

FILED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
RICHMOND DIVISION

CASE NO: 3:11CV549

2011 AUG 22 P 1:37  
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

K-BEECH, INC.,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
JOHN DOE,  
  
Defendant.

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, K-Beech, Inc., sues John Doe, who was, at all relevant times, the subscriber of IP address 96.255.67.71 and alleges:

**Introduction**

1. This matter arises under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, 17 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "Copyright Act").
2. Through this suit, Plaintiff alleges Defendant is liable for:
  - Direct copyright infringement in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106 and 501; and
  - Contributory copyright infringement.

**Jurisdiction And Venue**

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); and 28 U.S.C. § 1338 (patents, copyrights, trademarks and unfair competition).

4. The Defendant's acts of copyright infringement occurred using Internet Protocol address 96.255.67.71 ("IP address") traced to a physical address located within this District, and therefore this Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because (a) Defendant committed the tortious conduct alleged in this Complaint in the State of Virginia, and (i) Defendant resides in the State of Virginia and/or (ii) has engaged in substantial and not isolated business activity in the State of Virginia.

5. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c), because: (i) a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District; and, (ii) the Defendant resides (and therefore can be found) in this District and resides in this State; additionally, venue is proper in this District pursuant 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) (venue for copyright cases) because Defendant or Defendant's agent resides or may be found in this District.

### **Parties**

6. Plaintiff, K-Beech, Inc., is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business located at 9601 Mason Avenue, Chatsworth, California.

7. Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by IP address 96.255.67.71.

8. An IP address is a number that is assigned by an Internet Service Provider (an "ISP") to devices, such as computers, that are connected to the Internet.

9. The ISP to which Defendant subscribes, Verizon Internet Services, can correlate the Defendant's IP address to the Defendant's true identity.

### **Factual Background**

I. Plaintiff Owns the Copyright to a Motion Picture

10. On or about April 22, 2011, Plaintiff submitted an application for Copyright Registration (Service Request Number 1-599790162) for the motion picture titled "Virgins 4" (the "Work").

11. A copy of the application for Copyright Registration evidencing, among other things, Plaintiff's ownership of the Work, application and the application date is attached as Exhibit A.

II. Defendant Used BitTorrent To Infringe Plaintiff's Copyright

12. BitTorrent is one of the most common peer-to-peer file sharing protocols (in other words, set of computer rules) used for distributing large amounts of data; indeed, it has been estimated that users using the BitTorrent protocol on the internet account for over a quarter of all internet traffic. The creators and user's of BitTorrent developed their own lexicon for use when talking about BitTorrent, which can be found on [www.Wikipedia.org](http://www.Wikipedia.org).

13. The BitTorrent protocol's popularity stems from its ability to distribute a large file without creating a heavy load on the source computer and network. In short, to reduce the load on the source computer, rather than downloading a file from a single source computer (one computer directly connected to another), the BitTorrent protocol allows users to join a "swarm" of host computers to download and upload from each other simultaneously (one computer connected to numerous computers).

A. Defendant Installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her Computer

14. Defendant installed a BitTorrent Client onto his or her computer.

15. A BitTorrent "Client" is a software program that implements the BitTorrent protocol. There are numerous such software programs including  $\mu$ Torrent and Vuze, both of which can be directly downloaded from the internet. See [www.utorrent.com](http://www.utorrent.com) and <http://new.vuze-downloads.com/>.

16. Once installed on a computer, the BitTorrent "Client" serves as the user's interface during the process of uploading and downloading data using the BitTorrent protocol.

*B. The Initial Seed, Torrent, Hash and Tracker*

17. A BitTorrent user that wants to upload a new file, known as an "initial seeder," starts by creating a "torrent" descriptor file using the Client he or she installed onto his or her computer.

18. The Client takes the target computer file, the "initial seed," here the copyrighted Work, and divides it into groups of bits known as "pieces."

19. The Client then gives each one of the computer file's pieces, in this case, pieces of the copyrighted Work, a random and unique alphanumeric identifier known as a "hash" and records these hash identifiers in the torrent file.

