

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA**

Case No. []-Civ-[]/[]

MILLENNIUM TGA, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOES 1 – 60,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT — JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Millennium TGA, Inc., through its undersigned counsel, hereby files this Complaint requesting damages and injunctive relief, and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff files this action for copyright infringement under the United States Copyright Act and related claims for civil conspiracy and contributory infringement to combat the willful and intentional infringement of its creative works. Defendants, whose names Plaintiff expects to ascertain during discovery, illegally reproduced and distributed Plaintiff's copyrighted Video by acting in concert via the BitTorrent file sharing protocol and knowingly contributed to the infringing acts of their fellow Defendants and numerous third parties and, upon information and belief, continue to do the same. Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction, statutory or actual damages, award of costs and attorneys' fees, and other relief.

THE PARTIES

2. Plaintiff Millennium TGA, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Hawaii. Plaintiff is the exclusive holder of the relevant rights with respect to the copyrighted creative work at issue in this Complaint.

3. Plaintiff is a producer of adult entertainment content. Plaintiff invests significant capital in producing the content associated with its brand and has produced substantial numbers of videos and photographs. The copyrighted work at issue here is one of these adult videos, “Shemale Yum – Jenna Comes A’Knocking!” (the “Video”).

4. Defendants’ actual names are unknown to Plaintiff. Instead, each Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by an Internet Protocol address (“IP address”), which is a number assigned to devices, such as computers, connected to the Internet. In the course of monitoring Internet-based infringement of its copyrighted content, Plaintiff’s agents observed unlawful reproduction and distribution occurring among the IP addresses listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, via Bit Torrent protocol. Due to the dynamic nature of IP address assignments, a single Defendant may be associated with multiple IP addresses listed on Exhibit A. Plaintiff cannot ascertain the Defendants’ actual identities without information from Defendants’ Internet Service Providers (“ISPs”).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff’s copyright infringement claim under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.* (the Copyright Act), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (actions arising under the laws of the United States), and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (actions arising under an Act of Congress relating to copyrights). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction because upon information and belief, all Defendants either reside in or committed copyright infringement in the State of Florida. Plaintiff used geolocation technology to trace the IP addresses of each Defendant to a point of origin within the State of Florida. Geolocation is a method for ascertaining the likely geographic region associated with a given IP address at a given date and time. Although not a litmus test for

personal jurisdiction, the use of geolocation gives Plaintiff good cause for asserting that personal jurisdiction is proper over the Defendants.

7. In the alternative, this Court has personal jurisdiction over non-resident Defendants, if any, under the Florida long-arm statute, Fla. Stat. § 48.193(1)(b), because they downloaded copyrighted content from or uploaded it to Florida residents, thus committing a tortious act within the meaning of the statute, and because they participated in a civil conspiracy to commit copyright infringement with Florida residents.

8. Venue is properly founded in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1400(a) because Defendants reside in this District, may be found in this District, or a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this action occurred within this District.

JOINDER

9. Joinder of Defendants is proper because they engaged in a series of transactions to illegally reproduce and distribute the Video amongst each other. Specifically, the Defendants intentionally entered and participated in a single BitTorrent swarm that was formed for the purpose of exchanging pieces of a file that was unique to the swarm. The file, in this case, was a specific digital reproduction of the Video. The series of transactions in this case involved exchanging pieces of the Video file with other Defendants in the group of individuals who were sharing pieces of the file among one another (i.e., the swarm) to obtain a complete copy of the Video. Plaintiff's agents observed multiple swarms involved in reproducing and distributing the Video, but the Defendants in this action joined in one swarm.

10. Joinder is also proper because Defendants participated in a civil conspiracy to illegally reproduce and distribute the video. The Defendants intentionally entered a swarm for the purpose of collaborating with the other Defendants and numerous third parties to conduct

illegal distribution and reproduction of the particular Video file. The Defendants were collectively engaged in the conspiracy even if they were not engaged in the swarm contemporaneously because they all took concerted action that contributed to the chain of data distribution. Plaintiff has asserted a right to relief jointly and severally against the Doe Defendants.

