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6
7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
8 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 MCGIP, LLC,) **No.**
12)
Plaintiff,) **Judge:**
13 v.)
DOES 1-49,) **COMPLAINT**
14)
Defendants.) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**
15)
16 _____)

17
18 **COMPLAINT**

19 NOW COMES Plaintiff MCGIP, LLC by and through its undersigned counsel, and complains and
20 alleges as follows:

21 **JURISDICTION**

22
23 1. This action is reactionary. Plaintiff brings this civil action under the United States
24 Copyright Act and its related conspiracy claim to combat the Doe Defendants' intentional
25 infringement of the Works subject to Plaintiff's exclusive license. The Doe Defendants, whose
26 names Plaintiff expects to ascertain during expedited discovery, illegally reproduced and distributed
27 the copyrighted creative works over an Internet computer network peer-to-peer "sharing" network
28 and, upon information and belief, continue to do so as of the filing of this suit.

1 2. Per N.D. Cal. Local Rule 3-5, this Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction over
2 the copyright infringement claim under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, (commonly referred to as “the
3 Copyright Act”), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (granting federal courts federal question jurisdiction over civil
4 actions arising under the laws of the United States), and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (granting federal courts
5 original jurisdiction over any Congressional acts relating to copyrights). This Court has
6 supplemental jurisdiction over the civil conspiracy claim under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because it is
7 directly related to Plaintiff’s copyright infringement claim, which is within this Court’s original
8 jurisdiction, such that the two claims form part of the same case and controversy under Article III of
9 the United States Constitution.
10

11 3. This Court has personal jurisdiction over all of the parties because, upon credible
12 information and belief gathered by Plaintiff, all the Doe Defendants either reside or committed
13 copyright infringement in the State of California. Plaintiff used geolocation technology to trace the
14 IP addresses of each Doe Defendant to a point of origin within the State of California. This Court
15 also has personal jurisdiction over non-resident Defendants under the California long-arm statute,
16 California Code of Civil Procedure § 410.10, because they downloaded copyrighted content from, or
17 uploaded it to, California residents, and thus committed copyright infringement in and through this
18 State, and engaged in a civil conspiracy to commit copyright infringement with California residents.
19
20 (*See also* Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“FRCP”) 4(k)(1)(A)).
21

22 4. Venue is properly founded in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)
23 and 1400(a) because, on information and belief, Doe Defendants reside in this District, may be found
24 in this District, and/or committed acts in this District giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims. Per N.D. Cal.
25 Local Rule 3-2(c), this intellectual property action is exempt from these requirements.
26

27 5. Joinder of Defendants is proper for just adjudication because all Defendants
28 participated in a civil conspiracy to commit copyright infringement, which comprised of a series of

1 transactions that ultimately ended in the Doe Defendants' illicit distribution of the work subject to
2 Plaintiff's exclusive license, Phat Ass White Booty 6 (hereinafter the "Work"), amongst one another.
3 The series of transactions in this case involved exchanging pieces of the Work's file over the Internet
4 amongst Doe Defendants with each Doe Defendant sharing pieces of Plaintiff's copyrighted file with
5 each other (otherwise known as "torrent swarming") to obtain a complete copy of the Work. The
6 nature of the BitTorrent distribution protocol necessitates a concerted action by many people in order
7 to disseminate files, such as the Work. Due to BitTorrent's setup and this concerted action, it is
8 impossible for individuals to the simply download files on BitTorrent without the active
9 participation of others. Doe Defendants in this case, in order to download the Work, intentionally
10 engaged in this concerted action with other Doe Defendants and other yet unnamed individuals on
11 BitTorrent by entering the torrent swarm. The Doe Defendants are properly joined even if they were
12 not engaged in a contemporaneous swarm because they have contributed to the chain of data
13 distribution due to their prior involvement in like swarms. Doe Defendants also share the same
14 questions of law with respect to their copyright infringement, including, but not limited to:
15

- 16
- 17 (A) Whether Plaintiff is the exclusive licensee of the copyrighted works at issue;
 - 18 (B) Whether "copying" has occurred within the meaning of the Copyright Act;
 - 19 (C) Whether entering a "torrent swarm" constitutes a willful act of infringement;
 - 20 (D) Whether entering a "torrent swarm" constitutes a civil conspiracy; and
 - 21 (E) Whether, and to what extent, Plaintiff has been damaged by the Doe Defendants'
 - 22 conduct.
 - 23

24 All of these questions should be answered as part of a single suit for all of the reasons outlined by
25 FRCP 19(a). Such joinder is mandated if "feasible." Such joinder is entirely "feasible" in this case.

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1 **PARTIES**

2 6. Plaintiff is a Minnesota-based limited liability company that is an exclusive licensee
3 of the relevant reproduction and distribution rights with respect to the Work at issue in this
4 Complaint.

