

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS**

JONATHAN HUZARSKY, on Behalf of  
Himself and All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

LITTLE KIDS, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Jonathan Huzarsky (“Plaintiff”) by and through his undersigned attorneys, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, alleges the following upon personal knowledge as to his own acts and, as to all other allegations, upon information and belief, and upon investigation by counsel:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. Defendant Little Kids, Inc. (“Defendant”) manufactures various types of purportedly “no-spill” toy bubble buckets called “Bubblin’ Buckets.”
2. Defendant specifically markets Bubblin’ Buckets to parents of young children, because it is purportedly designed to prevent spills when young children knock it over, drop it, or turn it upside down. A truly “no-spill” bubble bucket is, of course, particularly valuable to the parents of a young child and such representations are, therefore, material to a purchase decision.
3. The packaging on the Bubblin’ Buckets -- which is viewed by every person who purchases a Bubblin’ Bucket from a store -- advertises the Bubblin’ Buckets as “No-Spill” on a cardboard strip that surrounds the product. Specifically, the Bubblin’ Buckets packaging

contains the following claims about the products: “Works Like Magic!”; “No Mess!”; “No-Spill”; and “Drop it . . . Knock it over . . . Turn it upside down . . . IT’S NO-SPILL!”

4. Likewise, on Defendant’s website, [www.littlekidstoys.com](http://www.littlekidstoys.com) (through which consumers can purchase the Bubblin’ Buckets, as well as other websites selling the items (such as Amazon.com), Bubblin’ Buckets are referred to as “Little Kids Nickelodeon **No Spill** Bubblin’ Buckets.” (emphasis added.) Thus, the very name of the product contains Defendant’s claim that the Bubblin’ Buckets are “No-Spill.”

5. However, undisclosed by Defendant, and therefore unknown to Plaintiff and the Class, the Bubblin’ Buckets actually have a very strong tendency to spill. These are not leaks associated with years of continuous use. Rather, the spillage is inherent in the design of the Bubblin’ Buckets.

6. As a result of Defendant’s deceptive claims, Defendant has been able to charge a significant premium for the Bubblin’ Buckets over other bubble container devices designed for use by children. The Bubblin’ Buckets range in cost from approximately \$9.00 to \$17.90, while similarly sized bubble solution containers retail for as little as \$1.00 to \$2.50.

7. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit against Defendant, on behalf of himself and other similarly situated consumers who purchased Bubblin’ Buckets, in order to (a) halt the dissemination of Defendant’s deceptive advertising message, (b) correct the false and misleading perception Defendant has created in the minds of consumers, and (c) secure redress for consumers who have purchased one or more of the Bubblin’ Buckets. Plaintiff alleges violations of the consumer protection laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (or, in the alternative, of the State of New York and all similar state consumer protection laws), a claim for negligent misrepresentation, intentional misrepresentation, breach of express warranty, violation of the

Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, breach of implied warranty of fitness of purpose and a claim for unjust enrichment based in quasi-contract.

**JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). The aggregate claims of Plaintiff and the proposed Class members exceed \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and there is diversity of citizenship between at least one member of the proposed Class and Defendant.

9. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because many of the acts and transactions giving rise to this action occurred in this district and because Defendant:

- a. resides in this district, with its principal place of business located herein;
- b. has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets within this district through the promotion, marketing, distribution and sale of its products in this district;
- c. does substantial business in this district; and
- d. is subject to personal jurisdiction in this district.

**PARTIES**

***Plaintiff***

10. Plaintiff is a citizen of New York and currently resides in Old Westbury, New York.

11. In April 2015, Plaintiff was exposed to and saw Defendant's materially deceptive labeling and advertising and, as a result, purchased a Bubblin' Bucket called the "Paw Patrol No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket" at a toy store, Funky Monkey, in Greenvale, NY, at the price of \$9.99.

12. Plaintiff was specifically seeking to purchase a no-spill bubble toy for his child's use and he saw the representation on the package that the product was "no spill." Had the Bubblin' Bucket not been advertised as being "no-spill," Plaintiff would not have purchased the Bubblin' Bucket at a premium price.

13. Defendant Little Kids, Inc. is a Rhode Island corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business in Seekonk, Massachusetts.

14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thus alleges, that at all times herein, Defendant's agents, employees, representatives, and/or partners were acting within the course and scope of such agency, employment, and representation, on behalf of Defendant.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15. Defendant sells numerous types of Bubblin' Buckets, including Bubble Guppies<sup>®</sup> No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Exhibit ("Ex.") A), SpongeBob<sup>™</sup> No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Ex. B), Dora The Explorer<sup>™</sup> No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Ex. C), Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Ex. D), and Paw Patrol No Spill Bubblin Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Ex. E). Defendant also sells a Fubbles No Spill Big Bubble Bucket<sup>®</sup> (Ex. F) which is approximately twice as large as the other Bubblin' Buckets and is sold for approximately twice the amount as its other Bubblin' Buckets. These products are all licensed by Nickelodeon.

16. The Bubblin' Buckets are designed for use by young children and are available in several different colors and designs.

#### ***Defendant's Deceptive Advertising and Marketing***

17. Defendant sells Bubblin' Buckets in stores throughout the United States, on its website ([www.littlekidstoys.com](http://www.littlekidstoys.com)), and on numerous other websites such as Amazon.com. On Defendant's website, the various types of Bubblin' Buckets are sold for \$9.00 (except the larger Fubble Bucket<sup>®</sup>, which is sold for \$17.00).

18. Defendant's deceptive advertising of the Bubblin' Buckets as "no-spill" takes two primary forms: in-store and online advertising. In-store advertising appears on the cardboard packaging on every Bubblin' Bucket. Online advertising appears on the Little Kids website, where the Bubblin' Buckets are available for purchase, as well as other websites where the Bubblin' Buckets are sold.

19. Every Bubblin' Bucket available for in-store purchase is displayed in the store with cardboard packaging surrounding the item. The packaging emphasizes the "no-spill" nature of the product, stating: "Works Like Magic!", "No Mess!" and "Drop it . . . Knock it over . . . Turn it upside down . . . IT'S NO-SPILL!". Thus, the main feature of the product is the fact that it purportedly does not spill. The following is a picture of that packaging:



20. Defendant's online advertising for the Bubblin' Buckets is essentially identical and equally deceptive, representing as the central feature of the product that it is "no-spill" and/or that it is specifically designed to prevent spilling. For example, the web pages for the Dora the Explorer™ No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket®, and the SpongeBob™ No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket® state that "the patented No-Spill® design **eliminates** bubble spills." (Emphasis added). The webpage for the Bubble Guppies™ No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket® states that it "works like magic!"

Drop it, Knock it over, tip it upside down – all without spills!” *See*

<http://www.littlekidstoys.com/index.php/shop/bubble-guppies/bubble-guppies-ns-bubblin>, last visited October 16, 2015, and attached hereto as Ex. G.