11. Joinder is also proper at the early stage of the litigation because, upon information and belief, a single individual can be associated with multiple IP addresses. Due to the dynamic nature of consumer IP address assignments, an individual's IP address can change frequently. Thus, Plaintiff's monitoring software, which identifies infringing activity by IP address, may identify multiple instances of infringing activity that are actually associated with a single individual. In other words, it is likely that multiple Does (i.e., IP addresses listed on Exhibit A) are, in fact, a single individual. For example, in the past, a single individual was associated with nearly one-third of the IP addresses contained in an initial complaint. Joinder of identical claims against a single individual is encouraged under the Federal Rules and conserves the resources of this Court.

12. Further, Defendants share the same questions of law with respect to copyright infringement, including but not limited to:

- (A) Whether "copying" has occurred within the meaning of the Copyright Act;
- (B) Whether entering a torrent swarm constitutes a willful act of infringement;
- (C) Whether entering a torrent swarm constitutes a civil conspiracy; and
- (D) Whether and to what extent Plaintiff has been damaged by the Defendant's conduct.

13. Supporting the propriety of joinder in this case is the underlying nature of the BitTorrent file distribution protocol. The BitTorrent protocol is different than the standard peer-

to-peer (“P2P”) protocol used for such networks as Kazaa, Grokster and Limewire. Unlike standard P2P networks, every BitTorrent downloader is also an uploader of the illegally transferred file. Further, the BitTorrent protocol breaks an individual file into small pieces, which are shared among a group of collaborators. Standard P2P protocols involve the one-to-one transfer of whole files. Use of the BitTorrent protocol provides significant benefits to swarm participants that derive from its distributed and collaborative nature, but it also makes its users susceptible to joinder. Here, the Doe Defendants, by virtue of their use of the BitTorrent protocol, acted and are continuing to act as part of a networked system designed to infringe Plaintiff’s copyright.

BACKGROUND

14. BitTorrent is a modern file sharing method (“protocol”) used for distributing data via the Internet.

15. Traditional file transfer protocols involve a central server, which distributes data directly to individual users. This method is prone to collapse when large numbers of users request data from the central server, in which case the server can become overburdened and the rate of data transmission can slow considerably or cease altogether. In addition, the reliability of access to the data stored on a server is largely dependent on the server’s ability to continue functioning for prolonged periods of time under high resource demands.

16. Standard P2P protocols involve a one-to-one transfer of whole files between a single uploader and single downloader. Although standard P2P protocols solve some of the issues associated with traditional file transfer protocols, these protocols still suffer from such issues as scalability. For example, when a popular file is released (e.g., an illegal copy of the latest blockbuster movie) the initial source of the file performs a one-to-one whole file transfer to

a third party, who then performs similar transfers. The one-to-one whole file transfer method can significantly delay the spread of a file across the world because the initial spread is so limited.

17. In contrast, the BitTorrent protocol is a decentralized method of distributing data. Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves. Further, the BitTorrent protocol involves breaking a single large file into many small pieces, which can be transferred much more quickly than a single large file and in turn redistributed much more quickly than a single large file. Moreover, each peer can download missing pieces of the file from multiple sources—often simultaneously—which causes transfers to be fast and reliable. After downloading a piece, a peer automatically becomes a source for the piece. This distribution method contrasts sharply with a one-to-one whole file transfer method.

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

19. The BitTorrent protocol operates as follows. First, a user locates a small “torrent” file. This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client, which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the BitTorrent client continues distributing data to other peers in the

swarm until the user manually disconnects from the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.

20. The degree of anonymity provided by the BitTorrent protocol is extremely low. Because the protocol is based on peers connecting to one another, a peer must broadcast identifying information (i.e., an IP address) before it can receive data. Nevertheless, the actual names of peers in a swarm are unknown, as the users are allowed to download and distribute under the cover of their IP addresses.

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

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

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

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

24. Plaintiff owns the copyright to the Video.

25. The Plaintiff has applied for and received a certificate of copyright registration from the United States Copyright Office (Reg. No. PA0001759869).

26. The torrent file used to access the copyrighted material was named in a manner that would have provided an ordinary individual notice that the Video was protected by the copyright laws.

27. Plaintiff employs proprietary peer-to-peer network forensic software to perform exhaustive real time monitoring of the BitTorrent-based swarm involved in distributing the Video. This software is effective in capturing data about the activity of peers in a swarm and their infringing conduct.

