligible for protection since, even absent an interstate sale, its advertising crossed state lines and, therefore, had entered interstate commerce), see later opinion, *A-1 Mortg. Corp. v. Day One Mortg., LLC*, 2007 WL 30317 (W.D. Pa. 2007) (court awarded permanent injunctive relief in its award of summary judgment to plaintiff).

Here, the injury clearly occurred within Pennsylvania, as Defendants' Infringing Listings on wish.com, resulted in consumers throughout the U.S., and specifically in Pennsylvania, purchasing Counterfeit Products. *See Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1. As a direct result of Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing actions, Plaintiff has suffered harm in Pennsylvania through lost sales in Pennsylvania and lost Pennsylvania consumers. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶26 - 27.

Accordingly, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants who have intentionally availed themselves of the opportunity to do business in Pennsylvania, and specifically in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, through their fully interactive web sites on wish.com, as well as yet undiscovered online marketplaces, to offer for sale and/or sell Counterfeit Products. The identified Defendants merely use fanciful and made up store names or seller ids without complete addresses, contact information, phone numbers and the like). *See Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 13 - 14; Defendants used and continue to use wish.com, to advertise, market, promote, offer for sale, sell, distribute and/or import Counterfeit Products to Pennsylvania customers and/or potential customers, including in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. *See Fox Dec.* ¶¶ 22 - 26.

Here, the fact that Defendants have chosen to open their respective User Accounts for the purpose of selling Counterfeit Products through their Merchant Storefronts on wish.com, as well as any and all as yet undiscovered online marketplace platforms, alone supports a finding that

Defendants have intentionally used these marketplace platforms, “as a means for establishing regular business with a remote forum.” *EnviroCare Techs, LLC v. Simanovsky*, No. 11-CV-3458, 2012 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 78088, at *10 (E.D.N.Y. June 4, 2012) (quoting *Boschetto v. Hansing*, 539 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 2008); see also *Lifeguard Licensing Corp.*, 2016 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 89149, at *8 and *EnviroCare Techs., LLC*, 2012 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 78088, at *10. Courts have indeed found that “commercial sellers” on “well-known, national . . . website[s]” are in fact subject to personal jurisdiction, as these Defendants “must have been able to foresee the possibility of being hauled into court [in the present jurisdiction].” *Malcom v. Esposito*, 63 Va. Cir. 440, 446 (Cir. Ct. 2003); see also *EnviroCare Techs., LLC*, 2012 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 78088, at *12.

Plaintiff purchased Counterfeit Products from all the Defendants in this Lawsuit, with all of the Counterfeit Products shipping to a Pennsylvania address. However, whether a defendant physically shipped Counterfeit Products into Pennsylvania is not determinative of whether personal jurisdiction exists, as courts in this Circuit examine a given defendant’s online interactions with consumers in considering whether a particular defendant has transacted business in the forum state. See *Lineberry Dec.* ¶ 2. See *Zippo Mfg. Co.*, 952 F.Supp. at 1119. Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s counsel have viewed Defendant’s Counterfeit Products via their online User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts and purchased and examined the Counterfeit Products. See *Fox Dec.*, ¶ 24 and *Malkin Dec.* ¶¶ 6 and 7.⁴ Thus, Defendants’ sophisticated commercial

⁴ See *Skrodzki v. Marcello*, 810 F. Supp. 2d 501, 512-13 (E.D.N.Y. 2011), and that, “[t]he offering for sale of even one copy of an allegedly infringing item, even if no sale results, is sufficient to give personal jurisdiction over the alleged infringer under N.Y. CPLR § 302(*Cartier v. Seah LLC*, 598 F. Supp. 2d 422, 425 (S.D.N.Y. 2009). Moreover, under Second Circuit case law, when analyzing personal jurisdiction in the Internet context, “traditional statutory and constitutional principles remain the touchstone of the inquiry,” and while a website’s interactivity, “may be useful” for analyzing personal jurisdiction ‘insofar as it helps to decide whether the defendant ‘transacts any business’ in New York,’” ... “it does not amount to a separate framework for analyzing internet-based jurisdiction.” *Best Van Lines, Inc.*, 490 F.3d at 252 (quoting *Best Van Lines, Inc. v. Walker*, No. 03- Civ. 6585 (GEL), 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7830, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. May 4, 2004)) (citing *Zippo Manufacturing*

operations, specifically including their offering for sale and/or selling of Counterfeit Products through their highly interactive User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts on wish.com, along with Defendants' own representations on their Merchant Storefronts that they ship Counterfeit Products to the U.S., including to Pennsylvania addresses, unequivocally establishes that

Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc, 952 F. Supp. 1119 (W. D. Pa. 1997)). Sister circuits similarly rely on the traditional principles guiding the personal jurisdiction analysis when analyzing the same in the Internet context, namely the Eleventh Circuit (see, e.g., *Oldfield v. Pueblo De Bahia Lora, S.A.*, 558 F.3d 1210, 1219-1224 (11th Cir. 2011) (criticizing the over-reliance on the sliding scale of interactivity analysis and instead applying a traditional personal jurisdiction analysis in an Internet case where the website was fully interactive); see also *Louis Vuitton Malletier, S.A. v. Mosseri*, 736 F.3d 1339, 1356-58 (11th Cir. 2013) (applying the traditional purposeful availment test in a case where defendant's fully interactive website was accessible in Florida, and was selling and distributing infringing goods through his website to Florida consumers), and the Seventh Circuit (see, e.g., *Advanced Tactical Ordnance Systems, LLC v. Real Action Paintball, Inc.*, 751 F.3d 796, 803 (7th Cir. 2010) (addressing the impact of a defendant's online activities upon the personal jurisdiction analysis and reiterating that, as with offline activities, the Court must focus upon the deliberate actions of the defendant within the State)), are instructive in considering whether the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants in the instant action is appropriate under similar, if not identical facts. For example, courts in the Eleventh Circuit have routinely granted temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions and default judgments in online counterfeiting cases where no purchases of the counterfeit/infringing products were made, but the plaintiffs alleged and confirmed that each of the foreign defendants operated fully interactive commercial websites through which they advertised, promoted, offered for sale, and sold products bearing what the plaintiff determined to be counterfeit and infringing trademarks into the U.S., and in interstate commerce, in violation of the plaintiff's rights. See, e.g., *Malletier*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93072, at *3; *Mycoskie v. 2016tomsshoesaleoutlet.us*, No. 16-61523-CIV-GAYLES, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95963, at *4 (S.D. Fla. July 22, 2016); *Adidas AG v. 007adidasuk.com*, No. 15-61275-CIV-GAYLES, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179020, at *8 (S.D. Fla. 2015); *Louis Vuitton Malletier, S.A. v. 2015shoplvhandbag.com*, No. 15-62531-CIV-BLOOM, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 181477, at *11 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 18, 2015); *Abercrombie & Fitch Trading Co. v. Abercrombieclassic.com*, No. 15-62579-CIV-CMA, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179041, at *5 (S.D. Fla. Dec. 11, 2015); *Gucci Am., Inc. v. Gucci-Outlet.com*, No. 15-62165-CIV-DPG, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 181483, at *3-4 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 9, 2015); *Chanel, Inc. v. 2012leboyhandbag.com*, No. 15-61986-CIV-WJZ, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177989, at *3 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 13, 2015); *Abercrombie & Fitch Trading Co. v. Abercrombieandfitchdk.com*, No. 15-62068-CIV-BB, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179117, at *5 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 7, 2015); *Malletier v. 2015louisvuittons.com*, No. 15-61973-CIV-BB, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 181452, at *11 (S.D. Fla. Sep. 29, 2015); *Chanel, Inc. v. Chanelstore.com*, No. 15-61156-CIV-CMA, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 179101, at *5 (S.D. Fla. August 31, 2015). Similarly, the Seventh Circuit, in *Illinois v. Hemi Group LLC*, held that it had personal jurisdiction over the foreign defendants because they operated a nationwide business model where they intentionally created and operated several commercial, interactive websites to offer products for sale and allow online orders from Illinois residents, specifically noting that the "[defendants] maintained commercial websites through which customers could purchase cigarettes, calculate their shipping charges using their zip codes, and create accounts," and as a result, the "[defendants] stood ready and willing to do business with Illinois residents." *Illinois v. Hemi Group LLC*, 622 F.3d 754, 756 (7th Cir. 2010); see also *Monster Energy Co. v. Chen Wensheng*, 136 F. Supp. 3d 897, 906 (N.D. Ill. 2015) (holding that defendants had "expressly aimed" their actions at the state, making specific personal jurisdiction proper even without a sale made to an Illinois resident, because in addition to intentionally creating and operating commercial, fully interactive AliExpress.com Internet stores through which consumers can purchase counterfeit Monster Energy Products, the defendants had affirmatively selected a shipping option to ship counterfeit products to the U.S., including to Illinois residents, and the plaintiffs' exhibits showed that the named defendants had specifically offered to sell particular counterfeit products to individuals with Illinois shipping addresses and provided PayPal account number for the buyer to make the payment for the item, and as a result, the defendants expressly elected to do business with the residents of all fifty states, including Illinois).

Defendants conduct business within this District and the claims in this suit arise from Defendants' business dealings and transactions with consumers in Pennsylvania. *See Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo DOT Com*, 952 F.Supp. 1119 (W.D.Pa.1997).

2. Exercising Personal Jurisdiction Over Defendants Comports With Due Process

The assertion of personal jurisdiction over Defendants also comports with the Due Process Clause of the U.S. Constitution, as Defendants have “certain minimum contacts ... such that maintenance of th[is] suit does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.’” *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 788 (1984) (quoting *Milliken v. Meyer*, 311 U.S. 457 (1940)).

This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction when the plaintiff can establish that the cause of action at issue arose from the defendant's activities within the forum state. *Helicopteros Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. at 414 (1984). The plaintiff initially bears the burden of proving a *prima facie* case, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant's contacts with the forum state meet the “minimum contacts” test. *Carteret Sav. Bank, F.A. v. Shushan*, 954 F.2d 141, 146 (3d Cir. 1992). *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 475 (U.S. 1985); *see Best Van Lines, Inc. v. Walker*, 490 F.3d 239, 243 (2d. Cir. 2007) (“In the language of minimum contacts, when the defendants committed ‘their intentional, and allegedly tortious, actions expressly aimed at California, they must have reasonably anticipated being hailed into court there.’”) (internal quotations omitted); Here, the Defendants intentionally directed their activity towards the Pennsylvania market, thereby purposefully availing themselves of “the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws.” *See Malkin Dec.* ¶ 11. *See Fox Dec.* ¶¶ 22, 27. *See Lineberry Dec.* ¶ 2 and Composite

Exhibit 1. Thus, the Plaintiff has made out a *prima facie* case, by a preponderance of the evidence that Defendants' contacts with the Pennsylvania meet the "minimum contacts" test.