21. Similar claims are made on other websites where the Bubblin’ Buckets are sold, including Amazon.com, which describes the Bubblin’ Buckets as follows:

**Product Description**

Blow tons of bubbles with your favorite Nickelodeon pals! The Nickelodeon No-Spill Bubblin’ Bucket makes on-the-go bubbles fun look easy! **The unique, patented design prevents messy bubble spills – tip it upside down, knock it over, drop it – it’s no-spill!**

*See* <http://www.amazon.com/Little-Kids-Nickelodeon-No-Spill-Bubblin/dp/B00QIIAY04>, last visited October 16, 2015 (emphasis added).

22. Thus, the overall consistent message of the advertising -- whether online or in-store -- is that these products **do not spill**.

23. By advertising the Bubblin’ Buckets as “no-spill,” Defendant is able to price them at a premium to similar products that do not provide such a guarantee. While the Bubblin’ Buckets retail for approximately \$9.00 on-line and \$9.99 in stores (with Fubble Buckets retailing for approximately \$17.00 on-line and \$17.90 in stores), other bubble solution containers that are not advertised as “no spill” retail for as little as \$1.00 to \$2.50. This provides further evidence that the supposed “no-spill” nature of the item is a material factor in a consumer’s decision to purchase it, as consumers are paying a premium for the claimed “no-spill” feature.

***The “No-Spill” Bubblin’ Buckets Are Not “No-Spill”***

24. As Plaintiff and other members of the Class discovered after purchasing the Bubblin’ Bucket products, they are anything but “no-spill.” Indeed, the products regularly spill

and leak. Upon information and belief, Defendant launched its “no-spill” Bubblin’ Buckets product line and began making the “no-spill” misrepresentations in or about February 2005.

25. Numerous purchasers of the products have voiced their dismay with Defendant’s deceptive advertising after realizing that the “no-spill” Bubblin’ Buckets actually spill quite significantly. A sample of such reviews appears below:

**Leaks!**

By Phillip on April 14, 2015

Style Name: Paw Patrol Verified Purchase

Have had several spill proof buckets but bought this for my son who loves Paw Patrol. Have followed the directions to the T and have rescrewed the cap on a thousand times thinking we were doing it wrong or it was possibly not aligned but it does nothing but spill bubbles everywhere! A big mess! So disappointed to have spent the extra money to have Paw Patrol on it and it leaks

**awful. Spilled everywhere**

By Prissy on April 26, 2015

Style Name: Bubble Guppies Verified Purchase

Returning. Spilled everywhere. Item was crap produced basically no bubbles

**Leaks!! And we are careful not to overfill . . .**

By Toddler Mom on April 15, 2015

Style Name: Paw Patrol Verified Purchase

Leaks!! And we are careful not to overfill. Save your money

**Total waste.**

By The Rural Juror on April 19, 2015

Style Name: Dora and Friends Verified purchase

It started leaking the first day we got it. Waste of \$10

**One Star**

By chris blumenstetter on March 29, 2015

Style Name: Paw Patrol Verified Purchase

Leaks terribly. Big mess. Don’t buy

**Two Stars**

By TJ on May 6, 2015

Style Name: Paw Patrol Verified Purchase

Thought it was supposed to be No-spill. My 3 year old proved it wrong!

**as my kids love Paw Patrol**

By D&F on April 6, 2015

Style Name: Paw Patrol Verified Purchase

I was very excited to get this on a lightening deal, as my kids love Paw Patrol.

However, it is far from spill proof. It got knocked over a few times and there were spills, albeit less mess. It was sealed properly but the bubble liquid was coming out of the top. Decent product.

**Does not work well ... for adults or toddlers**

By Garen L. Corbett on March 13, 2015

Style Name: Dora Verified Purchase

Did not work well at all. :-)

See Amazon.com Customer Reviews of Little Kids Nickelodeon No Spill Bubblin' Buckets, available at [http://www.amazon.com/Little-Kids-Nickelodeon-No-Spill-Bubblin/dp/B00QIIAY04/ref=cm\\_cr\\_pr\\_product\\_top?ie=UTF8](http://www.amazon.com/Little-Kids-Nickelodeon-No-Spill-Bubblin/dp/B00QIIAY04/ref=cm_cr_pr_product_top?ie=UTF8) (last visited October 16, 2015) (emphasis added).

***Facts Specific to Plaintiff***

26. In or about April 2015, Plaintiff was shopping at Funky Monkey in Greenvale, NY. He saw the label on the package that said “no-spill.” Because it was advertised as being “no-spill,” Plaintiff purchased the Paw Patrol Bubblin' Bucket at the price of \$9.99, plus tax.

27. Upon use by his child, Plaintiff noticed that the Bubblin' Bucket easily and readily spilled.

28. If the Bubblin' Bucket had not been advertised as being “no-spill,” Plaintiff would not have purchased it at a premium price. Thus, like the other members of the Class,

Plaintiff suffered an economic loss as a result of Defendant's materially deceptive claims regarding the supposed "no spill" quality of the product.

**CLASS DEFINITION AND ALLEGATIONS**

29. Plaintiff seeks certification of a class of all individuals (the "Class") throughout the United States who purchased one or more of the Bubblin' Buckets at any time during the applicable statute of limitations period (the "Class Period").

30. Plaintiff also seeks certification, to the extent necessary or appropriate, of a class or subclass of individuals who purchased the Bubblin' Buckets in the State of New York at any time during the Class Period (the "New York Class or Subclass").

31. The Class and the New York Class or Subclass shall be referred to collectively throughout the Complaint as the Class.

32. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and its officers, directors and employees and those who purchased a Bubblin' Bucket for the purpose of resale or who assert claims for personal injury.

33. Plaintiff alleges claims under Massachusetts law on behalf of himself individually and on behalf of both residents and non-residents of Massachusetts because Defendant's principal place of business is in Massachusetts and all of Defendant's promotional and business activities emanate from Massachusetts.

34. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend the definition of the Class if discovery or further investigation reveals that the Class should be expanded or otherwise modified.

35. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained on behalf of the Class proposed above under the criteria of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, insofar as the Class meets all the requirements of Rule 23:

a. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that their individual joinder is impracticable. Plaintiff is informed and believes that the proposed Class contains thousands of purchasers of the Bubblin' Buckets who have been damaged by Defendant's conduct as alleged herein. While the precise number of Class members and their addresses are presently unknown to Plaintiff, that information is known to Defendant or is otherwise discoverable, and thus those Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by first class mail, electronic mail, and/or published notice.

b. ***Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Law and Fact:***

This action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members. Common questions of law and fact include, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Whether Defendant's claims about the Bubblin' Buckets discussed above are true, or are reasonably likely to deceive;

ii. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes violation of the consumer protection laws and/or common law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (or, alternatively, of the State of New York and/or states with similar consumer protection laws and/or common law nationwide);

iii. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes negligent misrepresentation;

iv. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes intentional misrepresentation;

v. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes a breach of the express warranty which exists between Defendant and Plaintiff and other members of the Class;

- vi. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes a violation of the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act;
- vii. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes a breach of implied warranty of merchantability;
- viii. Whether the alleged misconduct constitutes a breach of the implied warranty of fitness of purpose;
- ix. Whether the alleged conduct constitutes unjust enrichment;
- x. Whether Defendant engaged in deceptive advertising;
- xi. Whether Plaintiff and Class members have sustained an injury and the proper measure of that injury; and
- xii. Whether Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to injunctive relief.

c. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class because, *inter alia*, all Class members were injured through the uniform misconduct described above, and all Class members were subject to Defendant's deceptive statements, including deceptive claims that accompanied each and every Bubblin' Bucket sold. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all members of the Class.

d. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in complex consumer class action litigation, and Plaintiff intends to prosecute this action vigorously. Plaintiff has no interests adverse or antagonistic to those of the Class.

e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. The damages suffered by individual Class members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be entailed by individual litigation of their claims against Defendant. It would thus be virtually impossible for the Class, on an individual basis, to obtain effective redress for the wrongs done to them by Defendant. Furthermore, individualized litigation would create the danger of inconsistent or contradictory judgments arising from the same set of facts. By contrast, the class action device provides the benefits of adjudication of these issues in a single proceeding and presents no unusual management difficulties under the circumstances here.

