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5 *Attorney for Plaintiff*  
*Millennium TGA, Inc.*

6  
7 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
8 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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10 MILLENNIUM TGA, INC., a Hawaii,  
corporation,

11 Plaintiff,  
12 v.

13 TAYLOR VELASCO,  
14 Defendant.

**CASE NO.:**

**COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND**

15  
16 Plaintiff Millennium TGA, Inc. (“Plaintiff”), through its undersigned counsel, hereby files  
17 this Complaint requesting damages and injunctive relief, and alleges as follows:

18 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

19 1. Plaintiff files this action for copyright infringement under the United States Copyright  
20 Act and related contributory infringement, civil conspiracy, and negligence claims under the  
21 common law to combat the willful and intentional infringement of its creative works. Defendant  
22 Taylor Velasco (“Defendant”) knowingly and illegally reproduced and distributed Plaintiff’s  
23 copyrighted Video by acting in concert with others via the BitTorrent file sharing protocol and, upon  
24 information and belief, continues to do the same. In using BitTorrent, Defendant’s infringement

1 actions furthered the efforts of numerous others in infringing on Plaintiff's copyrighted works. The  
2 result: exponential viral infringement. Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction, statutory or actual  
3 damages, award of costs and attorney's fees, and other relief to curb this behavior.

4 **THE PARTIES**

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

9 3. The copyrighted work at issue in this complaint is one of Plaintiff's adult  
10 entertainment videos, "Shemale Pornstars - Vaniity" (the "Video").

11 4. Defendant is an individual adult over the age of eighteen whom, upon information  
12 and belief, is currently, and at all relevant times mentioned herein, a resident of the State of Arizona.

13 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's copyright infringement  
15 claim under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, *et seq.*, (the Copyright Act), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (actions arising under  
16 the laws of the United States), and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (actions arising under an Act of Congress  
17 relating to copyrights). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's contributory  
18 infringement, civil conspiracy and negligence claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because they are so  
19 related to Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim, which is within this Court's original jurisdiction,  
20 that the claims form part of the same case and controversy under Article III of the United States  
21 Constitution.

22 6. This Court has personal jurisdiction because, upon information and belief, Defendant  
23 either resides in or committed copyright infringement in the State of Arizona.

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

4 **BACKGROUND**

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

7 9. 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 10. Standard P2P protocols involve a one-to-one transfer of whole files between a single  
14 uploader and single downloader. Although standard P2P protocols solve some of the issues  
15 associated with traditional file transfer protocols, these protocols still suffer from such issues as  
16 scalability. For example, when a popular file is released (e.g. an illegal copy of the latest blockbuster  
17 movie) the initial source of the file performs a one-to-one whole file transfer to a third party, who  
18 then performs similar transfers. The one-to-one whole file transfer method can significantly delay  
19 the spread of a file across the world because the initial spread is so limited.

20 11. In contrast, the BitTorrent protocol is a decentralized method of distributing data.  
21 Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent  
22 protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves. Further, the BitTorrent  
23 protocol involves breaking a single large file into many small pieces, which can be transferred much  
24 more quickly than a single large file and, in turn, redistributed much more quickly than a single large

1 file. Moreover, each peer can download missing pieces of the file from multiple sources—often  
2 simultaneously—which causes transfers to be fast and reliable. After downloading a piece, a peer  
3 automatically becomes a source for the piece. This distribution method contrasts sharply with a one-  
4 to-one whole file transfer method.

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

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

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

23       15. The BitTorrent protocol is an extremely popular method for transferring data. The  
24 size of swarms for popular files can reach into the tens of thousands of unique peers. A swarm will

1 commonly have peers from many, if not every, state in the United States and several countries  
2 around the world. And every peer in the swarm participates in distributing the file to dozens,  
3 hundreds, or even thousands of other peers.

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

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

15 **ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS**

16 18. Plaintiff is the exclusive rights holder with respect to BitTorrent-based reproduction  
17 and distribution of the Video.

18 19. The Video is currently registered in the United States Copyright Office (Copyright  
19 No. PA0001786800). (*See* Exhibit A to Complaint.)

20 20. The torrent file used to access the copyrighted material was named in a manner that  
21 would have provided an ordinary individual with notice that the Video was protected by the  
22 copyright laws of the United States.

23 21. Plaintiff employs proprietary peer-to-peer network forensic software to perform  
24 exhaustive real time monitoring of the BitTorrent-based swarm involved in distributing the Video.

1 This software is effective in capturing data about the activity of peers in a swarm and their infringing  
2 conduct.

3 22. Defendant, using IP address 72.201.1.217, without Plaintiff's authorization or license,  
4 intentionally downloaded a torrent file particular to Plaintiff's Video, purposefully loaded that  
5 torrent file into his BitTorrent client, entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to Plaintiff's Video, and  
6 reproduced and distributed the Video to numerous third parties.