Pennsylvania's long-arm statute provides that jurisdiction may be exercised "to the fullest extent allowed under the Constitution of the U.S. and may be based on the most minimum contact with this Commonwealth allowed under the Constitution of the U.S.." 42 Pa. C. S. A. § 5322(b) (1981). Thus, because Pennsylvania's long-arm statute is coextensive with the dictates of the U.S. Constitution, the traditional two-step analysis is collapsed into a single inquiry: "whether the exercise of personal jurisdiction would conform with the Due Process Clause." *Poole v. Sasson*, 122 F. Supp. 2d 556, 558 (E. D. Pa. 2000); *see also Renner v. Lanard Toys Limited*, 33 F.3d 277, 279 (3d Cir.1994) ("[T]his court's inquiry is solely whether the exercise of personal jurisdiction over the defendant would be constitutional."). Due process requires that the defendant have "minimum contacts" with the forum state. *Remick v. Manfredy*, 238 F.3d 248, 255 (3rd Cir.2001) (quoting *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316, 66 S.Ct. 154, 90 L.Ed. 95 (1945)). "Minimum contacts must have a basis in 'some act by which the defendant purposefully avails itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum state, thus invoking the benefits and protections of its laws.'" *Remick*, 238 F.3d at 255 (quoting *Asahi Metal Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Superior Court of California*, 480 U.S. 102, 109, 107 S.Ct. 1026, 94 L.Ed.2d 92 (1987)).

Here, each of the Defendants has used an interactive web site for offering for sale and selling counterfeit products. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant based upon internet-based sales activity into the US and this judicial district. The seminal opinion in this regard is *Zippo Mfg. Co.*, 952 F. Supp. at 1119. In *Zippo*, this court established a "sliding scale" analytical framework for internet-based personal jurisdiction cases based upon the "level

of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information that occurs on the Web site.” 952 F. Supp. at 1124. The court explained:

[T]he likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet. This sliding scale is consistent with well-developed personal jurisdiction principles. At one end of the spectrum are situations where a defendant clearly does business over the Internet. If the defendant enters into contracts with residents of a foreign jurisdiction that involve the knowing and repeated transmission of computer files over the Internet, personal jurisdiction is proper. At the opposite end are situations where a defendant has simply posted information on an Internet Web site which is accessible to users in foreign jurisdictions. A passive Web site that does little more than make information available to those who are interested in it is not grounds for the exercise personal jurisdiction. The middle ground is occupied by interactive Web sites where a user can exchange information with the host computer. In these cases, the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange of information that occurs on the Web site.

Id.

The Third Circuit endorsed this general framework in *Toys “R” Us, Inc. v. Step Two, S.A.*, 318 F.3d 446 (3rd Cir. 2003), but clarified that the plaintiff must also provide evidence of “the intentional nature of the defendant’s conduct vis-a-vis the forum state.” *Id.* at 452. In other words, “there must be some evidence that the defendant ‘purposefully availed’ itself of conducting activity in the forum state, by directly targeting its website to the state, knowingly interacting with residents of the forum state via its website, or through sufficient other related contacts.” *Id.* at 454. *See also Mellon Bank (East) PSFS, N.A. v. DiVeronica Bros., Inc.*, 983 F.2d 551, 556 (3d Cir. 1993) (citing *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 477 (1985))

In the wake of *Zippo* and *Toys “R” Us*, most courts have concluded that a defendant that intentionally conducts business transactions over an interactive website with customers in the forum state has purposefully directed itself of the laws of that forum. In *Square D*, for example,

the defendant's website contained links providing "a [telephone] number and e-mail address for the purpose of placing an order," information concerning product warranties, and a link that permitted a potential purchaser to "submit a form specifying the manufacturer, catalog number, and quantity of the product to be purchased, as well as the purchaser's company name, phone, fax and e-mail." *Square D Co. v. Scott Elec. Co.*, No. 06-459, 2008 WL 4462298, at *3 (W.D. PA September 30, 2008). There was also a space on the form for additional "comments" concerning a proposed transaction. *Id.* Although a customer could not directly order products using only the website, customers could "commence the ordering process" by "provid[ing] much of the same type of information that would be required for an order (e.g., manufacturer, quantity, catalog number, contact information)." *Id.* at *8, Indeed, the court noted that the website had produced "twenty-four (24) Pennsylvania customers and a total of \$10,238.25 in sales" for the defendant. *Id.* at *9. Although this amount represented "less than 1%" of the defendant's total sales, the Court concluded that it was sufficient to establish personal jurisdiction in the state of Pennsylvania. *Id.* As explained by the court:

The website was more than a mere advertisement; rather, it was an interactive site that allowed customers to take the first step in an ordering process that could be completed with one phone call or e-mail. By knowingly selling and shipping a product that is at issue in this litigation to a customer [in] Pennsylvania, the Moving Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the laws and privileges of this forum. *Id.* at *11.

Willyoung v. Colorado Custom Hardware, Inc. is similarly instructive. *Willyoung v. Colorado Custom Hardware, Inc.*, 2009 WL 3183061 (W. D. Pa. Sept. 30, 2009). In *Willyoung*, the website at issue allowed visitors to "request a catalog by supplying certain information according to the website prompts, contact the company directly by e-mail, subscribe to [defendant's] on-line newsletter, and search, view, and select products for on-line purchase via a 'shopping cart.'" *Id.* at *12. Over a two-year period, Pennsylvania customers had utilized the

website to place 211 orders amounting to \$41,566.05 in sales. *Id.* Based on the foregoing, the court concluded that the defendant had purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business in the state of Pennsylvania by “intentionally and repeatedly engag[ing] in internet-based sales of its products to Pennsylvania residents via its website.” *Id.* at *13. Other courts have frequently reached the same conclusion. *See also Gentex Corp. v. Abbott*, 978 F. Supp. 2d 391, 398 (M.D. Pa. 2013) (finding personal jurisdiction where non-resident defendant’s interactive website was used by Pennsylvania residents to place at least 17 orders over a three-year period); *TRE Services, Inc. v. U.S. Bellows, Inc.*, 2012 WL 2872830, *4–5 (W.D. Pa. July 12, 2012) (finding personal jurisdiction based on defendant’s commercially interactive website that accepted orders from Pennsylvania); *Gourmet Video, Inc. v. Alpha Blue Archives, Inc.*, 2008 WL 4755350, *3 (D.N.J. Oct.29, 2008) (“Personal jurisdiction is properly exercised over a defendant using the Internet to conduct business in the forum state.”); *L’At hen e, Inc. v. EarthSpring LLC*, 570 F.Supp. 588, 593–94 (D. Del. 2008) (defendants purposely availed themselves of doing business in state of Delaware where they operated a website accessible in Delaware, received orders and payments from customers in Delaware, and shipped their products to Delaware). Thus, the Defendants in this case have all offered interactive web sites for viewing, ordering, and paying for the Counterfeit Goods and have purposefully availed themselves of the opportunity to conduct business with Pennsylvania citizens with their respective Merchant Storefronts.

Further there is sufficient evidence to establish the type of “intentional interaction with the forum state” required by the Third Circuit for the exercise of personal jurisdiction. *See Toys “R” Us*, 318 F.3d at 451–52 (requiring evidence that the defendant has “intentionally interact[ed] with the forum state). *See, e.g., Square D.*, 2008 WL 4462298 at *9 n. 10

(concluding that an amount equal to less than 1% of overall sales was sufficient to establish minimum contacts); *Zippo*, 952 F.Supp. at 1127 (exercising personal jurisdiction despite that only 2% of the defendant's customers were Pennsylvania residents); *L'Athene*, 570 F. Supp. 2d at 593–94 (exercising personal jurisdiction despite that sales to the forum state constituted less than 1% of defendants' total annual sales based on units sold). As noted in *Zippo*, “[t]he Supreme Court has made clear that even a single contact can be sufficient.” *Zippo*, 952 F. Supp. at 1127 (citing *McGee v. Int'l Life Ins. Co.*, 355 U.S. 220, 223, 78 S.Ct. 199, 2 L. Ed. 2d 223 (1957)); see also *Square D.*, 2008 WL 4462298 at *9 n. 10 (noting that, while an argument based on a minute number of overall sales might be “valid in the context of general jurisdiction, in the context of specific jurisdiction it is evidence that supports Plaintiff's argument that the Moving Defendants purposefully availed themselves of the laws and privileges of Pennsylvania by selling and shipping products to residents of the Commonwealth.”).

Since the Defendants have purposefully availed themselves of the opportunity to conduct business with Pennsylvania citizens through their interactive websites, the Court must next consider whether this litigation “arise[s] out of and relate[s] to” those sales. *D'Jamoos*, 566 F.3d at 102. Here, the lawsuit directly arises out of the Defendants' respective sales of Counterfeit Products to Pennsylvania residents through their interactive websites. See, e.g., *Willyoung*, 2009 WL 3183061 at *13 (“The second part of our jurisdictional inquiry is also easily satisfied because this litigation arises out of and relates to BGM's use of its web site to conduct internet-based sales of its merchandise to Pennsylvania residents.”) (internal quotation marks omitted); *Square D.*, 2008 WL 4462298 at *11 (finding the relatedness requirement satisfied where “at least one” of the products sold to a Pennsylvania resident by the defendant was from the allegedly infringing line of products at issue in the litigation). All of the Counterfeit Products

which are the subject of this lawsuit were sold into Pennsylvania. Therefore, the “arise[s] out of and relate[s] to” test is easily met here.