36. Unless a Class is certified, Defendant will retain monies received as a result of its conduct that were taken from Plaintiff and Class members. Unless a class-wide injunction is issued, Defendant will continue to commit the violations alleged, and the members of the Class and the general public will continue to be deceived.

**COUNT I**  
**For Untrue and Misleading**  
**Advertising in Violation of Mass. Gen. Laws c. 266, § 91**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

37. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

38. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under Massachusetts law.

39. Defendant's labeling, packaging, marketing, advertising, and promotion of the Bubblin' Buckets is untrue, deceptive, and/or misleading, in violation of Mass. Gen. Laws c. 266, § 91.

40. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant knew, or could upon reasonable investigation, have ascertained, that the labeling, marketing, advertising and promotion of the Bubblin' Buckets was untrue, deceptive and/or misleading.

41. Defendant's untrue, deceptive, and/or misleading labeling, packaging, marketing, advertising, and promotion of the Bubblin' Buckets has continued throughout the Class Period and is continuing as of the present date.

42. As a purchaser of a Bubblin' Bucket who was aggrieved by Defendant's untrue, deceptive and/or misleading advertising, Plaintiff is entitled to and does bring this class action to seek all available remedies under Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 266, § 91, including injunctive relief. The injunctive relief would include an order directing Defendant to cease its false and misleading labeling and advertising, retrieve existing false and misleading advertising and promotional materials, and publish corrective advertising.

**COUNT II**  
**For Unfair and Deceptive**  
**Conduct in Violation of Mass. Gen. Laws, c. 93A, § 2**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

43. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class under Massachusetts law.

45. Defendant's conduct, as alleged herein, constitutes unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition in trade or commerce in violation of Mass. Gen. Laws c. 93A, §2 and the regulations promulgated thereunder, including without limitation, 940 C.M.R. §§ 3.02(2), 3.05(1) and (2), 3.08(2), and 3.16(2).

46. Defendant's unlawful conduct includes its false and misleading statements, representations, and depictions in its labeling, packaging, marketing and advertising for Bubblin'

Buckets, as alleged in greater detail above. Such conduct injured Plaintiff and each of the other Class members, in that that they paid more for the falsely advertised Bubblin' Buckets than the products were worth at the time of purchase.

47. Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as alleged herein, were willful or knowing violations of Mass. Gen. Laws c. 93A, § 2, within the meaning of Mass. Gen. Laws c. 93A, § 9(3).

48. On August 21, 2015, Plaintiff served Defendant with a demand letter, in accordance with Mass. Gen. Laws c. 93A, § 9(3). Plaintiff sent the letter via certified mail, return receipt requested, to Defendant's principal place of business in Massachusetts. The demand letter explained in detail the nature of Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices and the injuries suffered by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, and demanded compensation for those injuries and other relief. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's demand letter is annexed hereto as Exhibit H.

49. In response to that letter, Defendant has failed and refused to make a reasonable offer of relief.

50. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have been injured by Defendant's unfair or deceptive acts or practices and unfair methods of competition.

51. Pursuant to Mass. Gen. Laws c. 93A, §§ 9(3) and 9(4), Plaintiff and each of the other members of the Class are entitled to recover double or treble the amount of their actual damages, or statutory damages, whichever is greater, plus their reasonable attorneys' fees and the costs of this action.

52. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class are also entitled to injunctive relief in the form of an order directing Defendant to cease its false and misleading labeling and

advertising, retrieve existing false and misleading advertising and promotional materials, and publish corrective advertising.

**COUNT III**  
**For Violation of New York General Business Law § 349**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Class or Subclass in**  
**the Alternative to Counts I and II)**

53. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations, other than the allegations of ¶¶ 37-52, as if fully set forth herein.

54. To the extent that the consumer protection laws of the State of New York rather than Massachusetts apply to this action, Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the New York Class or Subclass under New York law.

55. New York General Business Law § 349 prohibits “deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade, or commerce” in New York.

56. The conduct of Defendant alleged herein violates General Business Law § 349 in that Defendant’s representations and claims, in its advertising and on the packaging of the Bubblin’ Buckets, lead consumers such as Plaintiff and the New York Class or Subclass to believe that the Bubblin’ Buckets are “no-spill,” while in actuality the items are not “no-spill” and are in fact prone to spills and leaks. Such conduct is inherently and materially deceptive and misleading because Defendant knew or should have known that the items are not “no-spill,” and thus Defendant knew or should have known that its statements were materially misleading and deceptive.

57. The materially misleading conduct of Defendant alleged herein was directed at the public at large.

58. Defendant’s acts and practices described above are likely to mislead a reasonable consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances.

59. Defendant's deceptive and misleading acts are a willful and knowing violation of General Business Law § 349 because Defendant knew or acted with reckless disregard to the fact that its claims and representations regarding the supposedly "no-spill" nature of the Bubblin' Buckets were false and misleading.

60. As a result of Defendant's deceptive and misleading acts, Plaintiff and the New York Class or Subclass have been injured as alleged herein in amounts to be proven at trial because they purchased one or more of the Bubblin' Buckets after seeing representations that the products do not spill. Had Plaintiff or the New York Class or Subclass known that the products were actually prone to spilling, they either would not have purchased the products or would not have paid the price they paid for the products.

61. As a result, pursuant to General Business Law § 349, Plaintiff and the other members of the New York Class or Subclass are entitled to maintain an action against Defendant for the greater of their actual damages or fifty dollars each, with such damages to be trebled up to one thousand dollars each if the Court finds that Defendant willfully or knowingly violated this section, plus attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant from continuing to engage in the deceptive acts set forth above.

**COUNT IV**

**For Violation of New York General Business Law § 350  
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the New York Class or Subclass in  
the Alternative to Counts I and II)**

62. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations, other than the allegations of ¶¶ 37-52, as if fully set forth herein.

63. To the extent that the consumer protection laws of the State of New York rather than Massachusetts apply to this action, Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the New York Class or Subclass under New York law.

64. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350 provides, in part, as follows:

“False advertising in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state is hereby declared unlawful.”

65. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350-a(1) provides, in part, as follows:

“The term ‘false advertising’ means advertising, including labeling, of a commodity, or of the kind, character, terms or conditions of any employment opportunity if such advertising is misleading in a material respect. In determining whether any advertising is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made by statement, word, design, device, sound or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertising fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations with respect to the commodity or employment to which the advertising relates under the conditions proscribed in said advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual . . . .”

