

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC.,	)	
	)	Case No. 24-cv-6409
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	Judge
v.	)	
	)	
THE INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS,	)	
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES,	)	
PARTNERSHIPS AND UNINCORPORATED	)	
ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED	)	
ON SCHEDULE A HERETO,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC. (“Plaintiff”), by undersigned counsel, hereby complains of the Partnerships, Unincorporated Associations and others identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”), and for its Complaint hereby alleges as follows:

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq.; Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.; 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)–(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims in this action that arise under the laws of the State of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because the state law claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants since each of the Defendants directly

targets consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive commercial Internet stores operating under the Defendant Online Marketplace Accounts identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, the “Defendant Internet Stores”). Specifically, Defendants are reaching out to do business with Illinois residents by operating one or more commercial, interactive Internet Stores through which Illinois residents can purchase products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiff’s Copyrights and Trademark. Each of the Defendants has targeted sales from Illinois residents by operating online stores that offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, has sold products bearing counterfeit versions of Plaintiffs’ federally registered Copyrights and common law Trademark to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

## **INTRODUCTION**

3. This action has been filed by Plaintiff to combat online counterfeiters who trade upon Plaintiff’s reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale products in connection with Plaintiff’s BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark, which are covered by Copyright Registration Nos. PAu 3-916-747, PAu 3-916-751, PAu 3-916-751, PAu 3-916-753, PAu 3-916-755, PAu 3-916-756, PAu 3-916-759, PAu 3-916-760, PAu 3-916-765, PAu 3-916-910, PAu 3-916-912, PAu 3-916-928, PAu 4-073-774, PAu 4-074-305 and PAu 4-074-309 and common law rights in the BEE AND PUPPYCAT name and mark (collectively, the “BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark”). The Registrations are valid, subsisting, and in full force and effect. True and correct copies of the copyright registration certificates are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

4. The Defendants create numerous Defendant Internet Stores and design them to appear to be selling genuine Plaintiff's products, while selling inferior imitations of Plaintiff's products. The Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the counterfeit products offered for sale, establishing a logical relationship between them and suggesting that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by going to great lengths to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their illegal counterfeiting operation. Plaintiff is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of Plaintiff's registered Copyrights and Trademark, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing unauthorized BEE AND PUPPYCAT products over the Internet. Plaintiff has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of their valuable Copyrights and Trademark as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

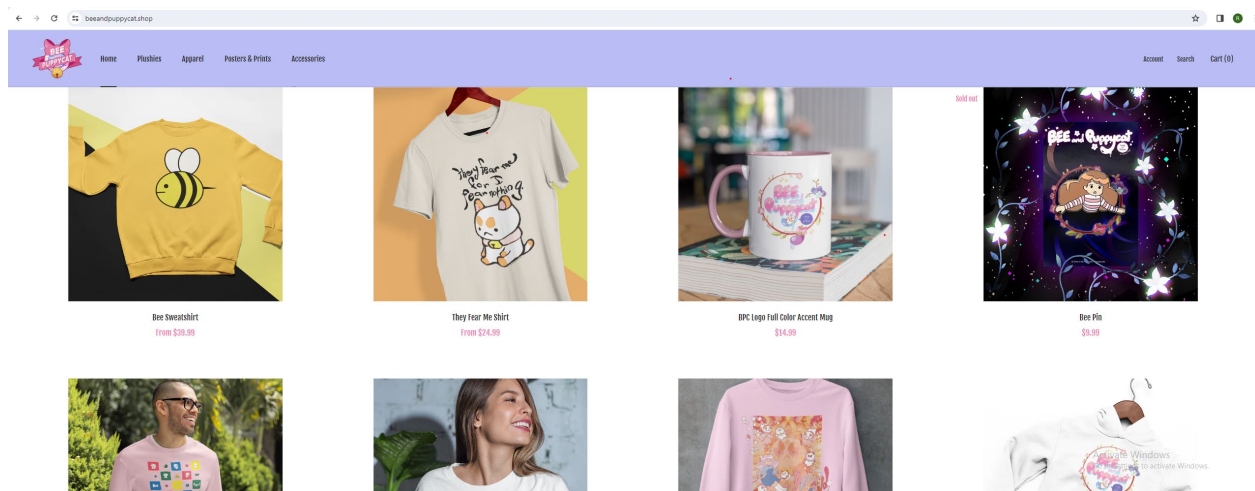
5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and the acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit of which each Defendant stands accused were undertaken in Illinois and in this Judicial District. In addition, each Defendant has offered to sell and ship infringing products into this Judicial District.

#### **THE PLAINTIFFS**

6. Plaintiff FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC. is a New York company owned by Kartoon Studios, Inc. (NYSE:TOON) with an office at 22 West 21<sup>st</sup> Street, Suite 401, New York, NY 10010.

7. FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC. is in the business of developing, marketing, selling and distributing BEE AND PUPPYCAT products. Bee and Puppycat is an animated series on Cartoon Hangover, created by Natasha Allegri and produced by Frederator Studios. It started with two shorts in the Too Cool! Cartoons series, an incubator project that was meant to introduce original characters and animation creators. The shorts were released on YouTube in 2013, and the support was incredible. Over 18,000 fans contributed to a Kickstarter campaign to create a full series of the show, which went on to become the one of the most-backed animation projects in Kickstarter history. FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC. is the official source of BEE AND PUPPYCAT products:

<https://beeandpuppycat.shop/>



8. Plaintiff FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC. is the registered owner of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights (Copyright Registration Nos. PAu 3-916-747, PAu 3-916-751, PAu 3-916-751, PAu 3-916-753, PAu 3-916-755, PAu 3-916-756, PAu 3-916-759, PAu 3-916-760, PAu 3-916-765, PAu 3-916-910, PAu 3-916-912, PAu 3-916-928, PAu 4-073-774, PAu 4-

074-305 and PAu 4-074-309) and has common law rights in the BEE AND PUPPYCAT name and mark (collectively, the “BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark.”)

9. The BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark have been the subject of substantial and continuous marketing and promotion by Plaintiff. Plaintiff has and continues to widely market and promote the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark in the industry and to consumers. Plaintiff’s promotional efforts include — by way of example, but not limitation — substantial print media, the BEE AND PUPPYCAT website and social media sites, and point of sale materials.

10. The BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark are distinctive and identify the merchandise as goods from Plaintiff. The registrations for the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights constitute prima facie evidence of their validity.

11. The BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark qualifies as a famous mark, as that term is used in 15 U.S.C. §1125 (c)(1), and has been continuously used and never abandoned.

12. Plaintiff has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark. As a result, products bearing the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being products sourced from Plaintiff.

### **THE DEFENDANTS**

13. Defendants are individuals and business entities who, upon information and belief, reside in the People’s Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including within Illinois and in this Judicial District, through the operation of fully interactive commercial websites and online marketplaces

operating under the Defendant Internet Stores. Each Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and has offered to sell and, on information and belief, has sold and continues to sell counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and in this Judicial District.

### **THE DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT**

14. The success of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT brand has resulted in its counterfeiting. Plaintiff has identified numerous online marketplace account names linked to fully interactive websites and marketplace listings on platforms such as iOffer, eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart, including the Defendant Internet Stores, which were offering for sale, selling, and importing counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products to consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. Defendants have persisted in creating the Defendant Internet Stores. Internet websites like the Defendant Internet Stores are estimated to receive tens of millions of visits per year and to generate over \$135 billion in annual online sales. According to an intellectual property rights seizures statistics report issued by Homeland Security, the manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP) of goods seized by the U.S. government in fiscal year 2021 was over \$3.3 billion. According to a 2021 study on the impact of the sale of fraudulent goods entitled "The Counterfeit Silk Road - Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled into the United States" (the 2021 study), Internet websites like the Defendant Internet Stores are also estimated to contribute to over 653,000 lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic damages such as lost wages in an amount over \$36 billion and a loss of federal and state tax revenue of over \$13.5 billion every year.

15. Upon information and belief, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the Defendant Internet Stores so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online

retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers selling genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT products. Many of the Defendant Internet Stores look sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards or through eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart. Defendant Internet Stores often include images and design elements that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such counterfeit sites from an authorized website. Defendants further perpetuate the illusion of legitimacy by offering “live 24/7” customer service and using indicia of authenticity and security that consumers have come to associate with authorized retailers, including the McAfee® Security, VeriSign®, Visa®, MasterCard®, and PayPal® logos.

16. Plaintiff has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT products.

17. Upon information and belief, Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their websites to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for BEE AND PUPPYCAT products. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendants use other unauthorized search engine optimization (SEO) tactics and social media spamming so that the Defendant Internet Store listings show up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT products. Further, Defendants utilize similar illegitimate SEO tactics to propel new online marketplace account listings to the top of search results after others are shut down.