20. When another peer later receives a particular piece, the hash identifier for that piece is compared to the hash identifier recorded in the torrent file for that piece to test that the piece is error-free. In this way, the hash identifier works like an electronic fingerprint to identify the source and origin of the piece and that the piece is authentic and uncorrupted.

21. Torrent files also have an "announce" section, which specifies the URL (Uniform

Resource Locator) of a “tracker,” and an “info” section, containing (suggested) names for the files, their lengths, the piece length used, and the hash identifier for each piece, all of which are used by Clients on peer computers to verify the integrity of the data they receive.

22. The “tracker” is a computer or set of computers that a torrent file specifies and to which the torrent file provides peers with the URL address(es).

23. The tracker computer or computers direct a peer user’s computer to other peer user’s computers that have particular pieces of the file, here the copyrighted Work, on them and facilitates the exchange of data among the computers.

24. Depending on the BitTorrent Client, a tracker can either be a dedicated computer (centralized tracking) or each peer can act as a tracker (decentralized tracking).

C. Torrent Sites

25. “Torrent sites” are websites that index torrent files that are currently being made available for copying and distribution by people using the BitTorrent protocol. There are numerous torrent websites, including [www.TorrentZap.com](http://www.TorrentZap.com), [www.Btscene.com](http://www.Btscene.com), and [www.ExtraTorrent.com](http://www.ExtraTorrent.com).

26. Upon information and belief, Defendant went to a torrent site to upload and download Plaintiff’s copyrighted Work.

D. Uploading and Downloading a Work Through a BitTorrent Swarm

27. Once the initial seeder has created a torrent and uploaded it onto one or more torrent sites then other peers begin to download and upload the computer file to which the

torrent is linked (here the copyrighted Work) using the BitTorrent protocol and BitTorrent Client that the peers installed on their computers.

28. The BitTorrent protocol causes the initial seed's computer to send different pieces of the computer file, here the copyrighted Work, to the peers seeking to download the computer file.

29. Once a peer receives a piece of the computer file, here a piece of the Copyrighted Work, it starts transmitting that piece to the other peers.

30. In this way, all of the peers and seeders are working together in what is called a "swarm."

31. Here, Defendant participated in a swarm and directly interacted and communicated with other members of that swarm through digital handshakes, the passing along of computer instructions, uploading and downloading, and by other types of transmissions.

32. In this way, and by way of example only, one initial seeder can create a torrent that breaks a movie up into hundreds or thousands of pieces saved in the form of a computer file, like the Work here, upload the torrent onto a torrent site, and deliver a different piece of the copyrighted Work to each of the peers. The recipient peers then automatically begin delivering the piece they just received to the other peers in the same swarm.

33. Once a peer, here the Defendant, has downloaded the full file, the BitTorrent Client reassembles the pieces and the peer is able to view the movie. Also, once a peer

has downloaded the full file, that peer becomes known as “an additional seed” because it continues to distribute the torrent file, here the copyrighted Work.

*E. Plaintiff's Computer Investigators Identified the Defendant's IP Addresses as an Infringer in a Swarm That Was Distributing Plaintiff's Work*

34.Plaintiff retained IPP, Limited (“IPP”) to identify the IP addresses that are being used by those people that are using the BitTorrent protocol and the internet to reproduce, distribute, display or perform Plaintiffs’ copyrighted works.

35.IPP used forensic software named INTERNATIONAL IPTRACKER v1.2.1 and related technology enabling the scanning of peer-to-peer networks for the presence of infringing transactions.

36.IPP extracted the resulting data emanating from the investigation, reviewed the evidence logs, and isolated the transactions and the IP addresses associated therewith for the file identified by the SHA-1 hash value of 7NH2ADV2VHRTFNKZYG6TN22RS6UWYZKB (the “Unique Hash Number”).

37.The IP addresses, Unique Hash Number and hit dates show Defendant had copied a piece of Plaintiff’s copyrighted Work identified by the Unique Hash Number and was distributing it to other peers in a BitTorrent swarm on:

- a. May 27, 2011 at 22:45:55 UTC;
- b. May 28, 2011 at 13:00:49 UTC.

38.Through the transaction(s), the Defendant’s computer used their identified IP addresses to connect to the investigative server from a computer in this District in order to transmit a full copy, or a portion thereof, of a digital media file identified by the Unique Hash Number.