66. Defendant’s advertisements contain untrue and materially misleading statements concerning Defendant’s Bubblin’ Buckets inasmuch as they misrepresent that they are “no-spill.” In actuality, the Bubblin’ Buckets are prone to spilling and leaking.

67. Plaintiff and the New York Class and/or Subclass members have been injured inasmuch as they relied upon Defendant’s labeling and advertising and paid a premium for Bubblin’ Buckets that are prone to spilling and leaking.

68. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

69. Defendant’s advertising induced the Plaintiff and New York Class and/or Subclass members to pay a premium for the Bubblin’ Buckets.

70. Defendant's untrue and misleading statements about the Bubblin Buckets were material to Plaintiff and New York Class and/or Subclass members. The reasonable consumer would expect the Bubblin' Buckets to perform as represented by Defendant.

71. Defendant's conduct constitutes multiple, separate violations of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.

72. Defendant's material misrepresentations were substantially uniform in content, presentation, and impact upon consumers at large. Moreover, all consumers purchasing the Bubblin' Buckets were and continue to be exposed to Defendant's material misrepresentations.

73. As a result of Defendant's false and misleading advertising, Plaintiff and New York Class and/or Subclass members are entitled to monetary, compensatory, treble and punitive damages, injunctive relief, restitution and disgorgement of all monies obtained by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

**COUNT V**  
**Violation of State Consumer Protection Statutes**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class in**  
**the Alternative to Counts I and II)**

74. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in all the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

75. To the extent that the consumer protection laws of each state apply to this action, Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

76. Plaintiff and Class members have been injured as a result of Defendant's violation of the following state consumer protection statutes, which also provide a basis for redress to Plaintiff and Class members based on Defendant's deceptive, unfair and unconscionable acts, practices and conduct.

77. Defendant's conduct as alleged herein violates the consumer protection, unfair trade practices and deceptive acts laws of each of the following jurisdictions:

- a. **Alaska:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Alaska's Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, Alaska Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*
- b. **Arizona:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Arizona's Consumer Fraud Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 44-1521, *et seq.*
- c. **Arkansas:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Arkansas Code Ann. § 4-88-101, *et seq.*
- d. **California:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of California Consumer Legal Remedies Act, Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.*, and California's Unfair Competition Law, California Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*
- e. **Colorado:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Colorado's Consumer Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 61-1-101, *et seq.*
- f. **Connecticut:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Connecticut's Gen. Stat. § 42-110a, *et seq.*
- g. **Delaware:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Delaware's Consumer Fraud Act, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.* and the Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Del. Code Ann. tit. 6, § 2531, *et seq.*
- h. **District of Columbia:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of the District of Columbia's Consumer Protection Act, D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*
- i. **Florida:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201, *et seq.*

- j. **Hawaii:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of the Hawaii's Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 481A-1, *et seq.* and Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480-2.
- k. **Idaho:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Idaho's Consumer Protection Act, Idaho Code Ann. § 48-601, *et seq.*
- l. **Illinois:** Defendant's acts and practices were and are in violation of Illinois' Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/2; and Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 510/2.
- m. **Indiana:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Indiana's Deceptive Consumer Sales Act, Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5-1, *et seq.*
- n. **Kansas:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Kansas's Consumer Protection Act, Kat. Stat. Ann. § 50-623, *et seq.*
- o. **Kentucky:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Kentucky's Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, *et seq.*
- p. **Maine:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of the Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, 5 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. Tit. 5, § 205-A, *et seq.* and 10 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 1101, *et seq.*
- q. **Maryland:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Maryland's Consumer Protection Act, Md. Code Ann. Com. Law § 13-101, *et seq.*
- r. **Massachusetts:** Defendant's practices were and are unfair and deceptive acts and practices in violation of Massachusetts' Consumer Protection Act, Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 93A, § 2.

- s. **Michigan:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Michigan's Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*
- t. **Minnesota:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Minnesota's False Statement in Advertisement Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.67, Minnesota's Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F.68, *et seq.* Minnesota's Unlawful Trade Practices law, Minn. Stat. § 325D.09, *et seq.*, and Minnesota's Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Minn. Stat. § 325D.43, *et seq.*
- u. **Missouri:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Missouri's Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.010, *et seq.*
- v. **Nebraska:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Nebraska's Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.* and the Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, § 87-302, *et seq.*
- w. **Nevada:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Nevada's Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 598.0903 and 41.600.
- x. **New Hampshire:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of New Hampshire's Regulation of Business Practices for Consumer Protection, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*
- y. **New Jersey:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of New Jersey's Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*
- z. **New Mexico:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of New Mexico's Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*
- aa. **New York:** Defendant's practices were in and are in violation of New York's Gen. Bus. Law §§ 349, *et seq.*

- bb. **North Carolina:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of North Carolina's Unfair Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 75-1, *et seq.*
- cc. **North Dakota:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of North Dakota's Unlawful Sales or Advertising Practices law, N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*
- dd. **Ohio:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Ohio's Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01, *et seq.* and Ohio's Deceptive Trade Practices Act. Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 4165.01, *et seq.*
- ee. **Oklahoma:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Oklahoma's Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*, and Oklahoma's Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 78 § 51, *et seq.*
- ff. **Oregon:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Oregon's Unlawful Trade Practices law, Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.*
- gg. **Pennsylvania:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Pennsylvania's Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Law, 73 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 201-1, *et seq.*
- hh. **Rhode Island:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Rhode Island's Deceptive Trade Practices Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*
- ii. **South Dakota:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of South Dakota's Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*

- jj. **Texas:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Texas' Deceptive Trade Practices Consumer Protection Act, Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 17.41, *et seq.*
- kk. **Utah:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Utah's Consumer Sales Practices Act, Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*, and Utah's Truth in Advertising Law, Utah Code Ann. § 13-11a-1, *et seq.*
- ll. **Vermont:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Vermont's Consumer Fraud Act, Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 9 § 2451, *et seq.*
- mm. **Washington:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Washington Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 19.86, *et seq.*
- nn. **West Virginia:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of West Virginia's Consumer Credit and Protection Act, W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*
- oo. **Wisconsin:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Wisconsin's Consumer Act, Wis. Stat. §421.101, *et seq.*
- pp. **Wyoming:** Defendant's practices were and are in violation of Wyoming's Consumer Protection Act, Wyo. Stat. Ann. §40-12-101, *et seq.*

78. Defendant violated the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive acts and practices laws by representing that its Bubblin' Buckets are "no-spill" when in actuality, they are not "no-spill" and are in fact prone to spills and leaks.

79. These misrepresentations were material to Plaintiff's and Class members' decision to purchase the Bubblin' Buckets and to pay a premium price for them. The reasonable consumer would expect the Bubblin' Buckets to conform to the representations on the label.

80. Defendant made its untrue and/or misleading statements and representations willfully, wantonly, and with reckless disregard for the truth.

81. As a result of Defendant's violations of the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive practices laws, Plaintiff and Class members purchased the Bubblin' Buckets at a premium price.