Finally, the Court must consider whether the exercise of jurisdiction would otherwise comport with “traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.” *O’Connor v Sandy Lane Hotel Co., Ltd*, 496 F.3d 312, 316 (3rd Cir. 2007)(quoting *Int’l Shoe*, 326 U.S. at 316). Because the existence of minimum contacts makes jurisdiction presumptively constitutional, the defendant at step three of the specific-jurisdiction-inquiry process “must present a compelling case that the presence of some other considerations would render jurisdiction unreasonable.” *Id.* (quoting *Burger King*, 471 U.S. at 477). The burden upon the defendant at this stage of the inquiry is considerable. *See Pennzoil Prods. Co. v. Colelli & Assocs., Inc.*, 149 F.3d 197, 207 (3rd Cir. 1998) (noting that if minimum contacts are present, then jurisdiction will be unreasonable only in “rare cases”); *Grand Entm’t Group, Ltd., v. Star Media Sales, Inc.*, 988 F.2d 476, 483 (3rd Cir.1993) (“The burden on a defendant who wishes to show an absence of fairness or lack of substantial justice is heavy.”). As the Third Circuit has observed:

The Supreme Court has identified several factors that courts should consider when balancing jurisdictional reasonableness. Among them are the burden on the defendant, the forum State’s interest in adjudicating the dispute, the plaintiff’s interest in obtaining convenient and effective relief, the interstate [and international] judicial system’s interest in obtaining the most efficient resolution of controversies, and [t]he procedural and substantive interests of other nations.

O’Connor, 496 F.3d at 324 (internal quotations omitted).

Here, the Plaintiff’s interest in obtaining convenient and effective relief in the forum of its choice and Pennsylvania’s interest in protecting its citizens from the sale of infringing goods within its borders are factors that weigh heavily in finding personal jurisdiction of the Defendants. *See Square D*, 2008 WL 4462298 at *12 (concluding that jurisdiction should be

exercised in Pennsylvania “because the counterfeit goods in question potentially pose a danger to the public and were sold to residents of this Commonwealth.”); *Zippo*, 952 F.Supp. at 1127 (noting Pennsylvania’s strong interest in resolving trademark infringement claims implicating its citizens and giving “due regard to the Plaintiff’s choice to seek relief in Pennsylvania”). As the court noted in *Zippo*, “[i]f [the defendant] had not wanted to be amenable to jurisdiction in Pennsylvania, the solution would have been simple—it could have chosen not to sell its [products] to Pennsylvania residents.” *Id.* at 1126–27.

Accordingly, Plaintiff respectfully submits that this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants in this action.

B. PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED TO AN *EX PARTE* TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

An *ex parte* order is essential in this case to prevent immediate and irreparable injury to Plaintiff. Rule 65(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides, in pertinent part, that a temporary restraining order may be granted without written or oral notice to the opposing party or that party's counsel where “it clearly appears from the specific facts shown by affidavit . . . that immediate and irreparable injury, loss or damage will result to the applicant before the adverse party or that party's attorney can be heard in opposition.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b). Further, this court has inherent power to grant an *ex parte* restraining order. *See Link v. Wabush R. R.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630 – 31 (1962) (“Inherent powers are governed by the ‘control necessarily vested in courts to manage their own affairs as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases.’ (citation omitted)”). Indeed, the Supreme Court has indicated that federal courts have broad inherent powers to accomplish justice. *See Chambers v. Nasco, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 44 (1991).

Moreover, Congress specifically acted to provide that Section 34 of the Lanham Act expressly authorizes this Court to issue *ex parte* restraining orders “with respect to a violation [of the Act] that consists of using a counterfeit mark in connection with the sale, offering for sale, or distribution of goods.” 15 U.S.C. § 1116 (d) (1) (a). Congress’ purpose for enacting such *ex parte* remedies was to ensure that courts were able to effectively exercise their jurisdiction in counterfeiting cases and to prevent counterfeiters given prior notice from disappearing or quickly disposing of infringing inventory or records relating to their counterfeiting and illegal actions. *See* Senate-House Joint Explanatory Statement on trademark Counterfeiting Legislation, 130 Cong. Rec. H12076, at 12080 (Oct. 10, 1984).

Once a violation of the Lanham Act is demonstrated, the issuance of an *ex parte* order is appropriate upon showing that: (i) the plaintiff will provide adequate security; (ii) any order other than an *ex parte* order is not adequate to achieve the purposes of 15 U.S.C. § 1114; (iii) the plaintiff has not publicized the requested *ex parte* order; (iv) the plaintiff is likely to succeed on showing that defendants are using counterfeit marks; (v) an immediate and irreparable injury will occur if such *ex parte* order is not granted; (vi) the materials to be seized will be located at the place identified in the application; (vii) the harm to the plaintiff in denying the application outweighs the harm to defendants in granting the order and (viii) if prior notice was given, defendants would destroy, move, hide or otherwise make such matter inaccessible to the court. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1116 (d)(4)(B). As discussed in this Application, Plaintiff meets each of the relevant criteria for the issuance of an *ex parte* temporary restraining order under the Lanham Act.⁵ *See Taylor Dec. and Malkin Dec. and Ference Dec.*

⁵ Plaintiff has expressed its willingness to provide security in conjunction with the *ex parte* relief it seeks. *See* [Proposed] Order, filed herewith. Plaintiff has certified that it has not publicized this Application. *See Fox Dec.*,

“Courts in other circuits dealing with foreign on-line counterfeiters have not hesitated to exercise [their] authority [to grant an *ex parte* order] in infringement cases in which there is a danger the defendants will destroy, conceal, or transfer counterfeit goods.” *Moose Toys Pty, Ltd. v. Thriftway Hylan Blvd. Drug Corp.*, No. 15- cv-4483-DLI/MDG, 2015 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 105912, at *8 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2015). Moreover, federal courts have long recognized that civil actions against counterfeiters - whose very business is built around the deliberate misappropriation of rights and property belonging to others - present special challenges that justify proceeding on an *ex parte* basis. *See Time Warner Entertainment Co., L.P. v. Does*, 876 F. Supp. 407, 410-11 (E.D.N.Y. 1994).

An *ex parte* temporary restraining order is particularly warranted in cases, such as the instant one, involving counterfeiters who conceal their identities and engaging in unlawful and harmful counterfeiting activities over the Internet to avoid revealing their actual locations and identities. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 13 – 14; *Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 13. The Defendants, who, upon information and belief, operate their businesses exclusively over the Internet, knowingly and willfully offer for sale and/or sell Counterfeit Products through their User Accounts and on their Merchant Storefronts on wish.com. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 2 and ¶ 11; *Fox Dec.*, ¶ 2 and ¶ 26 - 27, *Ference Dec.*, ¶ 14, *Ex. 1. See Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1. Given the propensity for third-party merchants on wish.com, as well as other as yet undiscovered online marketplace platforms, to use aliases, false addresses and other incomplete identification information to avoid detection, if Defendants are put on notice of the filing of this Application, it is likely that Defendants will attempt to circumvent the temporary restraining order, by

¶ 30. Also, since Defendants’ location and the location of the Counterfeit and Infringing Products are unclear, Plaintiff is not requesting a seizure order in this Application. *See* [Proposed] Order.

disappearing, destroying any evidence of their counterfeiting activities and draining their financial accounts. *See Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 13 - 15.

In addition to the fact that Defendants are likely to attempt to hide evidence of their counterfeiting and infringing activities, if Defendants are given notice of this Application prior to providing the Financial Institutions and the Third Party Service Provider with the time necessary to freeze Defendants' Assets and/or Defendants' Financial Accounts (as defined *infra*), it is highly likely that Defendants will move and/or deplete Defendants' Assets and/or Defendants Financial Accounts before the Financial Institutions and the Third Party Service Provider can comply with the temporary restraining order. *See id.* Further, if provided with prior notice of this Application, Defendants are also likely to simply open new User Accounts or Merchant Storefronts on wish.com, as well as any and all yet undiscovered online marketplace platforms, under new or different names and continue to offer for sale and sell Counterfeit Products with little to no consequence. *See id.* In light of the covert nature of Defendants and their unlawful, infringing and counterfeiting activities, an order other than an *ex parte* temporary restraining order would be an exercise in futility. The immediate and irreparable harm to Plaintiff's business and reputation -- as well as to the goodwill associated with Plaintiff's Marks -- in denying its Application for an *ex parte* temporary restraining order, greatly outweighs the harm to Defendants' interests in continuing to offer for sale and sell Counterfeit Products. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 18, ¶¶ 25 - 27. Many courts have granted an *ex parte* temporary restraining order in situations where the harm to plaintiffs far outweighed the harm to defendants.⁶

The Third Circuit holds that a district court must evaluate the following four factors in deciding whether preliminary injunctive relief is appropriately entered: (1) the extent to which the

⁶ *See, supra* fn. 2 (collecting cases granted *ex parte* temporary restraining order in situations where harm to plaintiffs far outweighed harm to defendants.).

moving party will suffer irreparable harm without injunctive relief; (2) the likelihood that the moving party will succeed on the merits; (3) the extent to which the nonmoving party will suffer irreparable harm if the injunction is issued; and (4) the public interest. *See Clean Ocean Action v. York*, 57 F.3d 328, 331 (3d Cir. 1995); *AT&T Co. v. Winback and Conserve Program, Inc.*, 42 F.3d 1421, 1427 (3d Cir. 1994). Courts routinely grant preliminary injunctive relief when a party's trademark rights are threatened by the sale of counterfeit versions of its products based on a trademark holder's inability "to control the quality of the goods manufactured and sold under the holder's trademark." *El Greco Leather Prods. Co. v. Shoe World, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 392, 395 (2d Cir. 1986). As shown below, Plaintiffs readily meet the criteria for obtaining a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction.

Louis Vuitton Malletier v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corp., 426 F.3d 532, 537 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting *Federal Express Corp. v. Federal Espresso, Inc.*, 201 F.3d 168, 173 (2d Cir. 2000)). The "standards which govern consideration of an application for a temporary restraining order are the same standards as those which govern a preliminary injunction." *Local 1814, Int'l Longshoremen's Ass'n v. N.Y. Shipping Ass'n, Inc.*, 965 F.2d 1224, 1228 (2d Cir. 1992). *See also Hall v. Johnson*, 599 F.Supp.2d 1, 6 n. 2 (D.D.C. 2009); *accord Sterling Commercial Credit-Michigan, LLC v. Phoenix Industries I, LLC*, 762 F.Supp.2d 8 (D.D.C. 2011); *Coalition for Parity, Inc. v. Sebelius*, 709 F.Supp.2d 6 (D.D.C. 2010). As detailed below, Plaintiff has met the standard for a preliminary injunction, and accordingly, a temporary restraining order should also issue against Defendants.