39. IPP's agent analyzed each BitTorrent "piece" distributed by Defendant and verified that re-assembly of the piece(s) using a BitTorrent Client results in a fully playable digital motion picture of the Work.

40. IPP's agent viewed the Work side-by-side with the digital media file that correlates to the Unique Hash Number and determined that they were identical, strikingly similar or substantially similar.

**Miscellaneous**

41. All conditions precedent to bringing this action have occurred or been waived.

42. Plaintiff has retained counsel and is obligated to pay said counsel a reasonable fee for its services.

**COUNT I**

**Direct Infringement Against Defendant.**

43. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-42 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

44. Plaintiff is the owner of the copyrighted Work which contains an original work of authorship.

45. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, Defendant copied the one or more of the constituent elements of the copyrighted Work that are original.

46. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendant's copying of its Work.

47. As a result of the foregoing, Defendant violated Plaintiff's exclusive right to:

(A) Reproduce the Work in copies, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1) and 501;

(B) Redistribute copies of the Work to the public by sale or other transfer of



ownership, or by rental, lease or lending, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(3) and 501;

(C) Perform the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(4) and 501, by showing the Work's images in any sequence and/or by making the sounds accompanying the Work audible and transmitting said performance of the Work, by means of a device or process, to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's definitions of "perform" and "publically" perform); and

(D) Display the copyrighted Work, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(5) and 501, by showing individual images of the Work nonsequentially and transmitting said display of the Work by means of a device or process to members of the public capable of receiving the display (as set forth in 17 U.S.C. § 101's definition of "publically" display).

48. Defendant's infringements was committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

49. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by the Defendant's infringements, including lost sales, price erosion and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

(A) Permanently enjoin Defendant and all other infringers who are in active concert or participation with Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;

(B) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;

(C) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work

Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;

(D) Award Plaintiff either its actual damages and any additional profits of the Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a)-(b); or statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a) and (c);

(E) Award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and

(F) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

## **COUNT II**

### **Contributory Infringement Against Defendant.**

50. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-41 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

51. Plaintiff is the owner of the Registration for the Work which contains an original work of authorship.

52. By using the BitTorrent protocol and a BitTorrent Client and the processes described above, Defendant copied the constituent elements of the copyrighted Work that are original.

53. By participating in the BitTorrent swarm with other infringers, the Defendant induced, caused or materially contributed to the infringing conduct of the other peer infringers in the swarm.

54. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendant's inducing, causing or materially contributing to the infringing conduct of other peer infringers.

55. Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users, here other infringers would become members of a swarm with Defendant.

56. Defendant knew or should have known that other BitTorrent users in a swarm with it, here other infringers, were directly infringing Plaintiff's copyrighted Work by copying one or more of the constituent elements of the copyrighted Work that are original.

57. Indeed, Defendant directly participated in and therefore materially contributed to each other participants' infringing activities.

58. Defendant's contributory infringements were committed "willfully" within the meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

59. Plaintiff has suffered actual damages that were proximately caused by the Defendant and each of the peer infringers including lost sales, price erosion, and a diminution of the value of its copyright.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

- (A) Permanently enjoin Defendant and all other infringers who are in active concert or participation with Defendant from continuing to infringe Plaintiff's copyrighted Work;
- (B) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the torrent file relating to Plaintiff's copyrighted Work from each of the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (C) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the copy of the Work Defendant has on the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;
- (D) Find that Defendant is jointly and severally liable for the direct infringement of each other infringer that Defendant induced, caused or materially contributed to commit an infringement;

- (E) Award Plaintiff either its actual damages and any additional profits made by Defendant pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a)-(b); or statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504-(a) and (c);
- (F) Award Plaintiff its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505; and
- (G) Grant Plaintiff any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

O'BRYAN LAW FIRM



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D. Wayne O'Bryan, Esq.  
Virginia Bar number 05766  
Attorney for Plaintiff  
O'Bryan Law Firm  
1804 Staples Mill Road  
Richmond VA 23230  
Phone: 804-643-4343  
Fax: 804-353-1839  
[dwayneobryan@gmail.com](mailto:dwayneobryan@gmail.com)