82. As a result of Defendant's violations, Defendant has been unjustly enriched.

83. Pursuant to the aforementioned states' unfair and deceptive practices laws, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover compensatory damages, restitution, punitive and special damages including but not limited to treble damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and other injunctive or declaratory relief as deemed appropriate or permitted pursuant to the relevant law.

84. To the extent that pre-suit demand or notice is required under any of the above-referenced state consumer protection statutes (other than Massachusetts), the demand letter served under M.G.L. c. 93A, § 9(3), Exhibit H hereto, constitutes sufficient demand or notice concerning the alleged unfair and deceptive acts and practices under any such statute(s).

**COUNT VI**  
**Negligent Misrepresentation**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

85. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

86. Defendant misrepresented to Plaintiff and the Class that the Bubblin' Buckets are "no-spill."

87. The "no-spill" claims by Defendant concerning the Bubblin' Buckets are false and misleading because they misrepresent the nature and/or qualities of the Bubblin' Buckets. The Bubblin' Buckets are, in actuality, very prone to spilling and leaking.

88. At the time Defendant made and publicized the “no-spill” claims, Defendant had no reasonable grounds for believing that these representations were true.

89. At the time that these representations were made and publicized, Plaintiff and the Class were unaware that the “no-spill” claims were false.

90. The “no-spill” claims deceived and confused Plaintiff and the Class. The “no-spill” claims have also influenced or are likely to influence future purchasing decisions of the buying public. Plaintiff and the Class reasonably acted in reliance upon Defendant’s “no-spill” claims.

91. As a direct and proximate result of Plaintiff’s and the Class’s reliance upon the Defendant’s “no-spill” claims, Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages.

**COUNT VII**  
**Intentional Misrepresentation**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

92. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

93. Defendant misrepresented to Plaintiff and the Class that the Bubblin’ Buckets are “no-spill.”

94. Defendant’s representations were false and misleading. The Bubblin’ Buckets are very prone to spilling and leaking.

95. At the time Defendant made the “no-spill” claims, Defendant knew the representations were false.

96. Defendant made the misrepresentations alleged herein with the intention of inducing and persuading Plaintiff and the Class to purchase the Bubblin’ Buckets.

97. As a direct or proximate result of Defendant’s intentional misrepresentations, Plaintiff and Class members were induced to purchase the Bubblin’ Buckets at a premium price.

98. Defendant knew that the Bubblin' Buckets were not actually "no-spill" and that they were in fact prone to spills and leaks. Defendant made its "no-spill" claims with the intention that its customers and the general public would rely on them. Plaintiff and the Class purchased and used the Bubblin' Buckets in reliance on Defendant's false representations.

99. Plaintiff and Class members were damaged through their purchase and use of the Bubblin' Buckets.

100. Plaintiff's and Class members' reliance on Defendants advertising and representations of the use and characteristics of the Bubblin' Buckets was reasonable.

101. Based upon the allegations stated herein, Defendant was and is guilty of malice, oppression and fraud, and Plaintiff and the Class are thereby entitled to recover exemplary or punitive damages.

**COUNT VIII**  
**Breach of Express Warranty**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class )**

102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

103. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

104. Defendant constituted both a "merchant" and a "seller" in connection with its sale of Bubblin' Buckets to Plaintiff and Class members, as those terms are defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted in Massachusetts and other states. Further, Plaintiff and Class members are "buyers" as that term is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted by Massachusetts and other states. Bubblin' Buckets constitute "goods," as that term is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted by Massachusetts and other states.

105. Plaintiff and each member of the Class formed a contract with Defendant at the time Plaintiff and the other members of the Class purchased their Bubblin' Buckets. The terms

of that contract included the promises and affirmations of fact, and descriptions of the Products, made by Defendant on the Bubblin' Buckets' packaging and through marketing and advertising, as described above. These promises, affirmations of fact and descriptions constitute express warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain, and are part of the standardized contract between Plaintiff and the members of the Class and Defendant.

106. Defendant, through its advertising and packaging, creates express warranties that the Bubblin' Buckets are "no-spill." Plaintiff and the Class relied on those express warranties as being a part of the bargain between the parties.

107. All conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under the contract have been performed by Plaintiff and the Class.

108. Defendant breached express warranties about the "no-spill" nature of the Bubblin' Buckets because Defendant's statements about the products were false and the products do not conform to Defendant's affirmations and promises described above. Plaintiff would not have purchased the products, or would not have paid as much as he did for the products, had he known the true nature of them -- namely, that they are, in reality, highly susceptible to spilling.

109. As a result of Defendant's breach of its express warranties, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the Bubblin' Buckets they purchased and any consequential damages resulting from the purchases.

110. To the extent that notice of breach of warranty is required under any applicable state law, this Complaint constitutes sufficient notice of breach. Alternatively, to the extent it is determined that notice of breach was required and not given, Defendant did not suffer any prejudice thereby.

**COUNT IX**

**Violation of the Magnusson-Moss  
Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.*  
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

111. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

112. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of all members of the Class. Upon certification, the Class will consist of more than 100 named Plaintiffs.

113. The Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act provides a federal remedy for consumers who have been damaged by the failure of a supplier or warrantor to comply with any obligation under a written warranty or implied warranty, or other various obligations established under the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.*

114. The Bubblin' Buckets are "consumer products" within the meaning of the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

115. Plaintiff and other members of the Class are "consumers" within the meaning of the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

116. Defendant is a "supplier" and "warrantor" within the meaning of the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301(4) & 2301(5).

117. Defendant represented in writing that the Bubblin' Buckets are "no-spill."

118. These statements were made in connection with the sale of the Bubblin' Buckets, relate to their nature, and promise that they are defect free. As such, the "no-spill" claims are "written warranties" within the meaning of the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6)(A).

119. As alleged herein, Defendant has breached the written warranty by selling consumers Bubblin' Buckets that are, in fact, prone to spilling and leaking.

120. The Bubblin' Buckets do not conform to the Defendant's written warranty and therefore violate the Magnusson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.* Consequently, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

**COUNT X**  
**Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

121. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

122. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

123. Defendant constituted both a "merchant" and a "seller" in connection with its sale of Bubblin' Buckets to Plaintiff and Class members, as those terms are defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted in Massachusetts and other states. Further, Plaintiff and Class members are "buyers" as that term is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted by Massachusetts and other states. Bubblin' Buckets constitute "goods," as that term is defined in the Uniform Commercial Code, as adopted by Massachusetts and other states.

124. As part of the sales of Bubblin' Buckets to Plaintiff and Class members, Defendant impliedly warranted that the Bubblin' Buckets conformed to the promises and affirmations of fact made on the Bubblin' Buckets' labeling and packaging.

125. At the time of sale, Defendant made promises and affirmations of fact on the labeling and packaging for Bubblin' Buckets that the Bubblin' Buckets were "no-spill."

126. Defendant in fact breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Bubblin' Buckets sold to Plaintiff and Class members did not conform to those promises and affirmations of fact in that the Bubblin' Buckets were prone to spilling and leaking and were not "no-spill" products, as claimed.

127. As a result of Defendant's breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in the amount of the purchase price of the Bubblin' Buckets they purchased and any consequential damages resulting from the purchases.