1. **Plaintiff Will Suffer Irreparable Harm in the Absence of an Injunction Leaving it with No Adequate Remedy at Law**

Defendants' infringing activities must be stopped immediately in order to prevent any further harm to Plaintiff. Not only does Plaintiff stand to suffer lost profits as a result of Defendants' competing substandard Counterfeit Products, but it destroys the inherent value of

Plaintiff's Marks, it impairs Plaintiff's reputation for providing quality products, it dilutes Plaintiff's brand and goodwill and it negatively affects Plaintiff's relationships with its current customers and its ability to attract new customers. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 25 - 27. While courts may no longer presume irreparable harm upon a finding of infringement, *Salinger v. Colting*, 607 F.3d 68, 82 (2d Cir. 2010), "[i]rreparable harm exists in a trademark case when the party seeking the injunction shows that it will lose control over the reputation of its trademark . . . because loss of control over one's reputation is neither 'calculable nor precisely compensable.'" *Pappan Enters., Inc. v. Hardee's Food Sys., Inc.*, 143 F.3d 800, 805 (3d Cir.1998). Lack of control over one's mark "creates the potential for damage to ... reputation[, which] constitutes irreparable injury for the purpose of granting a preliminary injunction in a trademark case." *Opticians Ass'n of Am. v. Indep. Opticians of Am.*, 920 F.2d 187, 196 (3d Cir.1990). Thus, "trademark infringement amounts to irreparable injury as a matter of law." *S & R Corp. v. Jiffy Lube Int'l, Inc.*, 968 F.2d 371, 378 (3d Cir.1992); *see also Times Mirror Magazines, Inc. v. Las Vegas Sports News, L.L.C.*, 212 F.3d 157, 169 (3d Cir.2000) ("potential damage to ... reputation or goodwill or likely confusion between parties' marks" is irreparable injury). "[O]nce the likelihood of confusion caused by trademark infringement has been established, the inescapable conclusion is that there was also irreparable injury." *Pappan*, 143 F.3d at 805. *See also U.S. Polo Ass'n, Inc. v. PRL USA Holdings, Inc.*, 800 F.Supp.2d 515, 540 (S.D.N.Y. 2011); *see also NYPHoldings v. New York Post Pub. Inc.*, 63 F. Supp. 3d 328, 341 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) ("[A]lthough irreparable harm may not be presumed upon a showing of a likelihood of success, irreparable harm exists in a trademark case when the party seeking the injunction shows that it will lose control over the reputation of its trademark . . . Thus, it will often be the case that a party's demonstration of a likelihood of success on a trademark claim will also show a threat of irreparable harm." (citing *eBay, Inc. v.*

MercExchange, LLC, 547 U.S. 388, 393 (2006); *Salinger*, 607 F.3d at 80)). See: *Bill Blass, Ltd. v. SAZ Corp.*, 751 F.2d 152, 224 U.S.P.Q. (BNA) 753 (3d Cir. 1984). (“Harm is irreparable when it cannot be compensated adequately in money damages.”). See also *S & R Corp. v. Jiffy Lube Int’l, Inc.*, 968 F.2d 371, 378 (3d Cir.1992) (Grounds for irreparable injury include loss of control of reputation, loss of trade, and loss of goodwill.)

Moreover, Defendants’ counterfeiting and infringing activities deny Plaintiff its fundamental right to control the quality of the goods sold under its marks. See *Zino Davidoff SA v. CVS Corp.*, 571 F.3d 238, 243 (2d Cir. 2009) (affirming district court’s grant of preliminary injunction) (quoting *El Greco Leather Products Co. v. Shoe World, Inc.*, 806 F.2d 392, 395 (2d Cir. 1986, *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 817 (1987) (“[o]ne of the most valuable and important protections afforded by the Lanham Act is the right to control the quality of the goods manufactured and sold under the holder’s trademark.”). Defendants are offering their substandard Counterfeit Products, often in wholesale quantities, at significantly below market prices with which Plaintiff cannot compete given the high-quality materials and construction necessary to manufacture the Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer. See *Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 19 - 24; *Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 11 - 12 and *Groupe SEB USA v. Euro-Pro Operating LLC*, 774 F.3d 192 (3d Cir. 2014) (holding that irreparable harm is caused to a trademark owner who cannot control the quality of their products because “a higher incidence of substantial sales of counterfeit goods, which are invariably non-conforming and inferior” would “harm [Plaintiffs’] reputation and diminish the value of its trademark.”); see also *Mint, Inc. v. Iddi Amad*, No. 10-cv-9395-SAS, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49813, at *9 , n.23 (S.D.N.Y. May 9, 2011) (“the loss of pricing power resulting from the sale of inexpensive ‘knock-offs’ is, by its very nature, irreparable) (citing *Abbott Labs. v. Sandoz, Inc.*, 544 F.3d 1341, 1362 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (citing *Purdue Pharma L.P. v. Boehringer*

Ingelheim GmbH, 237 F.3d 1359, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (likelihood of price erosion and loss of market position are evidence of irreparable harm); *Polymer Techs., Inc. v. Bridwell*, 103 F.3d 970, 975-76 (Fed. Cir. 1996) (loss of market opportunities cannot be quantified or adequately compensated and is evidence of irreparable harm)).

Also, because Defendants' substandard counterfeit or infringing products are virtually indistinguishable from Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Product, not only could any injury to consumers that results from such consumers' use of Defendants' substandard Counterfeit Products be attributed to Plaintiff, thereby causing irreparable harm to Plaintiff in the form of unquantifiable lost sales, loss of goodwill and loss of control of its reputation with authorized licensees, retailers and consumers, but Plaintiff potentially could be exposed to legal liability for any such injury to consumers, which is of particular importance given the nature of the Rapid Slicer Product. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 24. Thus, this factor weighs heavily in Plaintiff's favor.

2. Plaintiff is Likely to Prevail on the Merits of its Lanham Act Claims

In order to establish a likelihood of success on trademark counterfeiting and infringement claims, a plaintiff must show: (1) that its marks are valid and entitled to protection, and (2) that defendants' use of plaintiff's marks is likely to cause confusion. In order for a party to prevail on a claim of trademark or service mark infringement under Section 1114 and the common law, the party must establish that (1) the mark is valid and legally protectable, (2) the mark is owned by the plaintiff and (3) use of the same mark by the defendant is likely to create confusion among the relevant consumers. *See, e.g., Clean Ocean Action v. York*, 57 F.3d 328, 331 (3d Cir. 1995); *Otokoyama Co. Ltd v. Wine of Japan Import, Inc.*, 175 F.3d 266, 270 (2d Cir. 1999). *See also Fisons Horticulture, Inc. v. Vigoro Indus., Inc.*, 30 F.3d 466, 472 (3d Cir.1994); *Ford Motor Co. v.*

Summit Motor Prods. Inc., 930 F.2d 277, 291 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 939, 112 S.Ct. 373, 116 L.Ed.2d 324 (1991).

As a preliminary matter, the U.S. Trademark Registration certificate submitted in conjunction with this application provide *prima facie* evidence of both the validity of Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Mark, as well as Plaintiff's ownership of the same. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶ 8, *Ex. 1*; *see also* 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). ("A certificate of registration of a mark upon the principal register...shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registered mark and of the registration of the mark, of the owner's ownership of the mark...").

In the Third Circuit, likelihood of confusion is assessed by the so-called *Lapp* factors first enunciated in *Scott Paper Co. v. Scott's Liquid Gold, Inc.*, 589 F.2d 1225, 1229 (3d Cir. 1978). Here, each of the ten, non-exhaustive factors used to analyze whether there is likelihood of confusion favor Plaintiffs: (1) the strength of Plaintiffs' Marks; (2) the degree of similarity between the Plaintiffs' Marks and Defendants' marks; (3) the price of the goods and other factors indicative of the care and attention expected of consumers when making a purchase; (4) the length of time the defendant has used the mark without evidence of actual confusion; (5) the intent of the defendant in adopting the mark; (6) actual confusion; (7) the similarity of the channels of trade; (8) the extent to which the targets of the parties' sales efforts are similar; (9) the relationship of the goods in the minds of consumers; and (10) other factors suggesting that consumers might expect the trademark owner to manufacture both products, or manufacture a product in the defendant's market.

To establish federal trademark counterfeiting, the record must show that (1) the defendants infringed a registered trademark in violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)(a), and (2) intentionally used the trademark knowing it was counterfeit or was [sic] willfully blind to such use."

Louis Vuitton Malletier and Oakley, Inc. v. Veit, 211 F.Supp.2d 567, 580–81 (E.D.Pa.2002) (citing *Playboy Enter., Inc. v. Universal Tel–A–Talk, Inc.*, 1998 WL 767440, *7 (E.D.Pa., Nov. 3, 1998)).

Moreover, courts repeatedly hold that, "where counterfeit marks are involved, it is not necessary to perform the step-by-step examination of each factor because counterfeit marks are inherently confusing." *Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Jamelis Grocery, Inc.*, 378 F.Supp.2d 448, 455 (S.D.N.Y. 2005); *see also Gucci Am., Inc. v. Duty Free Apparel, Ltd.*, 286 F. Supp. 2d 284, 287 (S.D.N.Y. 2003). A counterfeit mark is defined in the Lanham Act as a "spurious mark which is identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, a registered mark" on the Principal Register of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, used by an unauthorized producer. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§ 1116(d) and 1127. Plaintiffs have established that: (1) the marks used by Defendants on the Infringing Websites to sell their Counterfeit Products are identical to or substantially indistinguishable from Plaintiffs' Marks which Plaintiffs are all using in commerce on their genuine products; and (2) Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' Marks to sell their Counterfeit Products is not authorized by Plaintiffs. Consumers are, in fact, being deceived by purchasing what they believe are genuine products from these Infringing Websites, only to learn when the goods arrive that they have purchased lower-quality Counterfeit Products. As such, Plaintiffs have demonstrated that consumers are likely to be confused as to the source of Defendants' Counterfeit Products and that consumers are actually being confused by Defendants' sale of Counterfeit Products on the Infringing Websites.

