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6
7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
8 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
9

10
11 MILLENNIUM TGA, INC.) **No.**
12)
Plaintiff,) **Judge:**
13 v.)
DOES 1-21) **COMPLAINT**
14)
Defendants.) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**
15)
16 _____)

17
18 **COMPLAINT**

19 NOW COMES Plaintiff Millennium TGA, Inc. by and through its undersigned counsel, and
20 complains and alleges as follows:

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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 Plaintiff’s copyrighted creative works. The Doe Defendants, whose names Plaintiff
26 expects to ascertain during expedited discovery, illegally reproduced and distributed Plaintiff’s
27 copyrighted creative works over an Internet computer network peer-to-peer “sharing” network and,
28 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 Plaintiff's unique
2 copyrighted works (hereinafter "Work") amongst one another. The series of transactions in this case
3 involved exchanging pieces of the Work's file over the Internet amongst Doe Defendants with each
4 Doe Defendant sharing pieces of Plaintiff's copyrighted file with each other (otherwise known as
5 "torrent swarming") to obtain a complete copy of Plaintiff's Work. The nature of the BitTorrent
6 distribution protocol necessitates a concerted action by many people in order to disseminate files,
7 such as Plaintiff's Work. Due to BitTorrent's setup and this concerted action, it is impossible for
8 individuals to simply download files on BitTorrent without the active participation of others.
9 Doe Defendants in this case, in order to download Plaintiff's Work, intentionally engaged in this
10 concerted action with other Doe Defendants and other yet unnamed individuals on BitTorrent by
11 entering the torrent swarm. The Doe Defendants are properly joined even if they were not engaged
12 in a contemporaneous swarm because they have contributed to the chain of data distribution due to
13 their prior involvement in like swarms. Doe Defendants also share the same questions of law with
14 respect to their copyright infringement, including, but not limited to:
15

- 16
- 17 (A) Whether Plaintiff is the exclusive rights holder 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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PARTIES

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2 6. Plaintiff is a California-based corporation that produces and distributes adult
3 entertainment content. Plaintiff is a pioneering company in the transsexual adult entertainment
4 niche. Operating over 13 unique websites, Plaintiff produces thousands of photo/video sets a year for
5 web release along with several DVD releases. Plaintiff's productions have received multiple AVN
6 Award nominations and Tranny Awards. Plaintiff employs dozens of people worldwide and pays
7 hundreds of thousands of dollars in annual model fees, making it one of the most significant sources
8 of revenues for transgender models. In addition, Plaintiff is a leading philanthropic contributor to the
9 GLBT community and has been described in publications as among the most respected companies in
10 the adult entertainment industry. Plaintiff is the owner of the copyrights and the pertinent exclusive
11 rights under copyright in the United States in audiovisual works at subject in this complaint.
12

13
14 7. The unique copyrighted work at issue in this case is an adult video entitled "Ladyboy-
15 Ladyboy - Kae" (hereinafter "Work"). The Work has been uploaded to virtually every one of the
16 major BitTorrent piracy websites worldwide and has been the subject of large-scale piracy.

17 8. The Doe Defendants' actual names are unknown and unascertainable to Plaintiff.
18 Instead, Plaintiff knows each Doe Defendant only by an Internet Protocol address (hereinafter "IP
19 address"), which is a number assigned to devices, such as computers, connected to the Internet by an
20 Internet Service Provider (hereinafter "ISP"). In the course of monitoring Internet-based
21 infringement of its copyrighted content, Plaintiff's agents observed unlawful reproduction and
22 distribution occurring among IP addresses listed on Exhibit A, attached hereto, via the BitTorrent
23 Internet protocol, an Internet website allowing for "peer-to-peer" (hereinafter "P2P") data
24 exchanging. Plaintiff believes that the Defendants' identities will be revealed through expedited
25 discovery, at which time Plaintiff will seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint to identify
26 Defendants by name. Further, Plaintiff believes that the information gathered in discovery will
27
28

1 allow Plaintiff to identify additional Defendants not listed in the Exhibit A, as infringement
2 monitoring is ongoing.

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 9. BitTorrent is a modern file sharing method (hereinafter “protocol”) used for
5 distributing data via the Internet.
6

7 10. Traditional file transfer protocols involve a central server, which distributes data
8 directly to individual users. This method is prone to collapse when large numbers of users request
9 data from the central server, in which case the server can become overburdened and the rate of data
10 transmission can slow considerably or cease altogether. In addition, the reliability of access to the
11 data stored on a server is largely dependent on the server’s ability to continue functioning for
12 prolonged periods of time under high resource demands.
13

14 11. In contrast, the BitTorrent protocol is a decentralized method of distributing data.
15 Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent
16 protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves by exchanging pieces of the file
17 with each other to eventually obtain a whole copy of the file. When using the BitTorrent protocol,
18 every user simultaneously receives information from and transfers information to one another.
19

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

25 13. The BitTorrent protocol operates as follows. First, a user locates a small “torrent”
26 file. This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer
27 that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client,
28

1 which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker
2 responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading
3 data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the
4 BitTorrent client continues distributing data to other peers in the swarm until the user manually
5 disconnects from the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.
6