128. To the extent that notice of breach of warranty is required under any applicable state law, this Complaint constitutes sufficient notice of breach. Alternatively, to the extent it is determined that notice of breach was required and not given, Defendant did not suffer any prejudice thereby.

**COUNT XI**  
**Breach of Implied Warranty of Fitness of Purpose**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class )**

129. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if fully set forth herein.

130. Plaintiff and Class Members sought a bubble solution container with qualities that Defendant claimed were held by the Bubblin' Buckets. Plaintiff and the Class relied on Defendant's skill, expertise and judgment to furnish goods for that stated purpose. When Defendant sold the Bubblin' Buckets – directly or indirectly – to Plaintiff and Class members, Plaintiff and Class members bought these goods from Defendant in reliance on Defendant's skill and judgment.

131. At the time of advertising and sale, Defendant had reason to know the particular purpose for which the goods were required. Defendant knew that Plaintiff and Class members were relying on Defendant's skill and judgment to select and furnish suitable goods, thereby creating and confirming an implied warranty that the goods were fit for their stated and advertised purpose.

132. Defendant, however, breached the implied warranty. Plaintiff and members of the Class did not receive suitable goods in the form of the Bubblin' Buckets. The Bubblin' Buckets were not fit for the particular purpose for which they were sought, purchased and required in that they were not "no-spill" as claimed by Defendant but rather, are quite prone to spills and leaks.

133. As a direct and proximate result of this breach of implied warranty by Defendant, Plaintiff and the Class have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**COUNT XII**  
**Restitution Based on Unjust Enrichment/Quasi-Contract**  
**(On behalf of Plaintiff and the Class in the alternative)**

134. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the above allegations as if set forth fully herein.

135. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the Class.

136. Defendant, through false and misleading labeling, enticed Plaintiff and members of the Class to purchase the Bubblin' Buckets.

137. Plaintiff and the Class members conferred a benefit on Defendant by purchasing the Bubblin' Buckets.

138. Defendant had an appreciation and knowledge of the benefit conferred on it by Plaintiff and members of the Class.

139. By its wrongful acts, Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiff and members of the Class.

140. Defendant benefitted financially from the revenues and other compensation tied to the sale of Bubblin' Buckets, which was unjust in light of Defendant's wrongful conduct.

141. Under the circumstances, it would be against equity and good conscience to permit Defendant to retain the ill-gotten benefits it received from Plaintiff and the Class as the result of its deceptive marketing and advertising practices.

142. Because Defendant's retention of the non-gratuitous benefit conferred on it by Plaintiff and the Class members is unjust and inequitable, Plaintiff seeks restitution from Defendant, and an order from the Court disgorging all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by Defendant, due to its wrongful conduct.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for relief and judgment as follows:

A. Determining that this action is a proper class action and designating Plaintiff as Class representative under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and his undersigned counsel as Class counsel;

B. Awarding compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff and the other proposed Class members;

C. Awarding statutory and punitive damages, to the extent available;

D. Awarding restitution and disgorgement of Defendant's revenues to Plaintiff and the proposed Class members;

E. Awarding injunctive relief as permitted by equity, including enjoining Defendant from continuing the unlawful practices as set forth herein and directing Defendant to engage in a corrective advertising campaign;

F. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including attorneys' fees and expert fees; and

G. Providing such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial of his claims by jury to the extent authorized by law.

Dated: October 21, 2015

Respectfully Submitted,

**PASTOR LAW OFFICE, LLP**

/s/ David Pastor

David Pastor (BBO #391000)

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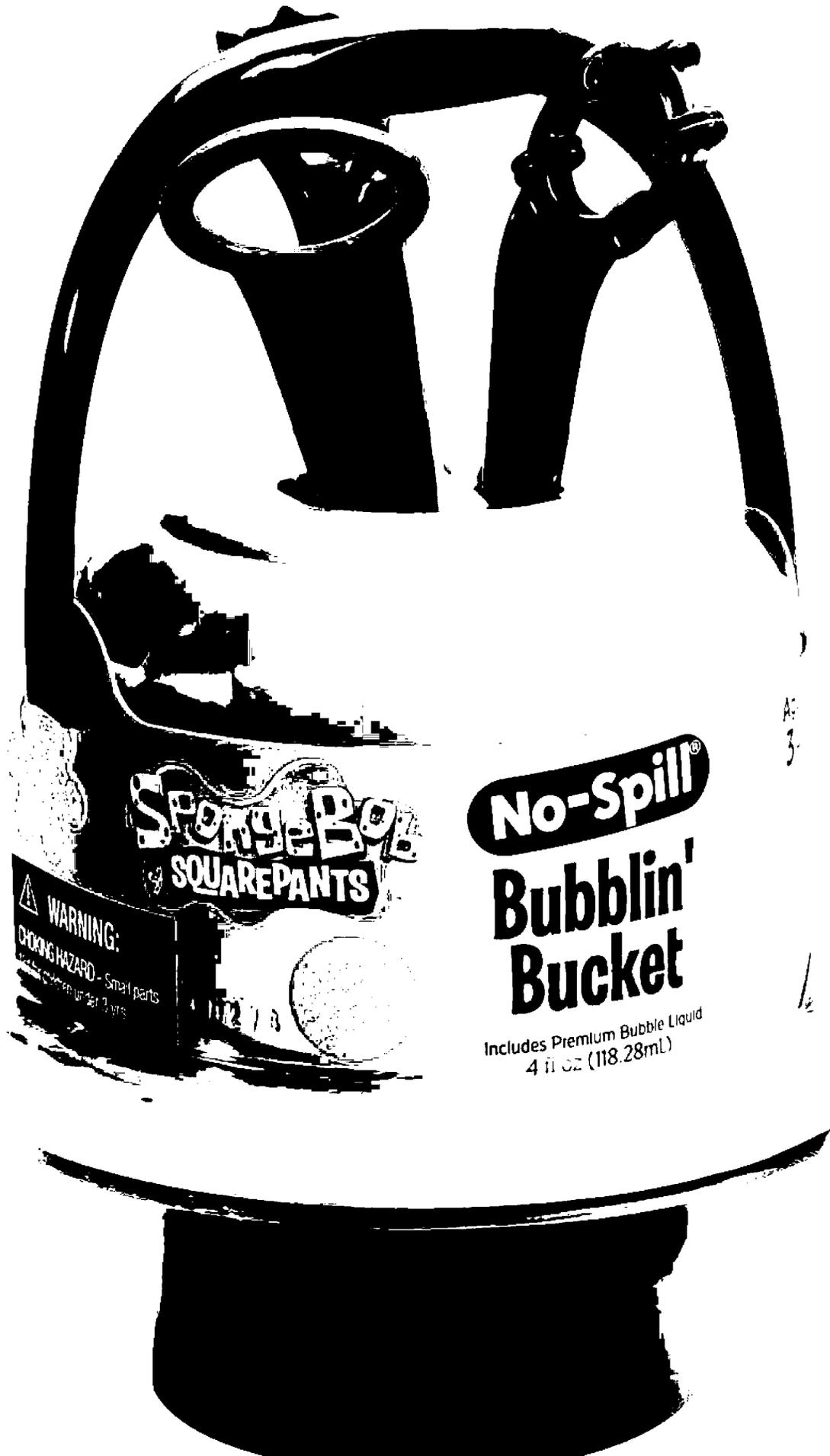
Facsimile: (516) 228-6672

Email: [brett@rosenbergfortuna.com](mailto:brett@rosenbergfortuna.com)

# **Exhibit A**



# **Exhibit B**



# **Exhibit C**



# **Exhibit D**



# **Exhibit E**



# Exhibit F



# Exhibit G

- [Fubbles®](#)
- [Replacement Wands](#)
- [Dora the Explorer™](#)
- [SpongeBob Squarepants™](#)
- [Jelly Belly® Bubbles](#)
- [Junk Ball®](#)
- [Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles™](#)
- [Putty Peeps™](#)
- [Bubble Guppies®](#)
- [Press Releases](#)



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Blow bubbles with Molly, Gil, Puppy and the rest of your Bubble Guppies friends!