Finally, because Plaintiff has shown that it is likely to prevail on its trademark counterfeiting and trademark infringement claims, Plaintiff has also shown that it will likely prevail on its claims for false designation of origin, passing off and unfair competition. Trademark infringement claims under § 32(1) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1), and federal unfair competition claims under § 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), are considered under the same standard. The analysis of common law trademark infringement is

governed by the same standards as federal trademark infringement. *Mateson Chemical Corp. v. Vernon*, 2000 WL 680020, at *5 n. 7 (E.D.Pa. May 9, 2000). See also *Advance Magazine Publs. Inc. v. Vogue Int'l*, 123 F. Supp. 2d 790, 795 (D.N.J. 2000) (citing *A &H Sportswear, Inc. v. Victoria's Secret Stores, Inc.*, 237 F.3d 198, 201-11 (3d Cir. 2000)). Like other courts, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals recognizes that such behavior violates § 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)—even, for example, where the objectionable conduct is the defendant's passing off that lures potential customers away from the plaintiff but where the customers recognize the passing off before actually transacting business with the defendant. *Checkpoint Sys., Inc. v. Check Point Software Techs., Inc.*, 269 F.3d 270, 294–95 (3d Cir. 2001). This particular type of passing off, which creates what is known as “initial interest confusion,” is prohibited by the Lanham Act because without such protection, “an infringer could use an established mark to create confusion as to a product's source thereby receiving a ‘free ride on the goodwill’ of the established mark.” *Id.* See *Richemont N. Am., Inc. v. Linda Lin Huang*, No. 12-cv-4443-KBF, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 136790, at *14-16 n.15 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 24, 2013) (quoting *New West Corp. v. NYM Co. of California, Inc.*, 595 F.2d 1194, 1201 (9th Cir. 1979)); *Le Book Publ'g, Inc. v. Black Book Photography, Inc.*, 418 F. Supp. 2d 305, 312 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (quoting *New West Corp. v. NYM Co. of California, Inc.*, 595 F.2d 1194, 1201 (9th Cir. 1979)) (“[W]hether we call the violation infringement, unfair competition or false designation or origin, the test is identical.”).

a) *Plaintiff's Marks are Strong and Distinctive*

In determining the strength of a mark, the Third Circuit has repeatedly applied a two-prong test of “(1) the distinctiveness or conceptual strength of the mark; and (2) the commercial strength or marketplace recognition of the mark.” *A & H Sportswear*, 237 F.3d at 221 (quotations

omitted); *see also Fisons Horticulture, Inc. v. Vigoro Industries*, 30 F.3d 466, 478-79 (3d Cir. 1994). Lanham Trade-Mark Act, §§ 32, 43(a)(1)(A), 15 U.S.C.A. §§ 1114, 1125(a)(1)(A). The Plaintiff's Marks are distinct as applied to the goods with which they are associated and as used in connection with Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Product, which has achieved recognition and fame. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 9 - 14. Additionally, Plaintiff's federal trademark registrations for its Rapid Slicer Mark further demonstrate the strength of the same. *See id.* *See also Lois Sportswear, U.S.A., Inc. v. Levi Strauss & Co.*, 799 F.2d 867, 871 (2d Cir. 1986) (“[R]egistered trademarks are presumed to be distinctive and should be afforded the utmost protection”). Likewise, the Plaintiff's Marks are suggestive as applied to the goods with which it is associated, as each “requires imagination, thought and perception to reach a conclusion as to the nature of the goods,” and thus, the Plaintiff's Marks are inherently distinctive and is thereby entitled to trademark protection “without proof of secondary meaning.” *Stix Prods., Inc. v. United Merchants & Mfrs., Inc.*, 295 F. Supp. 479, 488 (S.D.N.Y. 1968); *see also Thompson Medical Co., v. Pfizer Inc.*, 753 F.2d 208, 216 (2d Cir. 1985); *Bernard v. Commerce Drug Co.*, 774 F. Supp. 103 (E.D.N.Y. 1991) (applying the aforementioned standards in the context of an unregistered trademark). Thus, this factor weighs in Plaintiff's favor since Plaintiff owns an inherently distinct trademark registered on the principal register of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

b) *Defendants' Counterfeit Products and Marks are Virtually Identical to Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Brand Product and Plaintiff's Mark*

Defendants have applied identical copies of the Plaintiff's Mark to their substandard, Counterfeit Products and/or used identical copies of the Plaintiff's Mark in marketing and promoting their substandard, Counterfeit Products at Defendants' User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts; as such, this factor weighs in favor of Plaintiff. Defendants' Counterfeit Products are

clearly designed to look as much like the Plaintiff's Products as possible, without the quality and workmanship of the Plaintiff's Products. *See id.*; *see also Rado Watch Co. v. ABC, Co.*, 92-cv-3657-PKL, 1992 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8356, at *11 (S.D.N.Y. June 8, 1992) (finding that the similarity of the marks weighed heavily in plaintiff's favor where it is "exceedingly difficult" to distinguish between authentic and infringing goods, "even in a side- by-side comparison"). Only minor differences exist between the Counterfeit Products and the Plaintiff's Products, which have no bearing on a finding of likelihood of confusion. *See id.*; *see also Fun-Damental Too, Ltd. v. Gemmy Indus. Corp.*, 111 F.3d 993, 1004-1005 (2d Cir. 1997) (holding that the test for confusion is "whether they create the same general overall impression such that a consumer who has seen" the authentic product would, when seeing the infringing product, be confused). Further, courts do "not look with much favor on the businessman who, out of the wealth of words available, chooses as a trademark one which comes as close as he dares to a well-known mark on the identical product." *A.T. Cross Co. v. Jonathan Bradley Pens, Inc.*, 470 F.2d 689, 692 (2d Cir. 1972).

c) ***Defendants' Counterfeit Products Directly Compete with the Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Brand Product and There is No Gap to Bridge***

In considering the proximity of the products in the market, the concern is "competitive proximity," meaning "whether and to what extent the two products compete with each other." *Cadbury Beverages Inc. v. Cott Corp.*, 73 F.3d 474, 480 (2d Cir. 1996). In assessing the proximity of the parties' products, courts "look to the nature of the products themselves and the structure of the relevant market. Among the considerations germane to the structure of the market are the class of customers to whom the goods are sold, the manner in which the products are advertised, and the channels through which the goods are sold." *Id.* (citations and internal quotations omitted). "[T]he closer the secondary user's goods are to those the consumer has seen

marketed under the prior user's band, the more likely that the consumer will mistakenly assume a common source.” *Virgin Enterprises v. Nawab*, 335 F.3d 141, 150 (2d Cir. 2003). In this case, the class of customers for both the Counterfeit Products and the Plaintiff’s Products are the same retail consumers, so this factor weighs in favor of Plaintiff.

Further, where, as here, Defendants are offering for sale and selling products that are virtually identical in kind, but not in quality to the Plaintiff’s Products, bearing counterfeit and/or infringing marks in the same class of goods under which Plaintiff sells its products, they are already in competitive proximity and there is no “gap” to bridge. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 10 - 11, *Ex. 1*; *Fox Dec.*, ¶ 22 - 24; *Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 9 – 11; *Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1. “[T]here is a great likelihood of confusion when an infringer uses the exact trademark....” *U.S. Jaycees v. Philadelphia Jaycees*, 639 F.2d 134, 142 (3d. Cir. 1981). Thus, likelihood of confusion is inevitable, when, as in this case, the identical mark is used concurrently by unrelated entities. *See also 2 McCarthy*, § 23:3 (“Cases where a defendant uses an identical mark on competitive goods hardly ever find their way into the appellate reports. Such cases are ‘open and shut’ and do not involve protracted litigation to determine liability for trademark infringement.”). *Starbucks Corp. v. Wolfe's Borough Coffee, Inc.*, 588 F.3d 97, 115 (2d Cir. 2009) (This factor “is irrelevant . . . where . . . the two products are in direct competition with each other.”); *see also Star Indus. v. Bacardi & Co.*, 412 F.3d 373, 387 (2d Cir. 2005) (concluding that “[b]ecause . . . [the] products are already in competitive proximity, there is really no gap to bridge, and this factor is irrelevant to the *Polaroid* analysis”) and *Pfizer, Inc. v. Y2K Shipping & Trading, Inc.*, 00-cv-5304-SJ, 2004 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 10426, at *15-16 (E.D.N.Y. March 26, 2004) (citations omitted) (“Where the products are competitive, there is no gap to bridge and the likelihood of confusion is greater.”).

d) *Actual Confusion Can Be Inferred Between Defendants' Counterfeit Products and the Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Brand Product*

Seeing as Defendants are offering for sale and/or selling counterfeit versions of the Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Brand Product under the Plaintiff's Marks, or a confusingly similar mark, actual confusion can be inferred. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 10 - 11, *Ex. 1*; *Fox Dec.*, ¶ 22 - 24; *Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 9 - 11; *Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1. Moreover, actual confusion exists in this case. *See Fox Dec.* ¶ 24. Notwithstanding, Plaintiff does not need to prove actual confusion, only a likelihood of confusion to obtain equitable relief. *See Opticians Ass'n of America v. Independent Opticians of America Prot.*, 920 F.2d 187, 195 (citations omitted). *See also One Alarm Monitoring, Inc. v. Exec. Prot. One Sec. Serv., LLC*, 553 F. Supp. 2d 201, 206 (E.D.N.Y. 2008) (quoting *Warner Bros., Inc. v. Gay Toys, Inc.*, 658 F.2d 76, 79 (2d Cir. 1981)) (“To obtain an injunction in a trademark case the plaintiff need show ‘only a likelihood of confusion or deception ... in order to obtain equitable relief.’”).

e) *Defendants Acted in Bad Faith*

Given that Defendants' choice of marks, which are virtually identical to the Plaintiff's Marks and used in connection with the offering for sale and/or sale of virtually identical products, it can be presumed that Defendants intended to trade off the goodwill and reputation of Plaintiff, its Rapid Slicer Brand Product and its Marks. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶¶ 10 - 11, *Ex. 1*; *Fox Dec.*, ¶ 22 - 24; *Ference Dec.*, ¶¶ 9 - 11; *Lineberry Dec.*, ¶ 2 and Composite Exhibit 1; *see also Kraft Gen. Foods, Inc. v. Allied Old English, Inc.*, 831 F. Supp. 123, 132 (S.D.N.Y. 1993) (“When a company appropriates an identical mark that is well known and has acquired a secondary meaning, an inference can be drawn that the company intends to capitalize on the goodwill and reputation of the mark as well as any confusion that might result concerning the

common origin of that mark and the senior user's product.”).⁷ If Defendants’ counterfeiting and infringing actions are found to be willful, “likelihood of confusion will be presumed as a matter of law.” *N.Y. State Soc’y of CPA’s v. Eric Louis Assocs.*, 79 F. Supp. 2d 331, 340 (S.D.N.Y. 1999).

f) *Defendants’ Counterfeit Products Are of Inferior Quality*

The Plaintiff’s Rapid Slicer Brand food slicer is manufactured with high quality materials. *See Fox Dec.* ¶ 15. Plaintiff has neither authorized Defendants’ use of the Plaintiff’s Marks or confusingly similar marks in connection with the Counterfeit Products nor approved or tested Defendants’ Counterfeit Products being offered for sale and/or sold under or in connection with the Rapid Slicer Marks and/or confusingly similar marks. *See Fox Dec.* ¶ 23. Hence, Defendants have encroached on Plaintiff’s right to control the quality of the goods manufactured and sold under its Rapid Slicer Marks. *See Groupe SEB USA v. Euro-Pro Operating LLC*, 774 F.3d 192 (3d Cir.. 2014). *See also Polymer Technology Corp. v. Mimran*, 975 F.2d 58, 62 (2d Cir. 1992) (quoting *El Greco Leather Products Co.*, 806 F.2d at 395) (“One of the most valuable and important protections afforded by the Lanham Act is the right to control the quality of the goods manufactured and sold under the holder's trademark . . . the actual quality of the goods is irrelevant; it is the control of quality that a trademark holder is entitled to maintain”). In light of the above, this factor further supports a finding of likelihood of confusion.

