
**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**

Civil Action No. _____

MALIBU MEDIA, LLC,
409 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 501,
Los Angeles, CA, 90015,

Plaintiff,

v.

JOHN DOE subscriber assigned IP
address 174.51.250.8,

Defendant.

**COMPLAINT-ACTION FOR DAMAGES FOR
PROPERTY RIGHTS INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff, Malibu Media, LLC, sues Defendant John Doe subscriber assigned IP address 174.51.250.8, 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. Defendant is a persistent online infringer of Plaintiff’s copyrights. Indeed, Defendant’s IP address as set forth on Exhibit A was used to illegally distribute each of the copyrighted movies set forth on Exhibit B.
3. Plaintiff is the registered owner of the copyrights set forth on Exhibit B (the “Copyrights-in-Suit.”)

Jurisdiction And Venue

4. 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).

5. The Defendant's acts of copyright infringement occurred using an Internet Protocol address ("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 this State, and (i) Defendant resides in this State and/or (ii) Defendant has engaged in substantial and not isolated business activity in this State.

6. 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 each Defendant or Defendant's agent resides or may be found in this District.

Parties

7. Plaintiff, Malibu Media, LLC, is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and has its principal place of business located at 409 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 501, Los Angeles, CA, 90015.

8. Plaintiff only knows Defendant by his, her or its IP Address. Defendant's IP address is set forth on Exhibit A.

9. Defendant's Internet Service Provider can identify the Defendant.

Factual Background

1. Defendant Used the BitTorrent File Distribution Network To Infringe Plaintiff's Copyrights

10. The BitTorrent file distribution network (“BitTorrent”) is one of the most common peer-to-peer file sharing venues used for distributing large amounts of data, including, but not limited to, digital movie files.

11. BitTorrent’s popularity stems from the ability of users to directly interact with each other in order to distribute a large file without creating a heavy load on any individual source computer and/or network. The methodology of BitTorrent allows users to interact directly with each other, thus avoiding the need for intermediary host websites which are subject to DMCA take down notices and potential regulatory enforcement actions.

12. In order to distribute a large file, the BitTorrent protocol breaks a file into many small pieces called bits. Users then exchange these small bits amongst each other instead of attempting to distribute a much larger digital file.

13. After the infringer receives all of the bits of a digital media file, the infringer’s BitTorrent client software reassembles the bits so that the file may be opened and utilized.

14. Each bit of a BitTorrent file is assigned a unique cryptographic hash value.

15. The cryptographic hash value of the bit (“bit hash”) acts as that bit’s unique digital fingerprint. Every digital file has one single possible cryptographic hash value correlating to it. The BitTorrent protocol utilizes cryptographic hash values to ensure each bit is properly routed amongst BitTorrent users as they engage in file sharing.

16. The entirety of the digital media file also has a unique cryptographic hash value (“file hash”), which acts as a digital fingerprint identifying the digital media file (e.g. a movie). Once infringers complete downloading all bits which comprise a digital media file, the BitTorrent software uses the file hash to determine that the file is complete and accurate.

17. Plaintiff’s investigator, IPP Limited, established a direct TCP/IP connection with the Defendant’s IP address as set forth on Exhibit A.

18. IPP Limited downloaded from Defendant one or more bits of each of the digital movie files identified by the file hashes on Exhibit A.

19. Each of the cryptographic file hashes as set forth on Exhibit A correlates to copyrighted movies owned by Plaintiff as identified on Exhibit B.

20. IPP Limited downloaded from Defendant one of more bits of each file has listed in Exhibit A. IPP Limited further downloaded a full copy of each file hash from the BitTorrent file distribution network and confirmed through independent calculation that the file hash matched what is listed on Exhibit A. IPP Limited then verified that the digital media file correlating to each file hash listed on Exhibit A contained a copy of a movie which is identical (or alternatively, strikingly similar or substantially similar) to the movie associated with that file hash on Exhibit A. At no time did IPP Limited upload Plaintiff’s copyrighted content to any other BitTorrent user.

21. IPP Limited downloaded from Defendant one or more bits of each digital media file as identified by its hash value on Exhibit A. The most recent TCP/IP connection between IPP and the Defendant’s IP address for each file hash listed on

Exhibit A is included within the column labeled Hit Date UTC. UTC refers to Universal Time which is utilized for air traffic control as well as computer forensic purposes.

22. An overview of the Copyrights-in-Suit, including each hit date, date of first publication, registration date, and registration number issued by the United States Copyright Office is set forth on Exhibit B.

23. IPP Limited has also engaged in enhanced surveillance of other digital media files being distributed by Defendant. The results of this more intensive surveillance are outlined in Exhibit C. The Copyrights-in-Suit are solely limited to content owned by Plaintiff as outlined in Exhibit B. Exhibit C is provided for evidentiary purposes only.

24. As the subscriber in control of the IP address being used to distribute Plaintiff's copyrighted movies, Defendant is the most likely infringer. Consequently, Plaintiff hereby alleges Defendant is the infringer. Plaintiff has included as Exhibit D a solicitation of exculpatory evidence in the event that Defendant chooses to deny the allegations.

25. Defendant is the only person who can be identified as the infringer at this time.

Miscellaneous

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

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

COUNT I
Direct Infringement Against Defendant

28. The allegations contained in paragraphs 1-27 are hereby re-alleged as if fully set forth herein.

29. Plaintiff is the owner of the Copyrights-in-Suit, as outlined in Exhibit B, each of which covers an original work of authorship.

30. By using BitTorrent, Defendant copied and distributed the constituent elements of each of the original works covered by the Copyrights-in-Suit.

31. Plaintiff did not authorize, permit or consent to Defendant's distribution of its works.

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

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

(B) Redistribute copies of the works 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 works, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(4) and 501, by showing the works' images in any sequence and/or by making the sounds accompanying the works audible and transmitting said performance of the works, 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 works, in violation of 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(5) and 501, by showing individual images of the works nonsequentially and transmitting said display of the works 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).

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

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

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

(B) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the digital media files relating to Plaintiff's works from each of the computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;

(C) Order that Defendant delete and permanently remove the infringing copies of the works Defendant has on computers under Defendant's possession, custody or control;

(D) Award Plaintiff statutory damages in the amount of \$150,000 per infringed Work 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.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

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

Respectfully submitted,
By: /s/ Jason Kotzker
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Dated: February 5, 2013