7 23. Plaintiff's investigators detected Defendant's illegal download on  
8 June 28, 2011 at 3:05:07 PM UTC. However, this is a simply a snapshot observation of when the IP  
9 address was *observed* in the BitTorrent swarm; the conduct itself took place before and after this  
10 date and time.

11 24. Defendant was part of a group of BitTorrent users or peers in a single swarm—a  
12 process generally described above—whose computers were collectively interconnected for the  
13 sharing of a particular unique file. The particular file a BitTorrent swarm is associated with has a  
14 unique file "hash"—i.e. a unique file identifier generated by an algorithm. As is common, there was  
15 a unique hash value in this case (hereinafter referred to simply as "Hash Tag."), and common to all  
16 of the participants in the swarm.

17 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
18 **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT – REPRODUCTION**  
19 **(17 U.S.C. § 106(1))**

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

22 26. Plaintiff is the copyright owner of the Video.

23 27. Defendant, without authorization, unlawfully obtained a copy of the Video.

24 28. Normally, Plaintiff offers the Video for purchase. Defendant, however, did not  
purchase the Video and/or obtain the Video legally.

1 29. Defendant used IP address 72.201.1.217 to access the Video on the Internet, and  
 2 download the unique file containing the Video onto a hard drive through the unique swarm  
 3 associated with the unique Hash Tag using the BitTorrent protocol.

4 30. Defendant’s actions constituted copyright infringement of Plaintiff’s Video.

5 31. Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that his acts constituted copyright  
 6 infringement of Plaintiff’s Video.

7 32. Defendant’s conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act:  
 8 intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff’s rights.

9 33. Defendant’s conduct infringed upon Plaintiff’s exclusive rights of reproduction of the  
 10 Video that are protected under the Copyright Act.

11 34. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendant’s conduct, including but not limited to  
 12 economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no  
 13 adequate remedy at law to compensate the Plaintiff for all of the possible damages stemming from  
 14 the Defendant’s conduct.

15 35. As Defendant’s infringement was intentional and willful, the Plaintiff is entitled to an  
 16 award of actual damages and/or statutory damages (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)) at its own  
 17 election, exemplary damages, attorneys’ fees (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505), injunctive relief  
 18 (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502, 503) and the costs of the suit.

19 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
 20 **COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT – DISTRIBUTION**  
**(17 U.S.C. § 106(3))**

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

23 37. Plaintiff holds the exclusive rights under the Copyright Act to distribute the Video.

1           38. Defendant has used, and continues to use, the BitTorrent file transfer protocol to  
2 unlawfully distribute the Video to other individuals over the Internet by publishing the Video to  
3 hundreds of thousands of BitTorrent users from a computer owned or controlled by Defendant,  
4 which, in essence, served as a distribution server for the Video. In doing so, Defendant violated  
5 Plaintiff's exclusive rights to distribute the Video.

6           39. Defendant was not given any permission to conduct such reproduction, and Plaintiff  
7 never consented to such.

8           40. Defendant's actions constitute infringement of Plaintiff's copyrights and exclusive  
9 rights under the Copyright Act.

10           41. Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that his acts constituted copyright  
11 infringement of Plaintiff's Video.

12           42. Defendant's conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act:  
13 intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff's rights.

14           43. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendant's conduct, including but not limited to  
15 economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no  
16 adequate remedy at law to compensate the Plaintiff for all of the possible damages stemming from  
17 the Defendant's conduct.

18           44. As Defendant's infringement was intentional and willful, the Plaintiff is entitled to an  
19 award of actual damages and/or statutory damages (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)) at its own  
20 election, exemplary damages, attorneys' fees (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505), injunctive relief  
21 (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 502, 503) and the costs of the suit.

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**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**CONTRIBUTORY INFRINGEMENT**

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

4           46. When users in this unique swarm all possess the same infringing work with the same  
5 exact hash value, it is because each infringer possesses an exact digital copy, containing the exact  
6 bits and pieces unique to that specific file of Plaintiff's original copyrighted work. They only way  
7 this happens in a BitTorrent swarm is through the sharing of these bits and pieces of each same  
8 unique file, with the same unique hash value, between the users in the swarm. In essence, although  
9 hundreds of users may be uploading the copyrighted work, a single user will receive only the exact  
10 parts of a singular upload through that exact swarm, not a compilation of available pieces from  
11 various uploads.

12           47. Defendant published the Hash Tag to the BitTorrent network.

13           48. Defendant downloaded, uploaded and distributed the Video to other BitTorrent users  
14 through use of the hash-specified protocol in the unique swarm.

15           49. As each of the thousands of people who illegally downloaded the movie accessed this  
16 illegal publication, they derived portions of their illegal replication of the file from multiple persons,  
17 including, but not limited to, Defendant.

18           50. Defendant knew of the infringement, was conscious of his own infringement, and  
19 Defendant was fully conscious that his actions resulted in multiple other persons derivatively  
20 downloading the file containing Plaintiff's Video.