7 14. The degree of anonymity provided by the BitTorrent protocol is extremely low.
8 Because the protocol is based on peers connecting to one another, a peer must broadcast identifying
9 information (i.e. an IP address) before it can receive data. Nevertheless, the actual names of peers in
10 a swarm are unknown, as the users are allowed to download and distribute under the cover of their
11 IP addresses.
12

13 15. The BitTorrent protocol is an extremely popular method for transferring data. The
14 size of swarms for popular files can reach into the tens of thousands of unique peers. A swarm will
15 commonly have peers from many, if not every, state in the United States and several countries
16 around the world. And every peer in the swarm participates in distributing the file to dozens,
17 hundreds, or even thousands of other peers.
18

19 16. The BitTorrent protocol is also an extremely popular method for unlawfully copying,
20 reproducing, and distributing files in violation of the copyright laws of the United States. A broad
21 range of copyrighted albums, audiovisual files, photographs, software, and other forms of media are
22 available for illegal reproduction and distribution via the BitTorrent protocol.
23

24 17. Efforts at combating BitTorrent-based copyright infringement have been stymied by
25 BitTorrent's decentralized nature. Because there are no central servers to enjoin from unlawfully
26 distributing copyrighted content, there is no primary target on which to focus anti-piracy efforts.
27 Indeed, the same decentralization that makes the BitTorrent protocol an extremely robust and
28

1 efficient means of transferring enormous quantities of data also acts to insulate it from anti-piracy
2 measures.

3 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

4 18. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff has been the exclusive owner of the distribution
5 and reproduction rights of the Work at issue in this action.
6

7 19. Plaintiff is the author of the Work.

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

10 21. The Work is available only to subscriber's of Plaintiff's website, but, in this case, it
11 was downloaded illicitly on digital piracy websites.

12 22. Plaintiff employs proprietary P2P network forensic software to perform exhaustive
13 real time monitoring of BitTorrent-based swarms involved in distributing Plaintiff's copyrighted
14 creative works. This software is effective and accurate in capturing data about the activity of peers
15 in a swarm and their infringing conduct.
16

17 23. Doe Defendants, without Plaintiff's authorization or license, intentionally
18 downloaded a torrent file particular to Plaintiff's Work, purposefully loaded that torrent file into
19 their BitTorrent clients, entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to Plaintiff's Work, and reproduced
20 and distributed the Work to numerous third parties.
21

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

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COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

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

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

5 26. Doe Defendants’ conduct infringes upon Plaintiff’s exclusive rights of reproduction
6 and distribution that are protected under the Copyright Act.

7
8 27. Each Doe Defendant knew, should have known, or had some constructive knowledge
9 that their acts constituted copyright infringement.

10 28. Doe Defendants’ conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act:
11 intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff’s rights. Doe Defendants’ active participation on
12 BitTorrent swarms relating to Plaintiff’s Work make this fact abundently clear.

13 29. Plaintiff has been damaged by Doe Defendants’ conduct including, but not limited to,
14 economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no
15 adequate remedy at law to compensate Plaintiff for all of the past, and possibly future, damages
16 stemming from the Doe Defendants’ conduct. In fact, further irreparable harm to Plaintiff’s
17 copyrights and exclusive rights is imminent without Court intervention. Without restrictions, these
18 infringers will run rampant.

19
20 30. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), to elect to recover
21 statutory damages for each infringement, in lieu of seeking recovery of actual damages.

22
23 31. As Defendants’ infringement was intentional and willful, the Plaintiff is entitled to an
24 award of statutory damages, exemplary damages, attorneys’ fees, and the costs of the suit.

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COUNT II – CIVIL CONSPIRACY

(California Common Law Tort)

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3 32. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by this reference each and every allegation contained in
4 the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

5 33. In using the P2P BitTorrent file distribution method, each Doe Defendant participated
6 in, aided in, attempted to aid in, or at least knew of the formation and operation of a common-plan
7 conspiracy to unlawfully reproduce and distribute Plaintiff’s Work by exchanging pieces of the
8 Work file in a torrent swarm on BitTorrent.

9
10 34. Doe Defendants, in participating in said conspiratorial file exchanging network,
11 agreed to engage in a concerted tortious action with other (currently discovered and undiscovered)
12 Doe Defendants on the network to reproduce and distribute Plaintiff’s Work.

13 35. Each of the Doe Defendants was an active participant in downloading a torrent file,
14 opening it using a BitTorrent client, and then entering a torrent swarm comprised of other
15 individuals improperly distributing and reproducing Plaintiff’s Work without Plaintiff’s permission,
16 causing infringement damage to Plaintiff.

17
18 36. Participants in the torrent swarm, including Doe Defendants, have conspired to
19 provide other individuals with pieces of Plaintiff’s Work in exchange for receiving other pieces of the
20 same Work, eventually obtaining a complete copy of the file.

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

24
25 38. Doe Defendants were fully aware of their participation in this conspiracy by taking
26 part of these swarms on BitTorrent, and, in downloading Plaintiff’s Works, demonstrate their
27 understanding of their role in this conspiracy.

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