18. Defendants go to great lengths to conceal their identities and often use multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their massive network of Defendant Internet

Stores. For example, many of Defendants' names and physical addresses used to register the Defendant Online Marketplace Accounts are incomplete, contain randomly typed letters, or fail to include cities or states. Other Online Marketplace Accounts use privacy services that conceal the owners' identity and contact information. Upon information and belief, Defendants regularly create new websites and online marketplace accounts on various platforms using the identities listed in Schedule A to the Complaint, as well as other unknown fictitious names and addresses. Such Defendant Internet Store registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by the Defendants to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their massive counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

19. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious names, there are numerous similarities among the Defendant Internet Stores. For example, some of the Defendant websites have virtually identical layouts, even though different aliases were used to register the respective online marketplace account names. In addition, the counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products for sale in the Defendant Internet Stores bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that, upon information and belief, Defendants are interrelated. The Defendant Internet Stores also include other notable common features, including use of the same online marketplace accounts name registration patterns, unique shopping cart platforms, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, meta data, illegitimate SEO tactics, HTML user-defined variables, domain redirection, lack of contact information, identically or similarly priced items and volume sales discounts, similar hosting services, similar name servers, and the use of the same text and images.



20. In addition to operating under multiple fictitious names, Defendants in this case and defendants in other similar cases against online counterfeiters use a variety of other common tactics to evade enforcement efforts. For example, counterfeiters like Defendants will often register new online marketplace accounts under new aliases once they receive notice of a lawsuit. Counterfeiters also often move website hosting to rogue servers located outside the United States once notice of a lawsuit is received. Rogue servers are notorious for ignoring take down demands sent by brand owners. Counterfeiters also typically ship products in small quantities via international mail to minimize detection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The 2021 study indicated that the Internet has fueled explosive growth in the number of small packages of counterfeit goods shipped through the mail and express carriers. This growth closely correlates to the growth of the ecommerce industry which now make up 10% of all retail transactions.

21. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart accounts behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of Plaintiff's enforcement efforts. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart accounts to China-based bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

22. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs, have knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit BEE

AND PUPPYCAT products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet. Each Defendant Internet Store offers shipping to the United States, including Illinois and, on information and belief, each Defendant has offered to sell counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products into the United States, including Illinois.

23. Defendants' use of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights and Trademark in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products, including the sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPY CAT products into Illinois, is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

## **COUNT I**

### **COMMON LAW TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT**

24. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-23 of this Complaint.

25. Defendants' actions described above constitute willful, intentional and unauthorized use of the Plaintiff's BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark as protected by common law.

26. Defendants' search result pages on eBay, Artistshot, Amazon and Walmart infringe Plaintiff's Trademarks because the algorithm used suggests and then recognizes the "BEE AND PUPPYCAT" mark as a keyword which is used to display infringing "BEE AND PUPPYCAT" products and other competing products for sale.

27. Defendants' sponsored link advertisements on third-party search engines, such as Google and Bing, infringe the Plaintiff's Trademark because Defendants pay search engines for the right to use "BEE AND PUPPYCAT" as keywords which causes Defendants' advertisements for BEE AND PUPPYCAT to appear in search results on the third-party search engines.

28. Defendants' actions generate initial interest confusion by attracting customers browsing the Internet using Plaintiff's Trademark, thereby acquiring goodwill that belongs to Plaintiff. See, *Promatek Industries v. Equitrac Corp.*, 300 F.3d 808 (7th Cir. 2002).

29. Defendants' offerings of BEE AND PUPPYCAT Products for sale on their websites infringe Plaintiff's BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark.

30. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful use of Plaintiff's Trademark in the advertisement, promotion, offer to sell, and sale of third-party products.

31. Defendants' activities constitute trademark infringement of Plaintiff's common law trademark rights. Such infringement has been willful.

32. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill and acquired secondary meaning of its well-known Trademark.

33. The injuries and damages sustained by Plaintiff have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful actions. Defendants' actions have and continue to cause Plaintiff to suffer damages in an amount to be determined.

## **COUNT II**

### **FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))**

34. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-33 of this Complaint.

35. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and

deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Plaintiff or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products by Plaintiff.

36. By using the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark in connection with the sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products.

37. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products to the general public is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

38. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its brand.

**COUNT III**  
**COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT (17 U.S.C. § 501(a))**

39. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-38 of this Complaint.

40. Plaintiff's products have significant value and have been produced and created at considerable expense.

41. Plaintiff, at all relevant times, has been the holder of the pertinent exclusive rights infringed by Defendants, as alleged hereunder, including but not limited to the copyrighted products, including derivative works. Plaintiff's works are the subject of valid Certificates of Copyright Registration issued by the Register of Copyrights. (Exhibit 1). The copyrighted works

include a copyright notice advising the viewer that Plaintiff's products are protected by the Copyright Laws.

42. Upon information and belief, Defendants had access to the works through Plaintiff's normal business activities. After accessing Plaintiff's works, Defendants wrongfully created copies of the copyrighted products without Plaintiff's consent and engaged in acts of widespread infringement.