5 7. The Work has been uploaded to virtually every one of the major BitTorrent piracy
6 websites worldwide and has been the subject of massive-scale piracy.
7

8 8. The Doe Defendants' actual names are unknown and unascertainable to Plaintiff.
9 Instead, Plaintiff knows each Doe Defendant only by an Internet Protocol address (hereinafter "IP
10 address"), which is a number assigned to devices, such as computers, connected to the Internet by an
11 Internet Service Provider (hereinafter "ISP"). In the course of monitoring Internet-based
12 infringement of its copyrighted content, Plaintiff's agents observed unlawful reproduction and
13 distribution occurring among IP addresses listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, via the BitTorrent
14 Internet protocol, an Internet website allowing for "peer-to-peer" (hereinafter "P2P") data
15 exchanging. Plaintiff believes that the Defendants' identities will be revealed through expedited
16 discovery, at which time Plaintiff will seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to identify
17 Defendants by name. Further, Plaintiff believes that the information gathered in discovery will
18 allow Plaintiff to identify additional Defendants not listed in the Exhibit A, as infringement
19 monitoring is ongoing.
20
21

22 **BACKGROUND**

23 9. BitTorrent is a modern file sharing method (hereinafter "protocol") used for
24 distributing data via the Internet.

25 10. Traditional file transfer protocols involve a central server, which distributes data
26 directly to individual users. This method is prone to collapse when large numbers of users request
27 data from the central server, in which case the server can become overburdened and the rate of data
28

1 transmission can slow considerably or cease altogether. In addition, the reliability of access to the
2 data stored on a server is largely dependent on the server's ability to continue functioning for
3 prolonged periods of time under high resource demands.

4
5 11. In contrast, the BitTorrent protocol is a decentralized method of distributing data.
6 Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent
7 protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves by exchanging pieces of the file
8 with each other to eventually obtain a whole copy of the file. When using the BitTorrent protocol,
9 every user simultaneously receives information from and transfers information to one another.

10 12. In BitTorrent vernacular, individual downloaders/distributors of a particular file are
11 called peers. The group of peers involved in downloading/distributing a particular file is called a
12 swarm. A server which stores a list of peers in a swarm is called a tracker. A computer program
13 that implements the BitTorrent protocol is called a BitTorrent client. Each swarm is unique to a
14 particular file.
15

16 13. The BitTorrent protocol operates as follows. First, a user locates a small "torrent"
17 file. This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer
18 that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client,
19 which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker
20 responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading
21 data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the
22 BitTorrent client continues distributing data to other peers in the swarm until the user manually
23 disconnects from the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.
24

25 14. The degree of anonymity provided by the BitTorrent protocol is extremely low.
26 Because the protocol is based on peers connecting to one another, a peer must broadcast identifying
27 information (i.e. an IP address) before it can receive data. Nevertheless, the actual names of peers in
28

1 a swarm are unknown, as the users are allowed to download and distribute under the cover of their
2 IP addresses.

3 15. The BitTorrent protocol is an extremely popular method for transferring data. The
4 size of swarms for popular files can reach into the tens of thousands of unique peers. A swarm will
5 commonly have peers from many, if not every, state in the United States and several countries
6 around the world. And every peer in the swarm participates in distributing the file to dozens,
7 hundreds, or even thousands of other peers.

9 16. The BitTorrent protocol is also an extremely popular method for unlawfully copying,
10 reproducing, and distributing files in violation of the copyright laws of the United States. A broad
11 range of copyrighted albums, audiovisual files, photographs, software, and other forms of media are
12 available for illegal reproduction and distribution via the BitTorrent protocol.

14 17. Efforts at combating BitTorrent-based copyright infringement have been stymied by
15 BitTorrent's decentralized nature. Because there are no central servers to enjoin from unlawfully
16 distributing copyrighted content, there is no primary target on which to focus anti-piracy efforts.
17 Indeed, the same decentralization that makes the BitTorrent protocol an extremely robust and
18 efficient means of transferring enormous quantities of data also acts to insulate it from anti-piracy
19 measures.

21 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

22 18. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff has been the exclusive licensee of the
23 distribution and reproduction rights of the Work at issue in this action.

24 19. Plaintiff licensed the distribution and reproduction rights from the author of the
25 Work.

26 20. The Work is the subject of a copyright registration application and the application is
27 currently pending in the United States Copyright Office.

1 21. The Work is available only to subscribers of a membership website, but, in this case,
2 it was downloaded illicitly on digital piracy websites.

3 22. Plaintiff employs proprietary P2P network forensic software to perform exhaustive
4 real time monitoring of BitTorrent-based swarms involved in pirating copyrighted creative works.
5 This software is effective and accurate in capturing data about the activity of peers in a swarm and
6 their infringing conduct.

7 23. Doe Defendants, without Plaintiff's authorization or license, intentionally
8 downloaded a torrent file particular to the Work, purposefully loaded that torrent file into their
9 BitTorrent clients, entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to the Work, and reproduced and
10 distributed the Work to numerous third parties.

11 24. Plaintiff's agents observed the Doe Defendants' activities in the torrent swarm
12 specific to the Work and created a log of IP addresses identifying each Defendant and the date and
13 time of the Doe Defendant's activity, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

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16 **COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT**

17 **(U.S. Copyright Act – 17 U.S.C. §§ 101-1332)**

18 25. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by this reference each and every allegation contained in
19 the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

20 26. Doe Defendants' conduct infringes upon Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction
21 and distribution that are protected under the Copyright Act.

22 27. Each Doe Defendant knew, should have known, or had some constructive knowledge
23 that their acts constituted copyright infringement.

24 28. The Doe Defendants' conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act:
25 intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff's rights. Doe Defendants' active participation on
26 BitTorrent swarms relating to the Work make this fact abundently clear.
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DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by FRCP 38(a).

By: _____

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Attorney for Plaintiff