28. Defendants, without Plaintiff's authorization or license, intentionally downloaded a torrent file particular to Plaintiff's Video, purposefully loaded that torrent file into their BitTorrent clients, entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to Plaintiff's Video, and reproduced and distributed the Video, including the Video's protected elements, to numerous third parties.

29. Plaintiff observed Defendants' activities in the torrent swarm specific to the Video and created a log of IP address identifying each Defendant and the date and time of Defendant's activity, attached hereto as Exhibit A.

COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

30. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth fully herein.

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

32. Each Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that their acts constituted copyright infringement.

33. Defendants' conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act: intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff's rights.

34. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendants' conduct, including but not limited to economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no adequate remedy at law to compensate the Plaintiff for all of the possible damages stemming from the Defendants' conduct.

35. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), to elect to recover statutory damages for each infringement, in lieu of seeking recovery of actual damages.

36. As Defendants' infringement was intentional and willful, the Plaintiff is entitled to an award of statutory damages, exemplary damages, attorneys' fees, and the costs of the suit.

COUNT II – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

37. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

38. In using the peer-to-peer BitTorrent file distribution method, each Defendant engaged in a concerted action with other Defendants and yet unnamed individuals to reproduce and distribute Plaintiff's Video by exchanging pieces of the Video file in the torrent swarm.

39. Each of the Defendants downloaded a torrent file, opened it using a BitTorrent client, and then entered a torrent swarm comprised of other individuals distributing and reproducing Plaintiff's Video. By so doing, the Defendants constructively agreed to engage in the unlawful reproduction and distribution of Plaintiff's copyrighted work.

40. Participants in the torrent swarm have conspired to provide other individuals with pieces of the Video in exchange for receiving other pieces of the same Video to eventually obtain a complete copy of the file.

41. In furtherance of this civil conspiracy, Defendants committed overt tortious and unlawful acts by using BitTorrent software to download the Video from and distribute it to others, and were willful participants in this joint activity.

42. As a proximate result of this conspiracy, Plaintiff has been damaged, as is more fully alleged above.

COUNT III – CONTRIBUTORY INFRINGEMENT

43. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

44. Defendants had knowledge that they were illegally downloading and distributing Plaintiff's Video without permission or consent.

45. Defendants, with knowledge of their illegal activities, materially contributed to each other's infringing conduct.

46. Defendants, each and individually, had both actual and constructive knowledge that they were engaged in an act consisting of direct infringement of Plaintiff's copyright.

47. Defendants downloaded a torrent file, opened it using a BitTorrent client, entered a torrent swarm particular to the Video and knowingly and intentionally engaged in contributing to the each other's infringing conduct by distributing pieces of the file amongst one another that could be used by the recipient to further distribute in exchange for additional pieces of the file from third parties.

48. As a result of the contributory infringement of the Video by Defendants, Plaintiff has been damaged, as is more fully alleged in Count I.

JURY DEMAND

49. Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial in this case.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests Judgment and relief as follows:

1) Judgment against all Defendants that they have: a) willfully infringed Plaintiff's rights in federally registered copyrights pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 501; and b) otherwise injured the business reputation and business of Plaintiff by Defendants' acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint;

2) Judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against Defendants for actual damages or statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504, at the election of Plaintiff, in an amount to be ascertained at trial;

3) Order of impoundment under 17 U.S.C. §§ 503 & 509(a) impounding all infringing copies of Plaintiff's audiovisual works, photographs or other materials, which are in Defendants' possession or under their control;

4) On Count II, an order that Defendants are jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff in the full amount of the Judgment on the basis of a common law claim for civil conspiracy to commit copyright infringement; for an award of compensatory damages in favor of the Plaintiff and against Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;

5) On Count III, an order that John Doe is jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff in the full amount of Judgment on the basis of a claim for contributory infringement of copyright; for an award of compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff and against the Doe Defendants, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;

6) Judgment in favor of Plaintiff against the Defendants awarding the Plaintiff attorneys' fees, litigation expenses (including fees and costs of expert witnesses), and other costs of this action; and

7) Judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against the Defendant, awarding Plaintiff declaratory and injunctive or other equitable relief as may be just and warranted under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

Millennium TGA, Inc.

DATED: March 6, 2012

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