⁷ *See also Toys "R" Us, Inc.*, 559 F. Supp. 1189, 1199 (E.D.N.Y. 1983) (citing *E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. v. Yoshida International, Inc.*, 393 F. Supp. 502, 514 (E.D.N.Y. 1975)) (“On the assumption that a businessman will ordinarily act to his commercial advantage, and that the attraction of an established business’ good will to the newcomer's product is such an advantage, the inference to be drawn from imitation is the imitator's own expectation of confusion as to the source of origin of his product. Where, as here, there is little to distinguish the marks themselves and the prior mark is a long-established one of which the newcomer was aware, doubts about intent are resolved against the newcomer, and a reasonable explanation of its choice is essential to establish lack of intent to deceive.”) and *Gucci America, Inc. v. Action Activewear, Inc.*, 759 F. Supp. 1060, 1065 (S.D.N.Y. 1991) (“Where the evidence "shows or requires the inference that another's name was adopted deliberately with a view to obtain some advantage from the good will, good name, and good trade which another has built up, then the inference of likelihood of confusion is readily drawn, for the very act of the adopter has indicated that he expects confusion and resultant profit.”) (internal citation omitted).

g) *The Sophistication of Purchasers*

“Where the purchasers of a products are highly trained professionals, they know the market and are less likely than untrained consumers to be misled or confused by the similarity of different marks.” *Virgin Enters. Ltd. v. Nawab*, 335 F.3d 141, 151 (2d Cir. 2003). In contrast, ordinary “retail customers,” (i.e., the consumers of Plaintiff’s and Defendants’ products), “are not expected to exercise the same degree of care as professional buyers, who are expected to have greater powers of discrimination.” *Pretty Girl, Inc. v. Pretty Girl Fashions, Inc.*, 778 F. Supp. 2d 261, 268-269 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (citing *Virgin Enterprises*, 335 F.3d at 151) (quoting district court). *See also Fisons*, 30 F.3d at 478–79. Thus, this factor favors Plaintiff’s likelihood of success on the merits.

3. Plaintiff is Likely to Prevail on its Copyright Infringement Claim

Plaintiff has established a likelihood of success on its cause of action for copyright infringement. To prove copyright infringement pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 501, the plaintiff must demonstrate two elements: (1) ownership of a copyright and (2) copying by the defendant. *Dam Things From Denmark v. Russ Berrie & Co.*, 290 F.3d 548, 561 (3d Cir. 2002). Plaintiff is the exclusive owner of U.S. Copyright Reg. No. VA 2-112-976, issued May 15, 2018, for “Rapid Slicer Packaging (2017)” and which covers Plaintiff’s Rapid Slicer Brand Product packaging (“Rapid Slicer Work”). A true and correct copy of which is attached as Complaint **Exhibit 2**. Defendants had actual notice of Plaintiff’s exclusive rights in and to the copyrighted work in the Rapid Slicer Work.

Without permission, Defendants knowingly and intentionally reproduced, copied, and displayed the work in the Rapid Slicer Works by manufacturing, distributing, displaying,

offering for sale and/or selling Infringing Products which bear the work in the Rapid Slicer Work, or artwork that is, at a minimum, substantially similar to the work in the Rapid Slicer Work. *See Lineberry Dec.* Composite Exhibit 1. *See Ference Dec.* ¶ 11. Therefore, Defendants' display, distribution, and sale of packaging, artwork, photos, text, and instructions directly infringes Plaintiff's exclusive rights to reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute and display its copyrighted material under 17 U.S.C. § 106.

4. Plaintiff is Likely to Prevail on its State Law Claims

Because Plaintiff has shown a likelihood of success on its Lanham Act claims, Plaintiff respectfully submits that it has also shown a likelihood of success on its deceptive trade practices, false advertising, unfair competition and unjust enrichment claims under Pennsylvania Law. *Mateson Chemical Corp.*, 2000 WL 680020, at *5 n. 7. *See also Advance Magazine Publs. Inc.*, 123 F. Supp. 2d at 795 (citing *A &H Sportswear, Inc.*, 237 F.3d at 201 - 11.)

5. The Balance of Hardships Favors Plaintiff

The balance of hardships unquestionably and overwhelmingly favors Plaintiff in this case. Here, as described above, Plaintiff has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable harm to its business, the value, goodwill and reputation built up in and associated with the Plaintiff's Marks and to its reputation as a result of Defendants' willful and knowing sales of substandard imitations of the Plaintiff's Rapid Slicer Product. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 25 - 29. In contrast, any harm to Defendants would only be the loss of Defendants' ability to continue to offer their Counterfeit and Infringing Products for sale, or, in other words, the loss of the benefit of being allowed to continue to unfairly profit from their illegal and infringing activities. "Indeed, to the extent defendants 'elect[] to build a business on products found to infringe[,]

[they] cannot be heard to complain if an injunction against continuing infringement destroys the business so elected.” *Windsurfing Intern, Inc. v. AMF, Inc.*, 782 F.2d 995, 1003 n.12 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Broad. Music, Inc. v. Prana Hosp., Inc.*, 158 F. Supp. 3d 184, 196 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (quoting *Mint, Inc. v. Amad*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 49813, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *see also Mitchell Group USA LLC*, No. 14-cv-5745-DLI/JO, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 143001, at *6-7 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 17, 2014) (citing *Philip Morris USA Inc. v. 5 Bros. Grocery Corp.*, No. 13-cv-2451-DLI/SMG, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 112274 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 5, 2014) (“Absent an injunction, there will be further erosion of plaintiff’s goodwill and reputation. Defendants, on the other hand, will be called upon to do no more than refrain from what they have no right to do in the first place.”)).

6. Enjoining Defendants from Using the Rapid Slicer Mark Will Serve the Public Interest

The public interest will be served by the issuance of a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, as “the public has an interest in not being deceived—in being assured that the mark it associates with a product is not attached to goods of unknown origin and quality.” Public interest can be defined a number of ways, but in a trademark case, it is most often a synonym for the right of the public not to be deceived or confused. 2 *McCarthy*, § 30:21. *See Bill Blass, Ltd. v. Saz Corp.*, 751 F.2d at 156 (there is a public interest in the protection of the trademark and to avoid confusion in the public); *SK & F, Co. v. Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories*, 625 F.2d 1055, 1057 (3d Cir.1980) (“preventing deception of the public is itself in the public interest”). *See also International Kennel Club v. Mighty Star, Inc.*, 846 F.2d at 1092 n. 8 (“[T]he relevant consideration is the consumer’s interest in not being deceived.”) Here, the public has an interest in being able to rely on the high quality of the Plaintiff’s Products bearing and/or sold in connection with the Rapid Slicer Mark. Since Defendants have willfully and

knowingly inserted substandard Counterfeit Products into the marketplace, the public would benefit from a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction halting any further sale and distribution of Defendants' Counterfeit Products. *See Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 25 - 29.

C. PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED TO AN ORDER PREVENTING 1) THE FRAUDULENT TRANSFER OF ASSETS AND 2) FREEZING OF DEFENDANTS' MERCHANT STOREFRONTS

1. Defendants' Assets Must be Frozen

Considering the nature of Defendants' counterfeiting businesses and Plaintiff showing that it has a high likelihood of succeeding on the merits of all of its claims, Plaintiff will be entitled to an equitable accounting of Defendants' profits from their sales of Counterfeit Products and Infringing Products. Accordingly, Plaintiff's request for an asset freeze order granting Plaintiff information regarding the location of all money, securities or other property or assets of Defendants (whether said assets are located in the U.S. or abroad) ("Defendants' Assets"), the attachment of Defendants' Assets and an injunction preventing the transfer from or to financial accounts associated with or utilized by any Defendants or any Defendants' User Accounts or Merchant Storefront(s) (whether said account is located in the U.S. or abroad) ("Defendants' Financial Accounts") by any banks, financial institutions, credit card companies and payment processing agencies, Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com ("Wish") and PayPal, Inc. d/b/a paypal.com ("PayPal"), and their related companies or agencies that engage in the processing or transfer of money and/or real or personal property of Defendants ("Financial Institutions") and online marketplace platforms, including, without limitation, those owned and operated, directly or indirectly by Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com ("Wish") and PayPal, Inc. d/b/a paypal.com ("PayPal"), as well as any and all as yet undiscovered online marketplace platforms and/or entities through which Defendants, their respective officers, employees, agents, servants and all

persons in active concert or participation with any of them manufacture, import, export, advertise, market, promote, distribute, offer for sale, sell and/or otherwise deal in Counterfeit Products which are hereinafter identified as a result of any order entered in this action, or otherwise is both necessary and appropriate, and is within this court's discretion to preserve Plaintiff's right to the relief sought in the Complaint. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a); *see, e.g., Balenciaga Am., Inc. v. Dollinger*, No. 10-cv-2912-LTS, 2010 U. S. Dist. LEXIS 107733, at *22 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2010) (citing *Wishnatzki & Nathel, Inc. v. H.P. Island-Wide, Inc.*, No. 00-cv-8051-JSM, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 15664, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. 2000) (“[W]here plaintiffs seek both equitable and legal relief in relation to specific funds, a court retains its equitable power to freeze assets.”); *Int'l Star Class Yacht Racing Ass'n v. Tommy Hilfiger USA., Inc.*, 146 F.3d 66, 71-72 (2d Cir. 1998) (“A district court faced with a Lanham Act violation possesses some degree of discretion in shaping [the] relief according to the principles of equity and the individual circumstances of each case” within the parameters of allowing an accounting for profits); *George Basch Co., Inc. v. Blue Coral, Inc.*, 968 F.2d 1532, 1537 (2d Cir. 1992); *Tiffany (NJ) LLC v. Forbse*, No. 11-cv-4976-NRB, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72148, at *34 (S.D.N.Y. May 23, 2012) and *Warner Bros. Entm't Inc. v. Doe*, No. 14-cv-3492- KPF, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 190098 (S.D.N.Y. May 29, 2014).