21           51. The infringement by the other BitTorrent users could not have occurred without  
22 Defendant's participation in uploading Plaintiff's copyrighted works. As such, Defendant's  
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1 participation in the infringing activities of others is substantial and contributed, for profit, to the  
2 infringing activity of thousands of other peers over the Internet across the world.

3 52. Defendant profited from this contributory infringement by way of being granted  
4 access to a greater library of other infringing works, some of which belonged to Plaintiff and some  
5 of which belonged to other copyright owners.

6 **FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
7 **CIVIL CONSPIRACY**

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

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

13 55. Defendant and his co-conspirators downloaded a torrent file, opened it using a  
14 BitTorrent client, and then entered a torrent swarm comprised of other individuals distributing and  
15 reproducing Plaintiff's Video. In participating in said conspiratorial network, Defendant agreed with  
16 others to engage in a concerted tortious action in the network to reproduce and distribute Plaintiff's  
17 Video.

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

21 57. In furtherance of this civil conspiracy, Defendant committed overt tortious and  
22 unlawful acts by using BitTorrent software to download the Video from and distribute it to others,  
23 and were willful participants in this joint activity.  
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58. As a proximate result of this conspiracy, Plaintiff has been damaged, as is more fully alleged above.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**NEGLIGENCE**

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

60. In the alternative, Defendant was negligent and/or reckless in allowing a third-party to commit the allegations of infringement, contributory infringement, and civil conspiracy described above through his Internet connection.

61. Defendant accessed, or controlled access to, the Internet connection used in performing the unauthorized copying and sharing of Plaintiff’s Video, proximately causing financial harm to Plaintiff.

62. Defendant had a duty to secure his Internet connection. Defendant breached that duty by failing to secure his Internet connection.

63. Reasonable Internet users take steps to secure their Internet access accounts preventing the use of such accounts for an illegal purpose. Defendant’s failure to secure his Internet access account, thereby allowing for its illegal use, constitutes a breach of the ordinary care that a reasonable Internet account holder would do under like circumstances.

64. In the alternative, Defendant secured his connection, but permitted an unknown third party to use his Internet connection to infringe on Plaintiff’s Video. Defendant knew, or should have known, that this unidentified individual used Defendant’s Internet connection for the aforementioned illegal activities. Defendant declined to monitor the unidentified third-party infringer’s use of his computer Internet connection, demonstrating further negligence.

1 65. In the alternative, Defendant knew of, and allowed for, the unidentified third party  
2 infringer's use of his Internet connection for illegal purposes and thus was complicit in the  
3 unidentified third party's actions.

4 66. Upon information and belief, Defendant's failure to secure his Internet access account  
5 directly allowed for the copying and sharing of Plaintiff's Video over the BitTorrent protocol  
6 through Defendant's Internet connection, and interfered with Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the  
7 copyrighted work.

8 67. Upon information and belief, Defendant knew, or should have known of, the  
9 unidentified third party's infringing actions, and, despite this, Defendant directly, or indirectly,  
10 allowed for the copying and sharing of Plaintiff's Video over the BitTorrent protocol through  
11 Defendant's Internet connection, and interfered with Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the copyrighted  
12 Video.

13 68. By virtue of his unsecured access, Defendant negligently allowed the use of his  
14 Internet access account to perform the above-described copying and sharing of Plaintiff's  
15 copyrighted Video.

16 69. Had Defendant taken reasonable care in securing access to this Internet connection, or  
17 monitoring the unidentified third-party individual's use of his Internet connection, such  
18 infringements as those described above would not have occurred by the use of Defendant's Internet  
19 access account.

20 70. Defendant's negligent actions allow others to unlawfully copy and share Plaintiff's  
21 copyrighted Video, proximately causing financial harm to Plaintiff and unlawfully interfering with  
22 Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the Video.

23 **JURY DEMAND**

24 71. Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial in this case.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff respectfully requests Judgment and relief as follows:

a. Judgment against Defendant that he has: 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 Defendant's acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint;

b. Judgment in favor of the Plaintiff against Defendant 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;

c. 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 Defendant's possession or under his control;

d. On Count III, an order that Defendant is jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff in the full amount of Judgment on the basis of a common law claim for contributory infringement of copyright; for an award of compensatory damages in favor of the Plaintiff and against Defendant, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;

e. As to Count IV, that the Court order the Defendant jointly and severally liable to Plaintiff in the full amount of the Judgment along with the damages associated with the infringing activities of his co-conspirators;

f. On Count IV, in the alternative, an order that Defendant is jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff in the full amount of Judgment on the basis of Defendant's negligence in allowing an unidentified third party access his Internet account and, through it, violate Plaintiff's copyrighted works; for an award of compensatory damages in favor of the Plaintiff and against Defendant, jointly and severally, in an amount to be determined at trial;

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

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

3 Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2012

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