## Bubble Guppies® No-Spill® Bubblin' Bucket®

#796OL

Age Range: 3+



The Bubble Guppies® Bubblin' Bucket works like magic! Drop it, knock it over, tip it upside down – all without spills! Perfect for play dates, the Bubblin' Bucket has 3 slots and 3 wands so three kids can enjoy bubble play at the same time! Features an easy to carry, foldable handle for easy storage and on-the-go bubble play.



# **EXHIBIT H**



*A Complex Litigation & Trial Practice*

NEW YORK | PENNSYLVANIA | NEW JERSEY | CALIFORNIA

August 21, 2015

**VIA CERTIFIED MAIL**  
**RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

James D. Engle  
President and Director  
Little Kids, Inc.  
1015 Newman Ave.  
Seekonk, MA 02771

Richard A. Engle  
Director  
Little Kids, Inc.  
1015 Newman Ave.  
Seekonk, MA 02771

Scott Flynn  
Registered Agent  
6 Old Gardner Rd.  
Westminster, MA 01473

**DEMAND FOR RELIEF PURSUANT TO M.G.L., CHAPTER 93A, § 9(3)**

Dear Messrs. Engle, Engle and Flynn:

We represent Jonathan Huzarsky ("Claimant"), individually and as a representative of a class of all persons similarly situated, as defined below. This is a written demand for relief upon Respondent Little Kids, Inc. ("Respondent"), pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 93A, §9(3), with respect to false, deceptive and misleading labeling and advertising for its Bubblin' Buckets products, including Bubble Guppies No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, SpongeBob No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, Dora The Explorer No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, Paw Patrol No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, and the Fubbles No-Spill Big Bubble Bucket (which is approximately twice as large as the other Bubblin' Buckets), all of which are manufactured, distributed and sold by Respondent. All of the aforementioned

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Bubblin' Buckets products are hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Bubblin' Bucket Products" or the "Products."

#### **CLAIMANT AND THE CLASS:**

Claimant, a resident of New York, makes this demand on behalf of himself and a class comprised of all persons who purchased any of the Bubblin' Bucket Products during the period from August 20, 2011 through the present (the "Class").

In or about April 2015, Claimant was exposed to Respondent's deceptive labeling and advertising and, as a result, purchased a Bubblin' Bucket Product called the "Paw Patrol No Spill Bubblin' Bucket" for \$9.99 at the Funky Monkey toy store in Greenvale, NY. Claimant was specifically seeking to purchase a no-spill bubble toy for his child's use and he saw the representations on the package that the product was "no-spill." Had the Bubblin' Bucket Product not been advertised as being "no-spill," Plaintiff either would not have purchased the Bubblin' Bucket Product or not have paid a premium price for same. Class members were similarly induced to purchase the Bubblin' Bucket Products at a premium price based on these "no-spill" representations. If not for the "no-spill" representations, they either would not have purchased the Bubblin' Bucket Products or would not have paid a premium price for same.

#### **UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES:**

Respondent has engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices including, but not limited to, the following:

The Bubblin' Bucket Products are sold based on the claimed "no spill" nature of the Products. The "no-spill" claims appear prominently on the Bubblin' Bucket Products themselves, on their cardboard packaging, and in their online advertising.

For Bubblin' Bucket Products that are purchased in stores, in-store advertising appears on the cardboard packaging of every Bubblin' Bucket Product. Every Bubblin' Bucket Product available for in-store purchase is displayed in the store with cardboard packaging surrounding the item. The packaging emphasizes the "no-spill" nature of the product, stating: "Works Like Magic!", "No Mess!" and "Drop it . . . Knock it over . . . Turn it upside down . . . IT'S NO-SPILL!". Thus, the main feature of the product is the fact that it purportedly does not spill.

Online advertising for the Bubblin' Bucket Products is essentially identical and equally deceptive, representing as the central feature of the Product that it is "no-spill" and/or that it is

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specifically designed to prevent spilling. For example, the web pages for the Dora the Explorer No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket, and the SpongeBob No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket state that "the patented No-Spill® design eliminates bubble spills." The webpage for the Bubble Guppies No-Spill Bubblin' Bucket states that it "Works like magic! Drop it, Knock it over, Tip it upside down – all without spills!" Online advertising for the Bubblin' Bucket Products appears on the Little Kids website, where the Bubblin' Bucket Products are available for purchase, as well as other websites where the Bubblin' Bucket Products are sold.

For example, at Amazon.com, the Bubblin' Bucket Products are described as follows: "The unique, patented design prevents messy bubble spills – tip it upside down, knock it over, drop it – it's no-spill!" Thus, the overall consistent message of the advertising -- whether online or in-store -- is that the Bubblin' Bucket Products do not spill.

With respect to the claims and representations referenced herein, there are no material differences among the various Bubblin' Bucket Products. The various Products differ from one another only with respect to the exterior design and the different children's cartoon characters depicted on the Product exterior. However, as discussed above, they all contain the same material misrepresentation on their packaging—the claim as to the "no-spill" nature of the Product.

Respondent's "no-spill" claims about the Bubblin' Bucket Products are patently false. As Claimant discovered after purchasing a Bubblin' Bucket Product for his child, these Products easily and regularly spill and leak. These are not leaks associated with years of continuous use. Rather, the spillage is inherent in the design of the Bubblin' Bucket Products. Respondent made its "no-spill" claims despite its knowledge of the fact that the Bubblin' Bucket Products are, by design, prone to leaks and spills with the intent of inducing consumers to purchase the Bubblin' Bucket Products at a premium price. As you are undoubtedly aware, Claimant is not alone in his complaints about Respondent's practice of selling falsely advertised and inherently defective Bubblin' Bucket Products. Numerous online reviews from verified purchasers of the Products complain that their Bubblin' Bucket Products leaked and spilled upon use. Such reviews have been posted to Amazon.com and at other websites.

Thus, the Bubblin' Bucket Products are falsely advertised by Respondent pursuant to Massachusetts law.