Courts have the inherent authority to issue a prejudgment asset restraint when plaintiff's complaint seeks relief in equity. *Animale Grp. Inc. v. Sunny's Perfume Inc.*, 256 F. App'x 707, 709 (5th Cir. 2007); *Levi Strauss & Co. v. Sunrise Int'l Trading Inc.*, 51 F.3d 982, 987 (11th Cir. 1995); *Reebok Int'l Ltd. v. Marnatech Enters., Inc.*, 970 F.2d 552, 559 (9th Cir. 1992). In the years since *Marnatech*, many federal courts have granted the temporary restraint of a counterfeiter's assets in cases similar to this one, including recently in actions against operators of 'rogue' websites

selling counterfeit products to ensure the availability of an equitable accounting. *See, e.g., The North Face Apparel Corp. and PRL USA Holdings, Inc. v. Fujian Sharing, et al.*, Civil Action No. 10-Civ-1630 (AKH) (S.D.N.Y. March 2, 2010); *National Football League v. Chen Cheng, et al.*, No. 11-Civ-00344 (S.D.N.Y. January 19, 2011); *Tory Burch LLC v. Yong Sheng Intl Trade Co., Ltd.*, No. 10-Civ-9336 (S.D.N.Y. December 17, 2010).

In addition, Plaintiff has shown a strong likelihood of succeeding on the merits of its trademark infringement and counterfeiting claim, so according to the Lanham Act 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a)(1), Plaintiff is entitled, “subject to the principles of equity, to recover ... defendant’s profits.” Plaintiff’s Complaint seeks, among other relief, that Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants’ unlawful acts. Therefore, this Court has the inherent equitable authority to grant Plaintiff’s request for a prejudgment asset freeze to preserve the relief sought by Plaintiff.

Plaintiff may obtain an order restraining Defendants’ Assets by demonstrating a “likelihood of dissipation of the claimed assets, or other inability to recover money damages, if relief is not granted.” *DatatechEnters. LLC v. FFMagnatLtd.*, No. 12-cv-04500-CRB, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 131711, at *12 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 14, 2012) (citing *Johnson v. Couturier*, 572 F.3d 1067, 1085 (9th Cir. 2009)). District courts have the “authority to freeze those assets which could [be] used to satisfy an equitable award of profits.” *North Face Apparel Corp. v. TC Fashions, Inc.*, No. 05-cv-9083-RMB, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14226, at *10 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 30, 2006) (internal citation omitted). In doing so, a court “may exempt any particular assets from the freeze on the ground that they [are] not linked to the profits of allegedly illegal activity.” *Id.* at *11. Yet, the onus is on “the party seeking relief [from any such asset freeze] to ‘present documentary proof’” that its profits do not stem from such illegal activity. *Id.*

Under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), a plaintiff in an action arising thereunder is entitled to recover a defendant's profits derived from the counterfeiting and/or infringement and/or plaintiff's damages. The Supreme Court specifically held that a trademark "infringer is required *in equity to account* for and yield up his gains to the true owner," and "profits are then allowed as an *equitable* measure of compensation." *Gucci Am. v. Bank of China*, 768 F.3d 122, 131-132 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co. v. Wolf Bros. & Co.*, 240 U.S. 251, 259 (1916) (emphasis added) and *Sheldon v. Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corp.*, 309 U.S. 390, 399 (1940)). Specifically, with respect to claims involving infringement arising under the Lanham Act, it has been established that district courts have the authority to issue a prejudgment asset restraint injunction in favor of plaintiffs seeking an accounting and/or another equitable remedy against allegedly infringing defendants. *See, e.g., Warner Bros. Entm't Inc. v. Doe*, 2014 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 190098 (S.D.N.Y. May 29, 2014); *Microsoft Corp. v. Jun Yan*, 2010 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 14934 (Dist. Conn. Feb. 18, 2010); *Levi Strauss & Co. v. Sunrise Int'l Trading, Inc.*, 51 F.3d 982 (11th Cir. 1995) (finding that the district court had the authority to freeze assets that could have been used to satisfy an equitable award of profits pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117) and *Reebok Int'l, Ltd.*, 970 F.2d at 560 ("Because the Lanham Act authorizes the district court to grant Reebok an accounting of Botech's profits as a form of final equitable relief, the district court had the inherent power to freeze Botech's assets in order to ensure the availability of that final relief.").

An asset freeze in the instant matter is unquestionably warranted because Defendants, who appear to be unknown foreign individuals, that are manufacturing, importing, exporting, advertising, marketing, promoting, distributing, displaying, offering for sale and/or selling Counterfeit Products to U.S. consumers solely via the Internet, and accepting payment for such Counterfeit Products in U.S. Dollars through Financial Institutions, thereby causing irreparable

harm to Rapid Slicer in the form of lost sales, loss of goodwill and loss of control of its reputation with licensees, retailers and consumers, and can, and most certainly have the incentive to, transfer and hide their ill-gotten funds if their assets are not frozen. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 19; *Dama S.P.A. v. Doe*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 178076, at *4-6 (S.D.N.Y. June 12, 2015) (agreeing that, “Plaintiff’s concerns regarding the likelihood of dissipating assets merit the extraordinary remedy of *ex parte* relief and that there is a strong likelihood that advance notice of the motion would cause Defendants to drain their Wish and PayPal accounts, thereby depriving Plaintiff of the remedy it seeks”) and *SEC v. Caledonian Bank Ltd.*, 317 F.R.D. 358 (S.D.N.Y. 2016) (granting plaintiff’s request for an *ex parte* asset freeze based on plaintiff’s assertion that Defendants were foreign entities, and therefore could easily move assets out of bank or brokerage accounts at a moment’s notice).⁸ Therefore, Plaintiff respectfully submits that this Court should exercise its inherent equitable power and freeze Defendants’ Assets and Defendants’ Financial Accounts for the purpose of preserving Defendants’ funds and ensuring that a meaningful accounting of their profits can be made. Upon the entering of an asset freeze, Plaintiff also requests that the Court order Defendants and/or the Financial Institutions and/or the Third Party Service Provider to immediately identify Defendants’ Assets and Defendants’ Financial Accounts and the respective current account or fund balances of the same.

⁸ See also *supra fn. 3*

2. Defendants' User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts Must be Frozen

A temporary restraining order which, in part, restrains and enjoins Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com, as well as any and all as yet undiscovered online marketplace platforms, from providing services to Defendants' User Accounts and Merchant Storefronts is warranted and necessary because the continued offering for sale and/or sale of the Counterfeit Products by Defendants on their Merchant Storefronts through their User Accounts will result in immediate and irreparable injury to Plaintiff, as described above. *See Gucci Am., Inc. v. Weixing Li*, 768 F.3d 122, 126 (2d Cir. 2014) (Hon. Richard J. Sullivan entered a temporary restraining order, which, in part, enjoined the sale of counterfeit goods on the Internet) and *AW Licensing, LLC v. Bao*, No. 15-cv-1373, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 177101, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 1, 2015) (Hon. Katherine B. Forrest entered a temporary restraining order which was subsequently converted into a preliminary injunction, which, in part, disabled the defendants' websites, which were their means of distributing, offering for sale and selling counterfeit products.).⁹

One reason why courts have ordered this relief is the ease with which a Merchant Storefront may be set up. For example, a defendant who knowingly sells Counterfeit Products will likely try and set up another Merchant Storefront to keep selling when the current Merchant Storefront stops working. *See FERENCE Dec.*, ¶ 13; *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 13. This brings into play a balancing of the hardship to Defendants against the hardship to Plaintiff if the relief is not granted. In the present case, the hardship to Plaintiff outweighs any hardship to Defendants. The proposed Order does not block any of the enjoined Defendants from setting up another Merchant Storefront to sell non-Counterfeit Products. The proposed Order merely blocks any

⁹ See also *supra fn. 3*

goodwill associated with the Merchant Storefront which sold Counterfeit Products; the Defendants are free to set up a new Merchant Storefront that does not sell Counterfeit Products.

Blocking the good will associated with the Merchant Storefront helps prevent the situation with the defendants where the Counterfeit Product listing has been taken down but if someone (e.g., a repeat buyer) contacts a Defendant at the Merchant Storefront using the messaging system provided by the online marketplace asking for the Counterfeit Product it will be made available by a Defendant. *Ference Dec.* ¶ 13, *Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 13. The only way to preclude this type of harm to Plaintiff is to freeze the Defendants' Merchant Storefronts.

The terms of service for a number of the online marketplace platforms prohibit the selling of counterfeit goods permitting the platform to take down or terminate the store fronts listing these goods. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 12. While well intentioned, these policies lead to the “whack-a-mole” situation confronting Plaintiff where a seller of Counterfeit Products opens another Merchant Storefront when their original Merchant Storefront is terminated. Furthermore, termination of their accounts because of counterfeiting is something Defendants knew could happen, and having the Court freeze their Merchant Storefront merely accelerates the outcome given the policies of the online marketplaces and requires the Third Party Service Provider to comply with their own policies.

A freezing of Defendants' Merchant Storefronts also acts to provide immediate notice of the present action to Defendants. Indeed, a number of cases have required that the domain names on which a defendant's storefront operates be turned over to the plaintiff and pointed to a webpage providing notice of the lawsuit against the defendant. *Iron Maiden Holdings Ltd. v. The P'ships & Unincorporated Assns. Identified on Schedule "A"*, No. 18-CV-522 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 1, 2018) (“Plaintiff may provide notice of these proceedings to Defendants, including notice of

the preliminary injunction hearing and service of process pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(f)(3), by electronically publishing a link to the Complaint, this Order and other relevant document on a website to which the Defendant Domain Names which are transferred to Plaintiff's control will redirect") Thus, the freezing of Defendants' Merchant Storefronts is also a manner of ensuring that Defendants receive notice of the present action.

D. PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED TO AN ORDER AUTHORIZING EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

Additionally, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court order expedited discovery from Defendants, Financial Institutions and the Third Party Service Provider regarding the scope and extent of Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing activities, as well as Defendants' account details and other information relating to Defendants' Financial Accounts, Assets and/or any and all User Accounts and or Financial Accounts with the Third Party Service Provider, including, without limitation any and all websites, any and all accounts with online marketplace platforms wish.com, as well as any and all as yet undiscovered accounts with additional online marketplace platforms held by or associated with Defendants, their respective officers, employees, agents, servants and all other persons in active concert with any of them ("User Accounts"), and any and all User Accounts through which Defendants, their respective officers, employees, agents, servants and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them operate storefronts to manufacture, import, export, advertise, market, promote, distribute, display, offer for sale, sell and/or otherwise deal in products, including Counterfeit Products, which are held by or associated with Defendants, their respective officers, employees, agents, servants and all persons in active concert or participation with any of them ("Merchant Storefront(s)") including, without limitation, those owned and operated, directly or indirectly, by the Third Party Service Provider and the Financial Institutions.

District courts have broad power to require early document production and to permit expedited discovery. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b), 34(b). Expedited discovery may be granted when the party seeking it demonstrates: (1) irreparable injury; (2) some likelihood of success on the merits; (3) some connection between expedited discovery and the avoidance of irreparable injury; and (4) some evidence that the injury which will result without expedited discovery looms greater than the injury that defendant will suffer if expedited discovery is granted. *See, e.g., Advanced Portfolio Technologies, Inc. v. Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.*, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18457, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 28, 1994).

Generally, a party may not seek discovery prior to a Rule 26(f) conference unless authorized by a court order. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1). While in the past, Courts have often applied a four-factor test to determine when expedited discovery may be granted,¹⁰ they now apply a more flexible “good cause” test to examine “the discovery request . . . on the entirety of the record to date and the *reasonableness* of the request in light of all the surrounding circumstances.” *Ayyash v. Bank Al-Madina*, 233 F.R.D. 325, 326 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) (quoting *Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. v. O’Connor*, 194 F.R.D. 618, 624 (N.D. Ill. 2000)).¹¹ Regardless of which test is applied, Plaintiff has established that it is entitled to the expedited discovery requested. Plaintiff has established that it is entitled to the expedited discovery requested. Plaintiff has demonstrated both irreparable injury and its probability of

¹⁰ “. . . the plaintiff must demonstrate (1) irreparable injury, (2) some probability of success on the merits, (3) some connection between the expedited discovery and the avoidance of the irreparable injury, and (4) some evidence that the injury that will result without expedited discovery looms greater than the injury that the defendant will suffer if the expedited relief is granted.” *Advanced Portfolio Techs., Inc. v. Advanced Portfolio Techs., Ltd.*, 1994 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18457, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 28, 1994).

¹¹ *See, e.g., Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 64656, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. May 16, 2016); *Malibu Media, LLC v. Doe*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 87751, at *2-3 (S.D.N.Y. July 6, 2015); *Milk Studios, LLC v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 38710, at *4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 25, 2015); *Admarketplace, Inc. v. Tee Support, Inc.*, No., 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 129749, at *3-4 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 11, 2013); *Dig. Sin, Inc. v. Does 1-176*, 279 F.R.D. 239, 241 (S.D.N.Y. 2012); and *Stern v. Cosby*, 246 F.R.D. 453, 457 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (agreeing with the *Ayyash* Court that the more flexible approach is the better approach.).

success on the merits above, and taking into account the covert nature of Defendants, their business operations and the fact that they appear to be foreign individuals or companies who have both the incentive and the capability to hide or destroy relevant business records and other discoverable information and documentation upon hearing of this action, Plaintiff respectfully submits that there is good cause for this Court to grant Plaintiff the expedited discovery requested herein because it will prevent further injury to Plaintiff and assist Plaintiff in pursuing its claims against Defendants and in recovering the damages to which it is entitled. *See Ayyash*, 233 F.R.D., at 327; *see also Fox Dec.*, ¶¶ 26 - 29 and *Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 13.

Despite the likelihood of success of Plaintiff's claims and the injury it has and continues to endure, if this Court were to deny expedited discovery, Plaintiff may lose the opportunity to effectively pursue its claims against Defendants because there are several aspects of Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing activities that Plaintiff is not yet able to confirm, including: 1) the true identities of Defendants, 2) the full scope of Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing activities, 3) the source or location of Defendants' inventory of Counterfeit Products and/or 4) where the proceeds from Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing activities have gone. *See Malkin Dec.*, ¶ 18; *see also Admarketplace, Inc. v. Tee Support, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-5635- LGS, 2013 U.S. Dist.. LEXIS 129749, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 11, 2013) (finding that a plaintiff "who has a potentially meritorious claim and no ability to enforce it absent expedited discovery, has demonstrated good cause for expedited discovery"). Therefore, only through an order from the Court allowing expedited discovery will Plaintiff be able to fully ascertain the extent of Defendants' counterfeiting and infringing activities.

Plaintiff respectfully requests an *ex parte* Order allowing expedited discovery in order to permit it to discover certain identifying information, including information concerning all of

Defendants' Financial Accounts, Assets and User Accounts and their sales of Counterfeit Products. The discovery requested on an expedited basis in Plaintiff's [Proposed] Order has been limited to include only that which is essential to prevent further irreparable harm. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d)(2)(C), this Court has the power to bind any third parties who are in active concert with Defendants that are given notice of the Order to provide expedited discovery. Moreover, Financial Institutions and the Third Party Service Provider have complied with similar requests for expedited discovery in like actions before this Court. *See supra* note 6. Plaintiff respectfully submits that its request should be granted.

E. PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR A SECURITY BOND IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,000 IS ADEQUATE

Generally, a bond is a condition of preliminary injunctive relief. Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(c) requires a successful applicant for a preliminary injunction to post a bond, "in such sum as the [district] court deems proper, for the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who is found to have been wrongfully enjoined." Thus, the injunction bond "provides a fund to use to compensate incorrectly enjoined defendants." *Instant Air Freight Co. v. C.F. Air Freight, Inc.*, 882 F.2d 797, 804 (3d Cir.1989) (quotations omitted).

The injunction bond also serves other functions. "It is generally settled that, with rare exceptions, a [party] wrongfully enjoined has recourse only against the bond." *Id.*; *see also Hoxworth v. Blinder, Robinson & Co., Inc.*, 903 F.2d 186, 210 n. 31 (3d Cir.1990) (Applicants "derive some protection from the bond requirement, for [enjoined parties] injured by wrongfully issued preliminary injunctions can recover only against the bond itself."). Thus, the bond generally limits the liability of the applicant and informs the applicant of "the price [it] can expect to pay if the injunction was wrongfully issued." *Instant Air Freight*, 882 F.2d at 805; *see*

also id. at 805 n. 9 (“The bond can thus be seen as a contract in which the court and [the applicant] ‘agree’ to the bond amount as the ‘price’ of a wrongful injunction.”) (quotations omitted).

Plaintiff respectfully submits that in connection with the Court’s order pursuant to its inherent equitable power requiring that the Defendants’ Assets and Defendants Financial Accounts be frozen by Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com, Plaintiff’s provision of security in the amount of \$5,000 (“Security Bond”) is more than sufficient. This Security Bond is equal to an amount that similar plaintiffs have posted in related cases before Courts. *See, e.g. Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Bufujiugan, Civil Action No. 18-cv-1330-NBF* (Amended Temporary Restraining Order entered on October 16, 2018, \$5000.00 bond required), *Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Artifacts_Selling, Civil Action No. 18-cv-1462-NBF* (Temporary Restraining Order entered on November 2, 2018, \$5000.00 bond required), and *Airigan Solutions, LLC v. Babymove, Civil Action No. 19-cv-166-NBF* (Temporary Restraining Order entered on February 14, 2019, \$5000.00 bond required), *Showtech Merchandising, Inc. v. Various John Doe, et al*, 2:12-cv-1270 (W.D. PA September 6, 2012); *See Wow-Virtual Reality, Inc. v. 740452063 et al.*, No. 18-cv-3618, Dkt. 18 (S.D.N.Y. April 25, 2018); *Rovio Entertainment Ltd. and Rovio Animation OY v. Best Baby and Kid Store, et al.*, No. 17-cv- 4884-KPF, Dkt. 6 (S.D.N.Y. June 28, 2017); *Rovio Entertainment Ltd. and Rovio Animation OY v. Angel Baby Factory d/b/a Angelbaby_factory et al.*, No. 17-cv-1840-KPF, Dkt. 11 (S.D.N.Y. March 27, 2017). Moreover, one New York Court has gone as far as to hold that no security bond is necessary in similar

circumstances. *See, e.g., Ontel Products Corp. v. Airbrushpainting Makeup Store a/k/a Airbrushpainting, et al.*, No. 17-cv-871-KBF, Dkt. 20 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 6, 2017).¹²

Plaintiff believes that Defendants would be unable to show a strong likelihood of harm, and even if Defendants were to experience a likelihood of harm, such harm is outweighed by the harm to Plaintiff, as detailed above. For these reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(a), enter the Security Bond in the amount of \$5,000.

¹² The Second Circuit has held that “[d]istrict courts ... are vested with wide discretion in determining the amount of the bond that the moving party must post.” *Doctor’s Assocs., Inc. v. Stuart*, 85 F.3d 975, 985 (2d Cir. 1996). Typically, “the amount of the bond posted is the limit that a wrongfully restrained party may recover,” but the Court must also balance this against a likelihood of harm the non-movant would be able to show. *Interlink Int’l Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Block*, 145 F. Supp. 2d 312, 314 (S.D.N.Y. 2001); *see also Doctor’s Assocs.*, 85 F.3d at 985.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff respectfully requests that its Application be granted *ex parte* and that the Court enter: 1) a temporary restraining order; 2) an order restraining assets and Merchant Storefronts; 3) an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue; and 4) an order authorizing expedited discovery against Defendants, and Context Logic, Inc. d/b/a wish.com in the form of the [Proposed] Order accompanying this Application, and such other relief to which Plaintiff may show it is legally entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: March 7, 2019

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