43. Plaintiff is informed and upon belief thereon alleges that Defendants further infringed Plaintiff's Copyrights by making or causing to be made derivative works from Plaintiff's products by producing and distributing reproductions without Plaintiff's permission.

44. Plaintiff's products include a copyright notice advising the general public that Plaintiff's products are protected by Copyright Laws.

45. Defendants, without the permission or consent of Plaintiff, have, and continue to sell online infringing derivative works of Plaintiff's copyrighted products. Defendants have violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution. Defendants' actions constitute infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights protected under the Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. §101 et seq.).

46. As a direct result of the acts of copyright infringement, Defendants have obtained direct and indirect profits they would not otherwise have realized but for their infringement of the copyrighted products. Plaintiff is entitled to disgorgement of Defendants' profits directly and indirectly attributable to their infringement of Plaintiff's products.

47. The foregoing acts of infringement constitute a collective enterprise of shared, overlapping facts and have been willful, intentional, and in disregard of and with indifference to the rights of Plaintiff.

48. As a result of Defendants infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under Copyrights, Plaintiff is entitled to relief pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §504 and to its attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §505.

49. The conduct of Defendants is causing and, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, will continue to cause Plaintiff irreparable injury that cannot be compensated fully or monetized. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§502 and 503, Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from further infringing Plaintiff's Copyrights and ordering Defendants to destroy all unauthorized copies. Defendants' copies, plates, and other embodiment of Plaintiff's products from which copies can be reproduced should be impounded and forfeited to Plaintiff as instruments of infringement, and all infringing copies created by Defendants should be impounded and forfeited to Plaintiff, under 17 U.S.C. §503.

**COUNT IV**  
**VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT**  
**(815 ILCS § 510/1, et seq.)**

50. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-49 of this Complaint.

51. Defendants have engaged in acts violating Illinois law including, but not limited to, passing off their counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products as those of Plaintiff, causing a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to the source of their goods, causing a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to an affiliation, connection, or association with genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT products, representing that their products have Plaintiff's approval when they do not, and engaging in other conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding among the public.

52. The foregoing Defendants' acts constitute a willful violation of the Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 510/1, et seq.

53. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct has caused Plaintiff to suffer damage to their reputation and goodwill. Unless enjoined by the Court, Plaintiff will suffer future irreparable harm as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful activities.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Defendants and each of them as follows:

1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:

- a. using the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT product or is not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any products as a genuine BEE AND PUPPYCAT products or any other products produced by Plaintiff that are not Plaintiff's or are not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff and approved by Plaintiff for sale under the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark;

- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products are sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of Plaintiff, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Plaintiff;
- d. further infringing the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark and damaging Plaintiff's goodwill;
- e. otherwise competing unfairly with Plaintiff in any manner;
- f. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Plaintiff, nor authorized by Plaintiff to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any trademark of Plaintiff, including the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof; and
- g. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the Online Marketplace Accounts or any other online marketplace account that is being used to sell or is the means by which Defendants could continue to sell counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products;

2) That Defendants, within fourteen (14) days after service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon them, be required to file with the Court and serve upon Plaintiff a written report under oath setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with paragraph 1, a through g, above;

3) Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiff's request, those in privity with Defendants and those with notice of the injunction, including any online marketplaces such as iOffer, Amazon,



social media platforms, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter, Internet search engines such as Google, Bing and Yahoo, web hosts for the Defendant Online Marketplace Accounts, and domain name registrars, shall:

- a. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products using the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark, including any accounts associated with the Defendants listed in Schedule A; and
- b. disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit BEE AND PUPPYCAT products using the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrighted artwork and Trademark;
- 4) That Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- 5) In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Trademark;
- 6) That Defendants account for and pay to Plaintiff all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged as provided by 17 U.S.C. § 504(b).
- 7) In the alternative, that Plaintiff be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c) of not less than \$200 and not more than \$150,000 for each and every use of the BEE AND PUPPYCAT Copyrights.
- 8) That Plaintiff be awarded their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

9) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: July 25, 2024

By: s/Michael A. Hierl  
Michael A. Hierl (Bar No. 3128021)  
William B. Kalbac (Bar No. 6301771)  
Robert P. McMurray (Bar No. 6324332)  
John Wilson (Bar No. 6341294)  
Hughes Socol Piers Resnick & Dym, Ltd.  
Three First National Plaza  
70 W. Madison Street, Suite 4000  
Chicago, Illinois 60602  
(312) 580-0100 Telephone  
(312) 580-1994 Facsimile  
[mhierl@hsplegal.com](mailto:mhierl@hsplegal.com)

Attorneys for Plaintiff  
FREDERATOR NETWORKS, INC.

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Complaint was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Court and served on all counsel of record and interested parties via the CM/ECF system on July 25, 2024.

s/Michael A. Hierl