Respondent's acts and practices, as described above, constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts and practices in the conduct of trade or commerce, declared unlawful by M.G.L., c. 93A, § 2. In addition, Respondent's conduct is in violation of the following regulations promulgated by the Massachusetts Attorney General under c. 93A:

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- (a) 940 C.M.R. § 3.02 (prohibiting, among other things, statements or illustrations used in advertisements which create a false impression of the grade, quality, value, or usability of the product offered);
- (b) 940 C.M.R. § 3.05(1) (prohibiting claims or representations “made by any means concerning a product which, directly, or by implication, or by failure to adequately disclose additional relevant information, has the capacity or tendency or effect of deceiving buyers or prospective buyers in any material respect”);
- (c) 940 C.M.R. § 3.05(2) (prohibiting the use of any advertisement “which would mislead or tend to mislead buyers or prospective buyers, through pictorial representations or in any other manner, as to the product being offered for sale”);
- (d) 940 C.M.R. § 3.08(2) (providing that it “shall be an unfair and deceptive act or practice to fail to perform or fulfill any promises or obligations arising under a warranty”); and
- (e) 940 C.M.R. § 3.16(2) (providing that it is a violation of c. 93A, § 2 to “fail to disclose to a buyer or prospective buyer any fact, the disclosure of which may have influenced the buyer or prospective buyer to enter into the transaction”).

#### **INJURIES SUFFERED:**

Claimant, as well as the other members of the Class, have been injured as a result of Respondent’s use or employment of unfair or deceptive acts or practices as follows: (a) Claimant and members of the Class have incurred actual damages, including the amounts they paid for their respective purchases of the falsely and deceptively advertised Bubblin’ Bucket Products, or alternatively, the substantial price premium they paid for products claimed to be “no-spill”; and (b) Claimant and Class members have been injured in the amount of the profits made by Respondent on sales of Bubblin’ Bucket Products to Class members. The injury suffered by Claimant and Class members is demonstrated by, among other things, the fact that similar products that do not make “no-spill” claims can be purchased for as little as \$1.00 to \$2.50, while the Bubblin’ Bucket Products range in price from \$9.00 to \$17.90. More specifically, on the Little Kids’ website and on other websites, the various types of Bubblin’ Bucket Products are sold for \$9.00, except for the larger Fubble Bucket, which is sold for \$17.00. In stores, the Bubblin’ Bucket Products retail for \$9.99, except for the Fubble Bucket, which retails for approximately \$17.90.

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The aggregate amount of actual damages suffered by the Class cannot be determined without reference to Respondent's records and notice to the Class.

**DEMAND FOR RELIEF:**

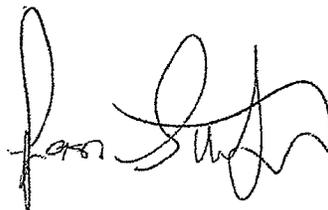
Claimant, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, demands that Respondent:

1. Compensate Claimant and Class members for the actual damages incurred by them (including but not limited to: the total amounts spent by Class members on Bubblin' Bucket Products, or pay statutory damages of \$25.00 to each class member pursuant to c. 93A, § 9(3), whichever results in a greater recovery);
2. Modify all Bubblin' Bucket Products' labeling, packaging and advertising to eliminate misrepresentations concerning the "no-spill" nature of the Products, and otherwise modify or remove all statements that are false, deceptive or misleading; and
3. Reimburse Claimant and Class members for their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses incurred in bringing this claim.

Please be advised that Respondent has thirty (30) days to make a reasonable offer of relief. You are hereby advised that if, in an action subsequently filed by Claimant, the Court determines that Respondent's conduct was willfully or knowingly unfair or deceptive, the Court must award the Class members up to three times, but not less than two times their actual damages.

Very truly yours,

**THE SULTZER LAW GROUP P.C.**



Jason P. Sultzer

JPS:amc  
Enclosure

cc: Brett D. Zinner, Esq.  
Jonathan Huzarsky

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

JONATHAN HUZARSKY

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Nassau County (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) David Pastor - Pastor Law Office, LLP 63 Atlantic Avenue, 3rd Floor Boston, MA 02110 617-742-9700

DEFENDANTS

LITTLE KIDS, INC.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

Table with columns for Plaintiff (PTF) and Defendant (DEF) citizenship and business location (Citizen of This State, Citizen of Another State, Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country).

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

Large table with categories: CONTRACT, REAL PROPERTY, TORTS, CIVIL RIGHTS, PRISONER PETITIONS, FORFEITURE/PENALTY, LABOR, IMMIGRATION, BANKRUPTCY, SOCIAL SECURITY, FEDERAL TAX SUITS, OTHER STATUTES.

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- 1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District
6 Multidistrict Litigation

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2)
Brief description of cause: False Advertising of Consumer Products

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 10/21/2015 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD /s/ David Pastor

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

### Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.  
 United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.  
 United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.  
 Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.  
 Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the six boxes.  
 Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.  
 Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.  
 Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.  
 Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.  
 Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.  
 Multidistrict Litigation. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.  
 Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.  
 Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

1. Title of case (name of first party on each side only) Huzarsky v. Little Kids, Inc.

2. Category in which the case belongs based upon the numbered nature of suit code listed on the civil cover sheet. (See local rule 40.1(a)(1)).

I. 410, 441, 470, 535, 830\*, 891, 893, 895, R.23, REGARDLESS OF NATURE OF SUIT.

II. 110, 130, 140, 160, 190, 196, 230, 240, 290,320,362, 370, 371, 380, 430, 440, 442, 443, 445, 446, 448, 710, 720, 740, 790, 820\*, 840\*, 850, 870, 871.

III. 120, 150, 151, 152, 153, 195, 210, 220, 245, 310, 315, 330, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 367, 368, 375, 385, 400, 422, 423, 450, 460, 462, 463, 465, 480, 490, 510, 530, 540, 550, 555, 625, 690, 751, 791, 861-865, 890, 896, 899, 950.

\*Also complete AO 120 or AO 121. for patent, trademark or copyright cases.

3. Title and number, if any, of related cases. (See local rule 40.1(g)). If more than one prior related case has been filed in this district please indicate the title and number of the first filed case in this court.

4. Has a prior action between the same parties and based on the same claim ever been filed in this court?

YES  NO

5. Does the complaint in this case question the constitutionality of an act of congress affecting the public interest? (See 28 USC §2403)

YES  NO

If so, is the U.S.A. or an officer, agent or employee of the U.S. a party?

YES  NO

6. Is this case required to be heard and determined by a district court of three judges pursuant to title 28 USC §2284?

YES  NO

7. Do all of the parties in this action, excluding governmental agencies of the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ("governmental agencies"), residing in Massachusetts reside in the same division? - (See Local Rule 40.1(d)).

YES  NO

A. If yes, in which division do all of the non-governmental parties reside?

Eastern Division  Central Division  Western Division

B. If no, in which division do the majority of the plaintiffs or the only parties, excluding governmental agencies, residing in Massachusetts reside?

Eastern Division  Central Division  Western Division

8. If filing a Notice of Removal - are there any motions pending in the state court requiring the attention of this Court? (If yes, submit a separate sheet identifying the motions)

YES  NO

(PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)

ATTORNEY'S NAME David Pastor - Pastor Law Office, LLP

ADDRESS 63 Atlantic Avenue, 3rd Floor, Boston, MA 02110

TELEPHONE NO. 617-742-9700